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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH THE SIOUX.

THE DIFFICULTIES RESULTING FROM IMPERFECT INTERPRETATIONS TO THE INDIANS OF THE TREATY OF 1868—THE NEGOTIATIONS NOT WHOLLY BROKEN OFF—THE $25,000 FOR PRESENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President attended the conference with the Indians to-day at the Interior Department. The only question considered was the treaty privilege of the Sioux to hunt in Nebraska. The President explained that the right to hunt in Nebraska was guaranteed so long as buffalo can be found. Buffalo no longer exist there, and hunting cannot be pursued with profit. To relinquish this privilege $25,000 are offered, and unless the money be accepted before July 1 it cannot be obtained, and an agreement to surrender the privilege must be signed before the money can be drawn. The President informed them that the whites were rapidly spreading over the Western country, and that portion of Nebraska lying between the Platte and Niobrara Rivers was now needed by them. The Indians had no vested right to its occupation, and if they did not surrender a privilege of no value to them upon the terms offered, the Government would be compelled to enforce the provisions of the treaty and they would receive nothing. Their hunting privilege terminated with the disappearance of the buffalo, and under the treaty they really have no further privilege in that section. The country lying between the Niobrara and the north boundary of Nebraska they can remain in full possession of. That consists of 4,000 square miles, and the people of Nebraska do not desire to disturb them, but do insist that they shall not roam over the unceded country north of the Niobrara. This plain talk of the President made a visible impression of Spotted Tail and a few of the more intelligent Indians. Spotted Tail suggested that the President draw the money and hold it until after their return home to their people for consultation, but the President informed him that was impossible until the agreement was signed. After further controversy the President retired, informing them he could not see them again, and that they must conclude their business with the department. After a half hour's discussion with Secretary Delano, without reaching conclusions, the Indians withdrew.

The difficulty in settling this hunting privilege arises from a misunderstanding on the part of the Indians of the treaty of 1868. Through imperfect interpretations they were led to believe that all the territory extending south to the Platte was ceded to them, which accounts for their demand for payment for the land south of the Niobrara. They have, in fact, no proprietary rights south of that river, and their hunting privilege is limited to the existence of buffalo, which limitation has expired. Spotted Tail understands this, and is willing to sign the agreement, but the rest do not yet fully comprehend it. Spotted Tail said to-night that the delegation would agree to sign to-morrow or next day. The treaty of 1868 gives the Sioux nation the right to hunt in Nebraska, but the act appropriating $25,000 names only the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail tribes. It has been given out that this is a trick, that the other tribes have the same right to compensation as Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The last named tribes are now residing on the Niobrara and are the only Sioux who have ever hunted in the unceded country. The other tribes live far to the north, in Dakota, beyond reach of the hunting reserve, and the southern country is regarded as the exclusive property of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands under tribal regulations. The Appropriation act was recommended by the Bishop Hare Commission, and will be final.

Secretary Delano's order excluding the press representatives from the conference occasioned much comment and some suspicion. To all requests for admission answer was made that the department would furnish a phonographic report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FURTHER SEIZURE OF DISTILLERIES.

The following report of additional seizures has been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: In the Eighth District of Indiana, from David Johnson two stills, caps, worms, &c., valued at $150; two stills and worms from Enos Foster valued at $280; one still and worm from David Shoof, valued at $75. In the First Missouri District the rectifying house of Bevis & Fraser, valued at $28,209; distillery No. 3, belonging to the same parties, $35,688; distillery No. 4, belonging to E. W. Ulrick, valued at $42,000; distillery belonging to the heirs of John Brisby, valued at $6,193, and the rectifying house of S. L. Benicker & Co., valued at $10,700. Other small seizures of a number of gallons of spirits aggregate the value of seizures reported on the 1st inst. to $124,374.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The President to-day appointed Barbour Lewis Appraiser of Merchandise at Memphis, Tenn. He also signed the commission of James S. Crain to be Postmaster at New-London, Ohio. Irvin M. Bean was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Wisconsin District. John A. Neustaedter has been appointed Gauger for the First Missouri District. The following removals of storekeepers in the First Wisconsin District are announced: H. A. Valentine, Lewis Bemis, and D. H. Griffith.

ATHOL, MASS., OR ATHOL CENTRE OR OLD ATHOL.

The Postmaster General declares that, if the citizens of Athol, Mass., do not suggest to him some name for Athol Centre, he will on July 1 denominate it as Old Athol. Athol Depot will then as now be designated as Athol.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Francis M. Bunce is ordered to duty as Senior Aid at the Washington Navy-yard. Lieut. B. Long Edes is ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Medical Director James Suddards is ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, California, in place of Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, detached from that duty and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. Headen is ordered to the Omaha.

ARMY ORDERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. G. W. Getty, Third Artillery; Lieut. Col. W. H. French, Second Artillery, and Capt. Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery, has been appointed to meet at Fortress Monroe, Va., on the 9th inst., to examine and report upon the revised Hand-book of Artillery, prepared by Lieut. Col. Roberts, Fourth Artillery. Second Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to report to Brig. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, as aid de camp to accompany him to Europe.

A Board of Engineer officers, to consist of Major D. C. Houston, Capt. G. L. Gillespie, and Capt. S. M. Mansfield, has been appointed, to meet at St. Joseph, Mich., on the 10th inst., to examine the harbor of St. Joseph, and the construction of the railroad bridge across it, and report whether the bridge materially affects the commerce of the harbor, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified. Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been ordered to Jeffersonville, Ind., to examine the methods of preserving, stowing, and guarding military material at the depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place.

THE MINERS' STRIKE ABOUT ENDED.

INDIVIDUAL MINERS OFFERING TO RETURN TO WORK ON ANY TERMS THROUGHOUT THE SCHUYLKILL REGION—SUDDEN DISSOLUTION OF THE MINERS' UNION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 2.—The signs of a change in mining matters, mentioned in these dispatches two days ago, have multiplied and developed more rapidly than was then deemed possible. There is no longer any doubt that the backbone of the long strike is broken, and that unless something entirely unforeseen occurs the present week will see a general resumption of mining throughout the Schuylkill region. After holding out for the full period of five months, maintaining a bold front to the last, the men have concluded that there is no possibility of success for them and are coming to the operators all over the region and offering to work on any terms. The Miners' Union has suddenly dissolved and its members are coming, not as branches, nor in any official capacity, but as individual miners seeking work. Yesterday and to-day collieries have either started or arranged for starting at Mahanoy City, Gilbertson, Ashland, Shenandoah, and in the western part of this county, and more will follow to-morrow. In every case the 1875 basis, as proposed by the Coal Exchange, is made the standard of wages and is accepted by the men. No attempts have been made to interfere with the workmen about the reopened mines, and this is a most significant fact, showing that the spirit of resistance is wholly gone. If any more outrages are reported they will be merely guerrilla skirmishes on the part of a few of the most desperate strikers. Trouble was feared at two or three points last night, but the presence of strong bodies of special Police, under the orders of the Deputy Sheriffs, who were instructed to make no secret of the fact that they were heavily armed, had the effect of preventing any attacks that might have been contemplated. It is now hoped that the whole ticklish work of resumption may be effected without excitement. The popular feeling here is one of joy over the suddenly brightened prospects of renewed prosperity.

END OF A NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 2.—The coal-cutters and laborers in the Drummond Colliery, who struck three weeks ago, have resumed work.

THE INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS A FAILURE.

THE SIOUX CHIEFS REFUSE TO SURRENDER THE RIGHT TO HUNT IN NEBRASKA—A CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT WITH CLOSED DOORS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President had a council with the Indians at the Interior Department to-day. The press and all outsiders were excluded. The Commissioner gives the following synopsis of the interview:

There were present the entire Indian representation, Bishop Hare, Commissioner Smith, Assistant Secretary Cowen, Secretary Delano, and the President.

The President explained the agreement that had been drawn, relinquishing the right to hunt in Nebraska and reserving to them the country north of the Niobrara River. All the country north of the North Platte is considered as unceded territory. By this they give up a portion of this country and reserve the part where the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies are located. He said the $25,000 were for presents, and not to be given in money. He offered to allow them to name a person to receive the money, and buy such things as they wanted, if the person named was a proper person to receive it. He expressed his desire to see them well provided for during his term of office, and asked them again to consider the question of removing to the Indian Territory.

Spotted Tail said the Government was asking too much of them; that a certain portion of their country had never been ceded, and he wanted to know when they were to be paid for that, and alluded to the section which they still intended to retain. He declined to sign this agreement, and said he would go home to his people and send word back what he would do. He was told that the money would lapse back into the Treasury on June 30, and he asked if some one here could not take the money out of the Treasury and hold it for them until they could return to their country and send word back what his people would do. Much further conversation followed upon the subject, and the President was finally compelled to leave, the Indians having declined to sign the agreement.

After the President had gone, Red Cloud reiterated his oft-repeated declaration that when he came here first the treaty that was made with him included provisions for thirty-five years, as well as clothing.

THE WARRING RAILROADS AND THE MAILS.

NO CHANGE ORDERED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL—THE TRANSFER AT PHILADELPHIA TO BE MADE FOR THE PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following correspondence took place this afternoon:

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1875.

Hon. M. Jewell, Postmaster General:

We infer from your correspondence with President Garrett, published to-day, that we are to deliver the postal cars going South to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. If wrong, please instruct us. (Signed.) ISAAC HINCKLEY, President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company:

My telegram to President Garrett yesterday was intended to advise him of the prospective danger of delays in the mails between New-York and Washington, and the probable necessity of a change should delay occur. I have no knowledge as yet of such detention and will not now give instructions to change the present arrangement of transportation. (Signed,)

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 3—1 A. M.—The pressure is lowest on the lakes and highest in the Atlantic States. In the latter section south-east winds, cool, clear, and partly cloudy weather has prevailed, with occasional rain near the Virginia coast. Southerly winds, stationary or rising barometer, cloud and rain have prevailed on the lakes, and rising barometer, cool northwesterly winds and occasional heavy rains, but now clearing weather in the North-west. Cooler southerly winds and clear weather in the Gulf States, but rain is reported in the Ohio Valley, with easterly and southerly winds. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, Lacrosse, Omaha, and Leavenworth, and fallen from Memphis to New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States stationary or rising barometer, south-east to south-west winds, stationary temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain on the Gulf coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States stationary or falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds cooler, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, occasional rain, and cooler, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the lakes and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, occasional rain on the lower lakes, and cooler, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

The Lower Missouri and the Ohio at and below Cincinnati will probably rise; the Lower Mississippi continue slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	53°	55°	3:30 P. M.	77°	72°
6 A. M.	54°	55°	6 P. M.	61°	63°
9 A. M.	60°	58°	9 P. M.	57°	58°
12 M.	65°	69°	12 P. M.	55°	57°

Average temperature yesterday.......61½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......60½°

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

HON. R. B. HAYES UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE CONVENTION CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—THE OTHER STATE OFFICERS NOMINATED—A SPEECH FROM GEN. SHERMAN—ADOPTION OF A STRONG PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2.—This morning found the city even more packed with strangers than it was at midnight, for the late trains landed them by the car-load. Early risers found them sleeping on chairs, or taking uncertain rest propped up against walls; but their slumbers were soon disturbed by the renewal of the hot fight between the Taft and Hayes men, which was kept up by the latter despite the telegram from Hayes that he would not be a candidate. As the caucusing progressed Taft stock rose rapidly, and when the convention met at 11 o'clock the Hayes faction was not nearly so rabid as it was last night or early this morning, but it was still very uncertain what the result would be, and this fact was sufficient to give zest to the opening proceedings. At the appointed hour Hon. A. T. Wyckoff, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order. Hon. Lorenzo Danford, having been elected Temporary Chairman, made a brief address, which called forth great applause. He believed that with harmony here and honest work in the campaign the ticket would be elected. The Democratic Party having been in power two years had been false to every promise, had increased public expenses and had lowered the tone of the public service. His arraignment of Democratic misdeeds in the State, and especially of the doings of the Legislature, was eloquent and powerful, calling for storms of cheers. Turning to national topics, he said that the Democrats of Ohio claimed to be the advance guard of their party in the nation, and it was the duty of the Republicans of the State to beat this advance guard. After the speech of Mr. Danford came the tedious formality of appointing the various committees, and this being at last accomplished, there was another unusual incident. Gen. Sherman being known to be in the city, Judge Sloan, of Ottawa, moved that he be invited to appear before the convention. Mr. Danford was about to decide the motion carried without objection, when Col. Brough, of Mahoning, did object to inviting the General of the Army before a political convention, for the reason that, in his opinion, he would not come, but the delegates were determined to have Sherman, if they could, and the motion was carried, whereupon there was an adjournment until 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the delegates assembled in the afternoon they found the Opera-house gayly decorated with flags. The 547 delegates packed the floor, and galleries were crowded with as many more spectators. It was necessary to keep the gas burning to shed light upon the proceedings, and there was no air stirring, but the delegates nevertheless went vigorously to their work. When called to order by Mr. Danford, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization being called for no one answered, and the time was occupied in calling the names of the twenty Vice Presidents selected by districts.

The committee, being again called, named Gen. Edward F. Noyes for President, and that gentleman, being escorted to the chair, was received with tumultuous cheers, and made a very brief speech, counseling harmony, conciliation, and a continuation of the practical good sense which has distinguished the Republicans of Ohio. He appealed for the best possible candidate and the best possible platform. At the close of his speech there occurred an incident never before seen in a political convention. Gen. W. T. Sherman appeared on the stage escorted by the committee appointed for that purpose. The entire convention rose as one man, and with shouts and waving hats greeted the visitor. When silence was restored Gen. Sherman said:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

GENTLEMEN: I confess to feeling scared, and if I could with decency have avoided this call, I would have done it, for this is the first time I ever stood in a political convention. I have been raised a soldier, and taught to obey orders. When you, gentlemen, have chosen Governors and legislators, it is our duty and pleasure to obey the laws made by them. I came here to bury my Aid and old staff officer, Col. James McCoy, whom so many of you know. I have seen him laid away in a beautiful, quiet spot just east of this city, and must leave this afternoon. I came here now simply as a mark of respect to the gentlemen who compose this convention. Ohio has now come to be regarded as the most important State in the Union. I hope you will all be endowed with wisdom sufficient for the important business which has called you together to-day. Again I thank you."

When Gen. Sherman had retired business was resumed, and the platform not being ready, the convention went at once to the nomination of Governor. Judge Taft was first named, and the name had some applause. Gov. Hayes being named, there was prolonged and loud cheers. Then the "side shows" were brought in by the naming of Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, Old Ben Wade, William Allen, of Darke, and V. B. Horton; but Allen and Sherwood were withdrawn before the ballot. At this point W. D. Bickham, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in reading a letter from Judge Taft declaring his opposition to any division of the school funds, directly or indirectly.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

Then the ballot proceeded, and long before its conclusion it was apparent that Hayes had an immense majority, and before the result was announced Bickham, on behalf of the friends of Taft, moved that the nomination of Hayes be made unanimous. Then there was a tremendous outburst. When quiet was restored changes began to be made. Before this the vote of the two leading candidates was: Taft, 186; Hayes, 325; but, when it was officially announced, Hayes had 395, and Taft had dwindled nearly to nothing.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but, in order to allow Gov. Hayes time to answer a telegram informing him of his nomination, it was dropped, and the platform, which was unanimously adopted, was reported as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirming the cardinal principles of their organization, which have become received maxims of policy, State and national, declare on specific points the series of sentiments following:

First—The States are one as a nation, and all citizens are equal under the laws, and entitled to their fullest protection.

Second—That policy of finance should be steadily pursued which without unnecessary shock to business or trade will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar.

Third—We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry.

Fourth—We stand by free education—our public school system—the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.

Fifth—Under our republican system of Government there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign Governments where the efforts of the Church to control the State constitute an evil of great magnitude, and endanger the power and prosperity of the people.

Sixth—We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies.

Seventh—A grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the adjustment of pay and bounties.

Eighth—We demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers.

Ninth—The determination of the Government to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds has our unqualified approval.

Tenth—That the power of municipal corporations to create debts should be restricted and local, and other expenditures should be so reduced as to diminish taxation.

Eleventh—The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

Twelfth—The distinguished success of his administration, which to the fame of the patriot and soldier has added that of the capable and judicious statesman, entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his countrymen.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Next the convention proceeded to nominate by acclamation Hon. George McIlvain for Supreme Court Judge, Dr. James Williams for Auditor, and Hon. John Little for Attorney General, all these being present incumbents. The next place in order was Treasurer, but the convention being yet in the same difficulty in which it was placed by ignorance of Hayes' intention, and took up the Lieutenant Governor at once. Charles P. Taft, son of Judge Taft, was named, and the suggestion was received with universal favor, but the name was immediately withdrawn. Several others were named and also withdrawn. The ballot proceeded with Gen. Thomas L. Young, of Hamilton; A. C. Wales, of Stark; Col. Edwards, of Brown, and Mills Gardner, of Fayette. Young had 401 votes on the first ballot, and was nominated by acclamation. Before the vote was announced Young made a short speech, and Gen. Noyes stated that Mr. Charles P. Taft, a delegate and son of Judge Taft, desired to be heard. Silence was at once restored, and Mr. Taft proceeded to say that in view of the dispatch from Gov. Hayes he desired on behalf of his father to make the nomination of Gov. Hayes unanimous. Gen. Noyes said that the convention would easily see that the motion was made for the purpose of relieving Gov. Hayes of all possible embarrassment in accepting the nomination. He then put the question and there was a deafening "aye," then three rousing cheers were given for Hayes and three equally hearty for Taft. Business was then resumed. There were a dozen or more of candidates for Treasurer to be balloted for, but finally John M. Milliken, of Butler, was nominated on the third ballot. A candidate for Member of Public Works was then to be chosen, and Peter Thatcher, of Cuyahoga, was chosen. This concluded the labors of the Convention. Throughout the day the most earnest feeling had been displayed, and although the contest for Governor had been somewhat bitter it had left no scar behind, owing to the generosity of Judge Taft. Those who have been observers of Ohio Conventions say that not for many years has there been one which had in it so much of the promise of victory. It was especially a marked contrast with that of last year, and by its acts, no less than its spirit, justified the confident words of Mr. Danford and Gen. Noyes. The ticket is admitted by all to be an exceedingly strong one, and with proper work there is no reason which can now be seen why Ohio should not be redeemed. To make everybody more confident, almost the last scene in the convention was the reading of a telegram from Gov. Hayes accepting the nomination, which was received with uproarious enthusiasm.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

A DEAD-LOCK IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST STILL UNSETTLED—THE REPUBLICANS WILLING TO ABIDE BY THE DECISION OF THE COURTS—ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE WITH A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF ELEVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—As predicted in the columns of THE TIMES the Republicans have organized the House, have elected the officers nominated at last night's caucus, and have now a majority of eleven—the ballot for Speaker standing 190 Republicans, 179 Democrats. There was no opposition. The Clerk, Mr. Smith, declining to go behind the returns of the Town Clerks, placed upon the roll of the new House the name of every person who brought the proper certificate of election. Hundreds who came expecting to witness and take part in a bloody affray have gone home in disappointment. The effort is now making to oust Priest and Proctor from the Senate. The Republican members of the Senate set the ball in motion. They protested against the swearing in of Priest and Proctor by the Governor, and then withdrew to form a temporary organization, a sort of independent Senate, of which Senator George H. Stowell is the President. They informed the House of their action, and there was introduced in that body a resolution directing the Speaker to apply to the court to determine whether or not the action of the Governor and Council in issuing certificates to Priest and Proctor was legal. This resolution is now before the House, and will doubtless be passed some time to-morrow. It has been earnestly debated this afternoon, the leaders on both sides waxing warm and eloquent. The Democrats are evidently fillibustering; they say that the application to the court has no business to come from the House, but should rather come from the Senate. They pretend to favor the proposal to obtain the court's decision, but are not willing that the House should ask for it. They say this with every appearance of fairness, but it is quite certain that the Senate has no thought of making the application. They object, too, to the matter of the inquiry, which they say does not state all of the questions at issue, and a motion was made and lost to commit the resolution to a committee of three from each party, with instructions to put it in the proper form. This proposal has also the appearance of fairness, but it is only a clever trap into which the Republicans have no notion of falling. To accept the proposition of conference would be to enter into a long and acrimonious dispute, and to eventually lose everything. The Democrats desire that along with the record of the election returns, as certified by the town clerks, there shall also be sent the evidence presented to the Governor and Council relative to the ineligibility of Deering and also relative to the dispute about the name of Gen. Natt Head. The Republicans claim that the question they propose is the proper one, and that if anybody wants to present any other questions they are at liberty to do so. There is now a dead-lock between the two branches; neither can act without the sanction of the other. There cannot even be an election of a Governor. The only possible help in this emergency must come from the court, and the Republicans propose to accept the action of the court as final. If the court says that the Governor and Council took legal action the Republicans have nothing further to say. The Independent Senate will again be merged into the regular organization, and the House and Senate will unite in the election of a Governor and in such other legislation as they can agree upon. If the court says the action was illegal the Republicans will regard the Senate as incomplete, and will elect two Republican Senators. Whether the Democrats will be equally submissive is not known. It is to be feared that they will not, and that in case the court decides adversely to them will still persist in keeping Priest and Proctor in their seats. In this event it looks as though serious trouble might be apprehended.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, June 2.—The procession in connection with the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th inst. promises to be of imposing dimensions. All the Massachusetts militia, about 6,500 men, will be in column, and half as many more are expected from other States. Civic organizations numbering 10,000 men have already reported their intention of being present, besides the various trades, who will send wagons with men working at their respective vocations. Although the City of Boston for obvious reasons is unable to issue special invitations, it authoritatively announces through the medium of the Associated Press that it will be very glad to have all organizations, both military and civil, which may be interested to come from other States and join in the procession.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Granite State Flour Mills in Piscataquog village, owned by Messrs. Watts and Holmes, of Manchester, N. H., were totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. There were 600 barrels of flour in the mills, and from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn. The loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. There is an insurance of $15,000 on the mills and stock.

A slight fire occurred on board the steamer Huntsville, lying at Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday, caused by the ignition of some waste in the engine-room. The fire was extinguished by the steam-pump of the steamer City of Havana. Damage trifling.

FREEMASONS' DAY.

IMPOSING DEDICATION OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

OVER SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE CRAFT IN LINE OF MARCH—THE STREETS CROWDED WITH SIGHT-SEERS—THE PAGEANT ONE OF THE GRANDEST EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY—BEAUTIFUL DECORATION OF THE TEMPLE—FORMAL CEREMONIES OF DEDICATION—ORATION BY PAST GRAND MASTER JOHN L. LEWIS—CORN, WINE, AND OIL POURED ON THE ARK OF THE COVENANT BY GRAND MASTER THORNE — BANQUETS AND RECEPTIONS GIVEN TO VISITING LODGES AND COMMANDERIES.

The 2d day of June, 1875, is one that the Masonic craft in this and other countries will long proudly remember, for it not only is the day which first saw in the completion of the magnificent temple the realization of desires unfulfilled for half a century, but it also fully revealed to the world an imposing strength of numbers and general prosperity of condition which could have been only partially appreciated by even the Masons themselves. The celebration of the day began with a procession, consisting, according to the official figures, of over 17,000 members, and constituting what may fairly be called the largest and most imposing civic display ever seen in this City. At the close of the procession the new Masonic Temple was formally dedicated by Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne. The oration was delivered by M. W. Past Grand Master John L. Lewis. The afternoon was occupied in exercises of a social nature, and the day was fitly concluded by a grand banquet at Irving Hall, at which many eloquent addresses were made. The weather was nearly perfect, and throughout the whole day nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the thousands who participated in the procession or of the tens of thousands who witnessed it.

THE PROCESSION FORMED.

GATHERING OF THE LODGES AND COMMANDERIES IN WASHINGTON SQUARE—THE ORGANIZATION PERFECT—ARRANGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS—NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION—THE LINE OF MARCH.

Early in the morning the numerous lodges and commanderies which were to join the procession were seen gathering from all parts of the City, and from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Westchester County. The vicinity of the Temple was densely crowded early in the morning, and so remained all day, and many of the houses in the neighborhood were extensively decorated with flags. The streets leading into Fifth avenue, from Washington square to Madison square, were rapidly filled up with these bodies, and pedestrian travel was accordingly rendered difficult. By 8 o'clock the whole space between Twenty-third street and Waverley place, and between Sixth avenue and University place, was entirely given up to the Masonic Order. From this time until 8:30 the lodges filed in, one by one, to the blocks assigned to their divisions, and were there placed in order by the chiefs of divisions, preparatory to filing into the main line in Fifth avenue. The amount of detail in the work of arranging so many men could only have been mastered by perfect organization and intelligent action. That this existed was shown by the remarkable fact that the programme of the procession was carried out without a single material deviation.

The principal attraction to the crowd of sight-seers, drawn together by the military music and by the reports that had been published of the expected display, was to be found in the first seven divisions, which formed in Nineteenth, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, and Sixteenth streets. The handsome uniforms and semi-military insignia and trappings of the Knights Templar, who composed these divisions, formed a striking contrast to the plain black suits and stiff silk hats worn by the members of lodges composing the other divisions. According to the order of the Marshal of the Day, the different divisions formed as follows:

First Division—On East Nineteenth street, right resting on Fifth avenue.
Second Division—On West Nineteenth street.
Third Division—On East Eighteenth street.
Fourth Division—On West Eighteenth street.
Fifth Division—On East Seventeenth street.
Sixth Division—On West Seventeenth street.
Seventh Division—On East Sixteenth street.
Eighth Division—On West Sixteenth street.
Ninth Division—On East Fifteenth street.
Tenth Division—On West Fifteenth street.
Eleventh Division—On East Fourteenth street.
Twelfth Division—On West Fourteenth street.
Thirteenth Division—On East Thirteenth street.
Fourteenth Division—On West Thirteenth street.
Fifteenth Division—On East Twelfth street.
Sixteenth Division—On West Twelfth street.
Seventeenth Division—On East Eleventh street.
Eighteenth Division—On West Eleventh street.
Nineteenth and Twentieth Divisions—On East Tenth street.
Twenty-first and Twenty-second Divisions—On West Tenth street.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Divisions—On East Ninth street.
Twenty-fifth Division—On West Ninth street.
Twenty-sixth Division—At the Temple.

At 8:30 o'clock the Twenty-sixth Division of the procession, composed of the grand officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York and their guests, formed at the Temple, and marched down Fifth avenue to Washington square, near the centre of which a stand had been erected by special permission of the Park Commissioners. Here they halted, and Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne, with a number of the members and guests of the Grand Lodge, mounted the stand and reviewed the procession as it started on the line of march. The Grand Master took his position on the north-east corner of the platform, closely attended by a guard of four Grand Stewards, bearing their silver rods. Near him stood the Grand Standard-bearer, with the banner presented for the occasion by his friends. It is a beautiful silken banner, embroidered with the arms of the Grand Lodge and finished with gold-bullion fringe. Next to the Grand Standard-bearer stood the Grand Sword-bearer with his sword drawn, and about fifty members and guests stood behind these officers as the procession passed.

At 9 o'clock three guns fired in rapid succession gave the signal for starting, and the head of the column began its march down Fifth avenue, reaching the grand stand at 9:27 A. M., in the following order:

Mounted Police.
Inspector George W. Dilks.
Aids—Inspector Thomas W. Thorne and Capt. Theron S. Copeland.
Two Platoons of Police.
R. W. H. Clay Preston, Marshal of the Day.
Staff.
W. Edward H. Kent, Chief of Staff.
W. Charles S. Arthur, Bro. Robert J. Leaycraft,
W. Samuel A. Lewis, Jr., Bro. Daniel D. Wylie,
W. William T. Lloyd, Bro. John B. Woodward,
Bro. W. G. W. Schoonmaker, Bro. Robert Irwin,
Bro. John K. Bendix, Bro. George Scott,
Bro. Hiram Calkins, Bro. Walter W. Adams,
Bro. Sidney P. Nichols, Bro. George C. F. Wright,
Bro. Alexander B. Mott, Bro. John L. Mapes.
Bro. William H. Stiner, Secretary of Staff.
Mounted Aids—W. Edward Gilon, Bro. Jacob Hess, Bro. A. A. Drake.
E. Sir M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of Knights Templar.
Aids—mounted:
Sir John S. Dickerman, Eminent Sir Claudius F. Beatty,
Sir William L. Gardner,
Sir M. D. Myers, Sir George Kinkel,
Sir H. H. Brockway, Eminent Sir John Whittaker,
Eminent Sir Charles Hilton,
Sir William W. Lawson, Sir Frederick G. Gedney.

FEATURES OF THE COLUMN.

Next came the divisions in their order. The first division was under the command of E. Sir Frederick W. Herring, their sashes being of black velvet bordered with silver bullion fringe. The chief of the Second Division was Eminent Sir Albert G. Goodall, and his aids were Sir Matthew Glenn and Sir James A. Baker. This division was composed of Morton Commandery, No. 4, of New-York, escorting their guests, St. Omer Commandery, No. 13, of Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Grice Commandery, No. 16, of Norfolk, Va.; Council Officers and Past Commanders of Utica Commandery, No. 3, and Hugh de Payen Commandery, No. 1, of Jersey City. He was accompanied by Sir George W. Miller and Sir Frank H. Aikens as his aids. The Fifth Regiment Band and Drum Corps marched at the head of the division, and in it were Columbian Commandery, No. 1, of New-York, with their guests, Damascus Commandery, No. 5, of Newark, N. J.; Palestine Commandery, No. 6, of New-London, Conn., and Temple Commandery, of Albany. Of these, Palestine Commandery, of New-London, attracted the most attention on account of their uniform, which was exceedingly handsome.

Morton Commandery turned out its full strength, and attracted great attention by its drill, which justified its reputation of being the best drilled commandery in the jurisdiction. The Third Division was in charge of Eminent Sir John C. Heineman. His aids were Sir William Otis Munroe and Eminent Sir L. A. Rousseau. The division was preceded by Grafulla's band, and was composed of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Brooklyn, with Salem Town Commandery, No. 16, of Auburn, as guests; Apollo Commandery, No. 15, of Troy; Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, of New-York; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, of New-Rochelle; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of New-York, with St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, as their guests.

The Fourth Division included the following Commanderies: De Witt Clinton, No. 27, of Williamsburg; Hudson River, No. 35, of Newburg; Delaware, No. 44, Port Jervis; Washington, No. 33, Saratoga Springs; Ivanhoe, No. 36, New-York; Clark, No. 7, Waterbury, Conn.; Hamilton, No. 5, Bridgeport, Conn.; Narragansett, of Westerly, R. I., and the Portsmouth Commandery, of Portsmouth, Va., which arrived late and was transferred from the Second to the Fourth Division. This division was commanded by Eminent Sir Charles Aikmen. Eminent Sir Ralph W. Kenyon and Sir Henry F. Herkner were his aids. One of the notable features of this division was the handsome banner carried by Washington Commandery, of Saratoga, on which was a portrait of Washington. The Fifth Division was under the command of Chief R. E. E. T. Schultz, G. Capt. Gen. of G. E. of the United States, whose aids were Sir William A. Hanway and Sir E. B. Tyler. This division comprised Commanderies Morton, No. 1, of New-York, with Maryland, No. 1, as their guests; Baltimore, No. 2, and Monumental City, No. 3, of Baltimore; Columbian, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., and Malta, No. 21, of Binghamton. The Sixth Division was commanded by Eminent Sir J. E. Saxton; his aids were Sir John E. King and Sir A. J. Brow. The division included the following commanderies: Detroit, No. 1, of Detroit, Mich.; Constantine, No. 48, New-York; York, No. 55, New-York, escorting St. John's, No. 9, Elizabeth, N. J.; St. Elmo, No. 57, Greenpoint; Great Bend, No. 27, Great Bend, Penn. The principal feature of this division was Detroit Commandery, No. 1. This commandery is said to be the most proficient in the peculiar drill of the Knights Templar of any organization in the country. They were not long in demonstrating their claims to a great deal of credit for celerity and soldierly precision, for soon after the line moved they began their evolutions, and continued them at short intervals all along the line of march, without in the least retarding the general movement of the procession. Their movements included the formation of lines with a front of fifty men, and these were formed with such a dexterity and in such good order as to provoke constant applause, which was started at the stand in Washington square by the officers of the Grand Lodge, while the crowd cheered vociferously. York Commandery, No. 5, of New-York, was also cheered for its excellent drill. The Seventh Division was commanded by Eminent Sir G. W. Davenport. Sir George R. Crawford and Sir John H. Harmer were his aids. The division comprised Springfield and Berkshire Commanderies, of Springfield and Pittsfield, Mass.; Washington, No. 1, of Washington, D. C.; New-Haven, No. 2, of New-Haven, Conn., and a delegation representing Hugh de Payen Preceptory, of Quebec. The rear of the division was brought up by carriages containing the grand officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York.

The Springfield and Berkshire Commanderies were especially noticeable on account of their soldierly bearing and rich black and silver uniforms. Their drill was also excellent. Ill. J. H. H. Ward, of the Thirty-third Degree, was the Chief of the Eighth Division, and Ill. W. V. Alexander, Thirty-third, and Ill. Samuel Jones, Thirty-third, were his aids. The division comprised the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction, Most Puissant Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of the State of New-York, Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons State of New-York, and a number of aged and infirm members of the order, all in carriages.

At this point the appearance of the procession changed entirely. The uniforms and banners of the Knights Templar disappeared, and the next seventeen divisions were composed of men in plain black suits with high black silk hats and white gloves. The marching was generally very good. The officers of these divisions were as follows:

THE REMAINING DIVISIONS.

NINTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Henry Metzger.
Aids—Bro. Colson C. Hamilton, Bro. Wm. H. Johnson.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful John Giffin.
Marshals.
Bro. Albert A. Bogert, Bro. Jos. D. Costa,
Bro. Gilbert J. Orr, Bro. Tom Godwin.

TENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Charles A. Shouten.
Aids—Worshipful James F. Porter, Bro. Simeon N. Leo.
Mounted Aid—Bro. E. S. Daniell.
Marshals.
Bro. Peter Pennelli, Worshipful James Demarest,
Worshipful John Phillips, Worshipful Charles Bean.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful George J. Green.
Aids—Worshipful E. B. Brush, Bro. James Knox.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Charles W. Barker.
Marshals.
Bro. William F. Wolfe Jr., Worshipful Samuel Godchaud.
Bro. John H. Horsefall,
Bro. R. P. Babeuf.

TWELFTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Joel O. Stevens.
Aids—Worshipful William F. Costenbader, Worshipful Henry M. Clark.
Mounted Aid—Joseph Forbes.
Marshals.
Worshipful John E. Flagier, Bro. George E. Payne,
Worshipful R. M. Heddon, Bro. Charles Hough.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Jos. C. Pinckney.
Aids—Bro. John S. Dingwall and Bro. Peter McIndoe.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful Joseph H. Stiner.
Marshals.
Worshipful J. J. Tindale, Bro. Thomas McKewan, Jr.,
Bro. John C. Barnes, Bro. S. J. Tyler.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Bro. William H. Corsa.
Aids—Bro. William H. Benjamin, Bro. H. V. Williamson.
Mounted Aid—Bro. R. DeF. Young.
Marshals.
Bro. H. G. Pearson, Most Worshipful M. H. Decker.
Bro. George B. Carroll, Worshipful E. L. A. Christianson.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Herman G. Carter.
Aids—Worshipful Francis J. Campbell, Worshipful William G. Shaw.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Charles Merritt.
Marshals.
Bro. William J. R. Peake, Worshipful James H. Clinch,
Bro. H. C. Parke, Bro. Michael Cregan.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Bro. Peter J. Bogert.
Aids—Bro. William Pollion, Bro. Theodore F. W. Taylor.
Mounted Aid—R. W. William Gurney.
Marshals.
Bro. L. S. Starr, Bro. M. Fogerty,
Bro. J. W. Wilson, Bro. Frank D. Slocomb.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Frank H. Hinds.
Aids—Worshipful Warren C. Bennett, Bro. John T. Cuming.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful George L. Montague.
Marshals.
W. Bro. Louis J. Belloni, Jr. Bro. Wm. H. Lewis,
Bro. Geo. W. Brink, Bro. T. J. Wendover.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful James Maxwell.
Aids—Bro. Reuben H. Crombie, Bro. John McIntyre.
Mounted Aid—Bro. George A. J. Norman.
Marshals.
R. W. Isaac Teichman, Bro. Theodore Huldberg,
Bro. Moritz Herzberg, Bro. William Hallett.

NINETEENTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Jacob Schmitt.
Aids—Worshipful Abraham Halberstadt, Bro. Jacob Henkell.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful Frederick Greis.
Marshals.
Bro. Ignatz Keller, Bro. Ernst V. Pentz,
Bro. Charles Lauber, Bro. Richard Marshall.

TWENTIETH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Frederick Meyer.
Aids—Worshipful Herman Cantor, Worshipful Hermann H. Hingslage.
Mounted Aid—Worshipful Caspar A. Schneider.
Marshals.
Bro. Gust. Voege, Bro. Conrad Orth,
Bro. Aug. Geisler, Bro. Charles Brandt.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVISION.
Chief—Bro. William J. Denslow.
Aids—Bro. Charles F. Robbins, Bro. J. Oscar Voute.
Mounted Aid—Eugene L. Merriam.
Marshals.
Bro. Henry Balsdon, Bro. Gustav A. Jahn,
Bro. Francis Raymond, Bro. Thomas M. Hempstead.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVISION.
Chief—Bro. Theodore Linington.
Aids—Worshipful James L. Farley, Bro. Lewis H. Rowan.
Mounted Aid—Bro. George R. Baldwin.
Marshals.
Worshipful Wm. Sherer, Bro. George W. Van Mater.
Bro. James Swift, Bro. Lewis R. Wiebe.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful Charles W. Hubbell.
Aids—Worshipful Fred. Youmans, Worshipful Jacob Rockwell.
Mounted Aid—Bro. William H. King.
Marshals.
Bro. Fred. Hegg, Bro. Richard Young,
Bro. James T. Hoile, Bro. D. F. Treacy.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVISION.
Chief—Bro. Thomas S. Cooper.
Aids—Worshipful Thomas S. Gill, Worshipful George S. Foote.
Mounted Aid—Bro. Anthony Wills.
Marshals.
Bro. W. J. Lepine, Bro. Thomas R. Le Count,
Bro. David W. Lee, Bro. F. T. Nolan.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVISION.
Chief—Worshipful William V. King.
Aids—Bro. A. B. Cornwall, Bro. James W. Moses.
Mounted Aids—Worshipful Charles Brauer, Moritz Herzberg.
Marshals.
Bro. Peter J. Stuyvesant, Bro. Robert A. Beers, Bro. Louis G. Schiffer, Bro. George B. Melendy.

Each of these divisions was composed of from ten to fifteen lodges. After the Twenty-fifth Division had passed the stand in Washington square the Twenty-sixth Division reformed at 11:45 A. M. and brought up the rear in the following order:

Grand Marshal Charles Roome.
Chief of Staff Bro. Edward L. Gaul.
Staff.
Bro. William F. Moller, Bro. Robert Lenox Banks.
Bro. Stephen T. Hosmer, Bro. Thomas R. Fisher.
Bro. James L. Furgeson, Worshipful Greenfield Pate.
Gilmore's Band and Drum Corps.
Grand Tiler and Grand Pursuivant.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
Symbolic Lodge, borne by four Worshipful Masters.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
Three Worshipful Masters, bearing vessels containing Corn, Wine, and Oil.
Members of the Grand Lodge, ten front.
The Architect, Worshipful Napoleon Le Brun, with Square, Level, and Plumb.
Building Committee.
Holy Writings, Square, and Compasses, borne by four Worshipful Masters.
Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Chaplains.
Grand Librarian and Grand Lecturer.
District Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Orator of the Day, Most Worshipful John L. Lewis.
Grand Lodge Officers from other jurisdictions.
Guests of the Grand Lodge, in charge of the Reception Committee. (in carriages.)
Commissioners of Appeals.
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
Book of Constitutions, borne by Worshipful Stephen E. Gardner, Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, supported by the Junior and Senior Grand Deacons.
Junior and Senior Grand Wardens.
Deputy Grand Master.
Two Grand Stewards, with rods. Grand Master. Two Grand Stewards, witd rods.
Platoon of Police.

Among the notable features of the procession besides those mentioned was the Bible carried by St. John's Lodge No. 1, which claimed, and was allowed, the place of honor next to the Grand Lodge on account of its being the senior lodge of the jurisdiction. The Bible on which Washington took the first oath of office administered to a President of the United States was borne in its midst. It was carried by Past Master Samuel C. Lowndes, escorted by a guard of Knights Templar. The old book was printed in 1767, and has been in the possession of St. John's Lodge more than 100 years. It is bound in leather, which is darkened by age and use; the pages are yellowed by time, but the print is clear and the pages are all intact. The individual member of the procession who attracted the most attention was Sir Knight Thomas Hodges Seale, of the Priory Knights Templar, of Kingston, Ontario. He was clad in a long white merino surplice, and scarlet plush velvet cap with hemlock. On his right shoulder was a Templar cross worked in scarlet. The drill of the commanderies was noteworthy, and an almost continuous display was made of their different evolutions. A favorite one was the cross, twelve men abreast forming the transverse, and the upright being composed of the remainder of the section in single file. Another figure was the trowel, represented by a section of a commandery forming in two single lines converging to a point in front so as to represent a wedge-like figure, the back being closed with twelve men walking abreast. The handle of the trowel was represented by a double file of six men. All the well-known bands of this City were in the procession, but the musicians from Springfield, Mass., were most frequently applauded. Many of the bands from out of town also drew favorable comment and applause by their fine performances. The line of march after leaving Washington square was down South Fifth avenue to Canal street, Canal street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Broadway, Broadway to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, Twenty-third street to Seventh avenue, when the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions proceeded up Seventh avenue, right into Twenty-fourth street; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions, right into Twenty-fifth street, and formed double column. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions continued the march down Seventh avenue, left into Twenty-second street. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Divisions left into Twenty-first street. Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Divisions left into Twentieth street, and formed double column. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Divisions continued down Twenty-third street to the ferry. The Twenty-fifth Division halted at Seventh avenue. Upon arriving at the places above designated each division was dismissed by its Chief.

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH.

OVER 17,000 MASONS PARADING—STREETS, PORCHES, AND WINDOWS THRONGED WITH SPECTATORS—FLAGS DISPLAYED FROM STORES AND PRIVATE HOUSES—DECORATIONS IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Throughout the whole line of march the sidewalks were thronged with crowds of well-dressed persons of all ages and sexes, and the porches, balconies, and windows of the houses were filled with ladies and children. The utmost good order and good humor prevailed among the spectators in the streets, and the Police had no difficulty in keeping the route clear, the crowd voluntarily falling back to let the procession pass whenever it became necessary. The countless flags of all nationalties and of the various orders of Masonry displayed from the stores, hotels, and private houses in the streets through which the procession passed, added to the brilliancy of the scene, which was also further enlivened by the waving of scarfs and handkerchiefs by the ladies and children in the windows. For the accommodation of the latter, and to afford them comfortable and pleasant places from which to see the procession, many ingenious devices were resorted to. Among others that of putting up temporary stagings or platforms in the shop windows was adopted in a number of instances, and a novel effect was produced by the appearance of animated pictures in the place usually allotted to dry goods and jewelry behind the broad sheets of plate glass. The windows of all the hotels on the line of march were well filled, and the large stores on Broadway, from Canal street to Union square, were fairly alive with spectators from roof to basement. Gramercy Lodge, at No. 512 Broadway, was most lavishly decorated with American flags gracefully draped and festooned from the cornice to the first floor. In the centre of the façade the coat of arms of the United States, surmounted by a large American Eagle with outspread wings, bearing a silver square and compass in its beak, formed a beautiful madallion, which was surrounded by artistically draped bunting. From the St. Nicholas Hotel the flags of the head-quarters of the Maryland and Manhattan Commanderies of Knights Templar were displayed, and the flags of the United States, England, France, Germany, and Turkey were suspended across the street. At Fredricks' gallery the portrait of Grand Master Thorne surrounded by a drapery of the national colors, was placed in a prominent position. At No. 625 Broadway, the bookstore of the Masonic Publishing Company, the American and English flags were displayed over the entrance, which was further decorated with a number of Masonic emblems. Over the door the words "Our Temple is Completed" were inscribed in large letters. The large gallery over the main entrance of the Metropolitan Hotel was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, as were almost all the windows of the house. All the second-story windows on the Broadway side of Mr. A. T. Stewart's Tenth street store were open, and filled with ladies and children watching the procession, and numbers of spectators occupied stations on the stoop. As the column passed Grace Church the chimes were rung at intervals, playing popular airs, and attracting many listeners. After leaving Broadway at Union square, the procession passed down Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, and thence to Madison square, at which place, by the time the middle of the column had arrived, it had doubled upon itself, and while the head of the column was going down Twenty-third street the rear was passing around the square, the two lines going in opposite directions within a few feet of each other.

IN FIFTH AVENUE.

At Delmonico's establishment, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, a large flag was displayed, and a number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the procession from the balconies. At the Brevort House, corner of Fifth avenue and Clinton place, the national colors floated from the flag-staff, and the balconies and stoops of the hotel were crowded with sight-seers. The Hotel de Lafayette, at the corner of Washington square and Fifth avenue, was decorated with a number of flags, and from a front window of the establishment of George McKay, there was a large flag flying, bearing the inscription, "Welcome." A handsome silk flag also appeared in front of the house No. 56 South Fifth avenue. The employes of Seijel Brothers & Co., No. 367 Canal street, were particularly demonstrative while the procession passed, a large number of them appearing at the windows and waving handkerchiefs. The Brandreth House, at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, was elaborately decorated with a variety of flags. From the St. Charles Hotel, corner of Broadway and Bleecker street, from the Olympic Theatre, and from the establishments of Devlin & Co. and John Mott & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome street, flags were abundantly displayed. The Domestic Building, the Union Square Hotel, Tiffany's establishment, Wheeler & Wilson's, and several other buildings in the vicinity of Union square, all had the national colors displayed, while on the Manhattan Club was raised a large Masonic banner.

On Madison avenue the throng was nearly as great as on Broadway, ladies and children predominating and closely filling the steps and balconies of the houses. The balconies of the Coleman House were crowded with spectators, and over the front entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel a large flag was hung out and a number of ladies were seated on the balcony viewing the procession. From the windows of this hotel on the Twenty-third street side, other groups of ladies and gentlemen looked out upon the column as it passed down to the Temple. At Thirty-fourth street, the extreme point reached by the procession, the column turned, passing to Fifth avenue, and thence to Twenty-third street.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARCH.

During the whole march there were no serious delays or stoppages of any kind, and everything passed off smoothly and in exact accordance with the programme. The points at which the crowds were greatest were from Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, at Canal street and Broadway, and at Washington square around the Grand Stand. It would be impossible to estimate the number of persons who witnessed the procession, as every street through which it passed was crowded with pedestrians besides those who were in the houses. But of the number of Masons in the line of the procession a very accurate estimate can be formed from the following official statement.

1st Division	520	15th Division	1,045
2d Division	304	16th Division	1,037
3d Division	505	17th Division	610
4th Division	454	18th Division	900
5th Division	295	19th Division	932
6th Division	330	20th Division	889
7th Division	202	21st Division	727
8th Division	82	22d Division	1,020
9th Division	550	23d Division	590
10th Division	508	24th Division	705
11th Division	925	25th Division	747
12th Division	1,102	26th Division	1,050
13th Division	880		
14th Division	843	Total	17,402

The medal struck in commemoration of the dedication was worn by almost every Mason in line. It is a graceful shield-shaped token, cast both in white metal and in bronze, with a representation of the Masonic Temple, and the words "Dedication of the Masonic Temple, June 2, 1875," raised upon it, and at the crest the square and compass. The reverse contains the all-seeing eye at the crest, the seal of the Royal Arch Chapter, with its ark of the covenant and cherubim protecting it with wings outstretched, and the device, "Holiness to the Lord," on the scroll.

The procession was timed as it passed several points, and in every instance was about two hours and fifteen minutes in passing. At 11:45 A. M., when the Twenty-sixth Division fell in at the rear, in Washington square, the head of the column had reached the temple after traversing the entire route, and as each division passed the building the guidon bearer stopped until the whole procession had passed, when he delivered his guidon and chief's report to Chief of Staff Edward H. Kent. The rear division then opened column and faced inward, and the whole division passed into the temple. The other divisions had been dismissed by their chiefs and the procession was over a little after 2 o'clock.

EMBLEMS OF THE CRAFT.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSIGNIA WORN BY THE MASONS YESTERDAY—A RICH DISPLAY OF FLAGS, BADGES, AND JEWELS—THE BANNER OF PHILADELPHIA COMMANDERY NO. 2.

The beautiful banners, flags and symbols carried by the Masons yesterday, and the regalia, badges and rich jewels worn by them, excited a great deal of curiosity among the uninitiated spectators of the grand procession, but their meaning can not be explained to those who are not enrolled in the Masonic fraternity. The prevailing colors of the uniforms, regalia, and other insignia of the Knights Templar, were white and black, and the large red crosses on the banners and flags, and the smaller crosses of the same hue on the uniforms of the men, therefore, showed prominently by the contrast. Black and white were the colors of the Knights Templar in the days of chivalry, and the red-cross was the emblem of their devotion to Christ. *In hoc signo vinces* were the words, as is recorded in history, seen by the Roman Emperor Constantine in his famous vision of the cross, and having been thereafter adopted as a motto by the ancient Knights, they thus became the accepted motto of their representatives in Masonry. The cross-hilted sword carried by the commanding officer of the Knights yesterday was the only one of a golden color, all the other swords carried by the other Knights being of the prevailing black and white. Sir E. M. L. Ehlers, Marshal of the Templars, wore on his breast a rosette surmounted with a helmet, under which were swords crossed, and in the centre, a golden star and golden tassels pendant. He also bore another emblem, a "rose cross," upon which there was a symbol of the thirty-second degree of Masonry and the words "Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret." Sir William L. Gardner and the other aids of Marshal Ehlers wore scarlet rosettes, with a silver star, and were mounted on horseback. The Marshal of the day, Right Worshipful Master H. Clay Preston, carried a gold baton and wore a purple rosette with three stars, and an orange silk sash or order thrown across his left shoulder. Chief of Staff Edward H. Kent wore a purple rosette and an orange silk sash with purple borders. The other staff officers wore blue silk sashes and blue rosettes with golden emblems and trimmings. The chiefs of large divisions wore blue silk sashes and blue rosettes dotted with silver stars, and carried white and black batons. Each of these chiefs had aids, who wore blue silk sashes and white rosettes. The marshals of the various divisions wore blue silk sashes and blue rosettes, and carried black walnut batons. Members of the thirty-third degree, of whom the greater part rode in carriages, were dressed in handsome regalia. Their black velvet sashes were worn across the left shoulder, and bore a number of emblems, among which were a double-headed eagle holding arrows in its talons, and over his head an inverted triangle, with the figures 33 in the centre. One of the Knights who rode in a carriage attracted a great deal of attention. He wore a red velvet cap, with flaps covering his ears, and was enveloped in a white mantle, upon which a red Maltese cross was sewn. He was Sir Knight Thomas Hodges Seale, of Ontario, and is a Superior of a Priory of Knights Templar in that section. The Knights Templar, with their handsome uniform and black cocked hats, with waving white plumes, formed a very attractive part of the procession. The Master Masons, or members of the blue lodge, also presented a fine appearance as they marched along, dressed in black clothing, with white aprons, and bearing simple white badges, with the names and numbers of their respective lodges upon the lappels of their coats. York Lodge, No. 197, and several others wore nosegays in their button-holes, and their aprons were made of lambskins.

Some of the banners and flags borne were very beautiful, perhaps the most so being the one borne by Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, the guests of Morton Commandery, of this City. The banner, of black and blue silk, had for its most prominent device a crown surrounded with golden rays, and the following Scriptural quotation: "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Morton Commandery had a magnificent black and white banner, and on that of Clinton Commandery was a picture of the Good Samaritan. On the banner of Palestine Commandery there was a picture of a Christian knight spearing a Saracen, and on that of Washington Commandery there was a portrait of the "Father of His Country." The banner of Maryland Commandery, No. 1, was made of silk, was plain white and black in color, and was especially attractive from its simplicity, as was also that of Monumental City Commandery, of Baltimore, which carried a beautiful black and white silk banner decorated with gold fringe. The banner of the Grand Lodge was also very noticeable. It was of heavily-outlioned blue silk, the color being emblematical of the blue lodge, and cost over $500. The principal device upon the banner was the coat of arms of the Grand Lodge. This was made up of the figures of an ox, representing patience; of a man, representing intelligence; of a lion, representing strength, and of an eagle, representing swiftness. At either side was the figure of a cherub guarding the symbolical lodge which formed the crest, and inscribed beneath were the words, "Holiness to the Lord." The other symbols were the plumb, square, compass, and level. The jewels worn are familiar to Masons. Among them were the square, compasses, level, plumb, all-seeing eye, crossed keys, crossed pens, cornucopia, crossed swords, and triangles, all being badges of different offices, and, separately and together, symbols of the mysteries of the order. Among the symbolical articles carried in the procession were large drawn swords, carried by Tilers, pillars, white staves, gold pitchers containing corn, silver pitchers containing oil and wine, the "lodge" Bible on a velvet cushion, and the "book of constitutions" also on velvet cushions.

THE TEMPLE DEDICATED.

THE VISITING GRAND OFFICERS RECEIVED—ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER—THE WORKMANSHIP OF THE TEMPLE APPROVED—THE FORMAL SERVICES OF DEDICATION—CORN, WINE, AND OIL POURED ON THE ARK OF THE COVENANT—ORATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER JOHN L. LEWIS.

Owing to the temporary indisposition of the Grand Master, consequent upon the excitement and fatigue of the long parade, the dedication ceremonies did not begin until nearly 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Grand officers and the members of the Grand Lodge, with their distinguished guests from other jurisdictions, formed the last division in the procession, and reached the Temple shortly after 2 o'clock. The ranks were opened, and, accompanied by R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal, and Bro. Edward Gaul, Chief Aid, the Grand Master passed through the lines of the entrance of the Temple. A guard of Knights Templar, consisting of the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York, were drawn up in two lines extending from the main door of the Temple to the curbstone, and presented arms as the Grand Master with his head uncovered passed into the building. On the main staircase was drawn up a section of Police, who saluted as the Grand Master passed into the Grand Lodge Room. Following the Grand Master came the officers and members of the Grand Lodge with their guests. When all who were entitled to admission had entered, the doors were closed and strictly tiled. Gilmore's Band and a chorus of forty voices, volunteers from the Handel and Haydn Society, were placed in an alcove to the left of the raised platform, and Prof. Albert S. Caswell took his seat at the organ. The front seats were reserved for the past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, and the visitors from foreign jurisdictions. Among the former were Past Grand Masters Isaac Phillips, Joseph D. Evans, John L. Lewis, N. F. Waring, James Jenkinson, Stephen H. Johnson, and Clinton F. Paige; Robert Macoy, P. D. G. W.; E. L. Judson, P. S. G. W.; Daniel Sickles, P. J. G. W.; John R. Anderson, P. J. G. W., and Capt. Isaiah Rynders, P. S. G. D., and R. W. William B. Shove.

VISITING GRAND OFFICERS.

The visitors from other jurisdictions were:

M. W. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., P. G. M. of Iowa; M. W. Park Davis, P. G. M. of Vermont; M. W. James Dunbar, G. M. of Quebec; M. W. Percival L. Everett, G. M. of Massachusetts; M. W. Winslow Lewis, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; M. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; M. W. Nicholas Van Slyck, G. M. of Rhode Island; M. W. G. E. Lounsberry, G. M. of Illinois; M. W. William A. Pembroke, G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. J. W. Laurie, G. M. of Nova Scotia; M. W. Daniel B. Bruen, P. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. Leverett B. Englesby, P. G. M. of Vermont; M. W. J. P. Almond, G. M. of Delaware; M. W. Charles Bechtel, P. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. William S. Whitehead, P. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. W. W. Lee, G. M. of Connecticut; M. W. J. H. B. Latrobe, G. M. of Maryland; R. W. Peyton S. Coles, J. G. W. of Vermont; R. W. Albert G. Mackey, P. G. Secretary of South Carolina; R. W. George S. Blackin, P. G. W. of Scotland; R. W. R. L. Dodge, G. Treasurer of Arkansas, R. W. George E. Dodge, D. G. M. of Arkansas; R. W. E. C. Houghton, D. G. M. of Vermont; R. W. H. H. Smith, J. G. W. of Vermont; R. W. Henry Clark, G. Secretary of Vermont; M. W. John H. Isaacson, G. Secretary of Quebec; M. W. Thomas Vincent, S. G. W. of Rhode Island; M. W. Sidney Moore, J. G. W. of Ohio; M. W. Charles A. Welch, D. G. M. of Massachusetts; M. W. William J. Sawin, S. G. W. of Massachusetts; M. W. Lucius J. Lovell, J. G. W. of Massachusetts; M. W. John McClellan, G. Treasurer of Massachusetts; M. W. Charles H. Titus, G. Secretary of Massachusetts; M. W. John F. Burrill, G. Secretary of Illinois; M. W. John P. Ferns, G. Tiler of Illinois; M. W. Charles W. Woodhouse, G. Treasurer of Vermont; M. W. M. B. Smith, D. G. M. of New-Jersey; M. W. Joseph H. Hough, G. Secretary of New-Jersey; M. W. J. C. Fitzgerald, G. S. W. of New-Jersey; M. W. J. S. Delacour, J. G. W. of New-Jersey; M. W. Francis Burras, D. G. M. of Maryland; M. W. John S. Tyson, S. G. W. of Maryland; M. W. W. Abrahams, J. G. W. of Maryland; M. W. J. H. Medari, G. Secretary of Maryland; M. W. J. C. Hayward, G. Treasurer of Maryland; M. W. J. H. Leathers, D. G. M. of Kentucky; M. I. G. Frederick Wiltsie, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of New-York, and R. W. and Rev. E. M. Myers, Past Grand Chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, and editor of the *Canada Masonic News.*

Everything was now in readiness for the commencement of the ceremonies, and the Grand Master having sufficiently recovered, the Grand Marshal summoned to the East the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, the Grand Standard and Sword Bearers, the Grand Chaplains and the Grand Tyler and Grand Pursuivant. The Grand Master then entered the hall, escorted by two Stewards with their staves, and took his seat on the platform. The orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Gilmore, then played the overture from "I Martiri."

The Grand Marshal advanced to the front of the dais and said: "Brethren, let there be silence."

BEGINNING OF THE CEREMONIES.

The Grand Master, with three raps of the gavel, called the assemblage to their feet and said: "Brethren, pay attention to our Chaplain." R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, then uttered the following prayer:

"Almighty and most merciful God, we, Thy servants, reverently and humbly approach Thy presence, acknowledging our manifold transgressions and beseeching Thy mercy. We pray that Thou wilt look upon and bless our present assembling and accept the work we offer. Be pleased, O Father, to shed abroad in the hearts of the brethren a greater love for Thy commandments, incite them to a more steadfast walk in Thy statutes and incline their hearts to Thy service. Especially would we pray that this Temple, now to be dedicated to Thy most holy name, may long remain as a beacon to light men to the performance of high and noble deeds, to encourage them to labor and to wait in Thy service, and to sacrifice, that thus may be dried the tears of the orphan, that thus may be soothed the pains and thus be ministered to the needs of all who suffer and want. Give to the brethren, O Father, the zeal and the perseverance to complete the great work which is built in these walls, and which, in due time, shall bear the burden of many who might otherwise perish. Bless, we pray Thee, the labors of our fraternity, wherever dispersed, and give to us all a wider charity, a more unselfish devotion, a renewed zeal in every good work. Forgive those who hate and despitefully use us, and hasten the day when every nation and tongue shall obey Thy law, and to Thy name shall be ascribed all the glory. Amen."

The brethren responded "So mote it be." A Masonic hymn, with a baritone solo and chorus, was then sung by the choir, led by Prof. Damrosch. R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker then read chapter 6, Second Chronicles, at the conclusion of which the choir, accompanied by Prof. Caswell on the organ, sang a "Te Deum," as follows:

"We praise Thee, O God!
We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.
All the earth doth worship Thee,
The Father everlasting," &c.

The Grand Master then made the following address:

BRETHREN: We have assembled at this time and in this place to crown the labor of more than a quarter of a century, by solemnly dedicating and setting apart this building for the purpose of the great fraternity of which we are all proud to be constituent members—and while we may justly feel elated that, in this, the great commercial metropolis of our country, there is at last a temple builded with the best care and appliances of human skill, garnished and adorned in a manner fitting the wealth and power of the hundred thousand craftsmen of this jurisdiction, yet that, after all, is the least important part of the work. These solid walls, built to stand unshaken before generations yet unborn; the proud dome, overlooking the marts where commerce and manufactures give sustenance to millions, may lend additional lustre to the eye and an honest swelling of the heart of the craftsmen who look upon them and feel that this is the work of their hands—the splendid result of their labor, devotion, and sacrifice. The earnest and gratefully received congratulations of our peers from every part of the world may excuse our joy on this festal day. But more than all this, is the reflection that, with the close of this day's labor, we have reached the second step in that great undertaking conceived in fear and amid doubt and perplexity, that there should be erected in the City of New-York a hall, the revenues of which are to be a perpetual and an inalienable endowment to the largest system of benevolence ever undertaken by the craft. This hall, therefore, is not so much for the convenience of our working, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, as it is for the benefit of the aged and needy brother, the destitute widow, and orphans of our household. I would, therefore, dear brethren, while we pause for the solemn services of this occasion, that we here and now gather fresh zeal, more earnest devotion, more unchangeable resolve to go on with the appointed labor. I would that in your prayers you solicit from the Great Architect not only the continuance of the blessings He has thus far and so abundantly showered upon the work of your hands, but that He will give light and courage and tireless energy to persevere unto the end. I would that you may all understand and appreciate how great, how noble, how elevating the design drawn upon our trestle board by the founders of this enterprise, and that it may be given to each of you to give a portion, at least, of his Masonic life to the completion of the task still before us, looking not here for our reward, but remembering that our Father, who seeth in secret, will reward us openly, remembering that when we have received the summons which bids us lay down the working tools of our profession and pass to the better life beyond, the gratitude and prayers of the little ones will adorn our memory as with gems of untold value. I now invoke your assistance in the ceremonies of the dedication.

The address was listened to with the most respectful silence, and at the conclusion was loudly applauded.

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Steward to uncover the Ark of the Covenant, which had been placed in front of the Grand Master, and to light the lesser lights, consisting of three wax candles surrounding the altar, and during this ceremony the orchestra played a grand march. R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, then read the official resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge in relation to the dedication of the Temple, and by virtue of which the ceremonies took place yesterday. R. W. James W. Husted, Deputy Grand Master, left his seat on the right of the Grand Master, and, advancing to the front, addressed the Grand Master as follows:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: In behalf of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, under whose auspices and direction this enterprise has been thus far advanced, it is fraternally requested that you will now dedicate and set apart this hall to the uses of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and its revenues to the endowment and perpetual maintenance of an asylum for the relief of the poor, oppressed, and distressed of the brotherhood.

The Building Committee then appeared upon the dais, escorting the architect of the building, W. Bro. N. Le Brun, and the master builders, Bros. John T. Conover and John Downey. R. W. Charles D. Brown, of the committee, addressing the Grand Master, said:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: The Building Committee charged by the Board of Trustees with the duty of supervising the work of building and furnishing this edifice, having to the best of their ability discharged the duty assigned them, now have the honor to present to you W. Bro. N. LeBrun, the Architect whose skillfully devised plans have been carried out, as also Bro. John T. Conover, the Master Builder, and his associates, to whose tireless industry we are indebted for the magnificent edifice within which we are now assembled.

The Architect addressed the Grand Master as follows:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: Having been intrusted five years since with the duty of supervising and directing the workmen in the erection of this edifice, and having, under Divine Providence, been enabled to witness its completion, I now very respectfully and most fraternally return to you the implements intrusted to me at the laying of the cornerstone, adding my prayers to those of the craft in general that the Great Architect of the Universe may have its benevolent intentions in His holy keeping, and that from the labors thus far completed may go down to the latest generations the incentive to labor and to wait for the cause here represented.

A Masonic ode, composed expressly for the occasion by Bro. Harrison Millard, was then sung, Bro. Millard leading the choir. Bro. John T. Conover, the Master Builder, next addressed the Grand Master, as follows:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: Having under the plans of the Architect and by direction of the Board of Trustees and the Building Committee superintended the work of this building from the excavation of the soil to the placing of the cope-stone, I now, with all due respect, present it to you, and through you to the craft for inspection and approval, taking occasion to add my humble aspirations that the great design of which this is a part, may receive the benison, without which all our endeavors are in vain, and that the Father above may dispose the hearts of the brethren to carry forward the work we now place in their keeping.

The Grand Master then addressed the Architect and Master Builder, as follows:

BRETHREN: In behalf of the Board of Trustees and the craft in general, I accept the work of your hands, assuring you in all sincerity of my own hearty approval as well as that of all those whose privilege it has been to examine it. I most earnestly and fraternally join with your aspirations for the future. Those who in coming years may desire to inquire of you need only come here and look around them.

FORMAL SERVICES OF DEDICATION.

A procession was then formed on the platform in the following order:

Grand Pursuivant and Grand Tiler, with drawn swords.
Grand Sword Bearer, with the Sword of State.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Four Past Masters, with Great Lights.
Four Past Masters, Bearing the Ark.
Grand Chaplains.
Senior Grand Deacon Junior Grand Deacon.
Grand Lecturer. Grand Librarian.
District Deputy Grand Masters, two abreast.
Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer,
Grand Junior Warden, with vessel of corn,
Grand Senior Warden, with vessel of wine,
Deputy Grand Master with vessel of oil,
Two Grand Stewards, with rods crossed,
The Grand Master.
Grand Steward, rod erect. Grand Steward, rod erect.

Headed by the Grand Marshal, the procession started from the left of the platform, passed down the side aisle, around the rear of the audience, and returned to the platform by the right aisle. R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker offered the consecration prayer, the audience standing in reverent silence during the prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the choir sang an invocation.

R. W. Levi M. Gano, J. G. W., then advanced and, presenting to the Grand Master a golden cornucopia containing a quantity of corn, said:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: I fraternally present you with the element of corn to be used, according to immemorial custom, in the dedication of this new Masonic Hall.

The Grand Master called the audience to their feet, poured the corn from the cornucopia on the ark before him and said:

In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be ascribed all honor and glory, I solemnly dedicate this Hall to Freemasonry.

The grand honors were given once, and the choir chanted verses 19, 20, 21, and 22, of Psalm ciii.

The procession was then formed in the same order, and another circuit was made as before.

On arriving at the platform R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, S. G. W., presented the Grand Master with a silver goblet containing wine, and said:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: I respectfully present to you the element of wine, to be used according to our ancient form in the dedication of this new Masonic Hall.

The Grand Lodge was again called to their feet, and the Grand Master, pouring the wine upon the ark, said:

In the name of the Universal Father, and in remembrance of His manifold blessings, I solemnly dedicate this hall to Virtue.

The grand honors were given twice, and the choir chanted the first four verses of Psalm cv.

The procession was again formed and made a third circuit of the hall as before. When it reached the platform R. W. James W. Husted, Deputy Grand Master, presented to the Grand Master a vessel containing oil, saying:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: I fraternally present you with the element of oil, to be used according to the custom of the fathers, in dedicating this new Masonic Hall.

Three raps from the gavel called up the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master, pouring the oil on the ark, said:

In the name of the brethren wherever dispersed, kindly and fraternally remembering all who are in need; praying that the sick may be healed, the distressed succored, the unfortunate and cast down raised up, I solemnly dedicate this hall to Universal Benevolence.

The grand honors were given three times, and the choir chanted verses 1, 47, and 48 of Psalm cvi. R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster then repeated the following invocation:

"Praise ye the Lord. Praise ye the Lord from the heavens: praise Him in the heights.
Praise ye Him all his angels; praise ye Him all his hosts.
Praise ye Him sun and moon; praise Him all ye stars of light.
Praise Him ye heaven of heavens, and ye waters that be above the heavens.
Let them praise the name of the Lord; for He commanded and they were created.
Kings of the earth and all people; princes and all judges of the earth.
Both young men and maidens; old men and children.
Let them praise the name of the Lord; for His name alone is excellent; His glory is above the earth and the heaven.
Praise Him for His mighty acts; praise Him according to His excellent greatness.
Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet; praise Him with the psaltery and harp.
Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord."

The Grand Master then brought forward M. W. John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master, whom he introduced as the orator of the day. In introducing Brother Lewis the Grand Master alluded to him as one of the most distinguished Masons in the State, and one who was known and loved by his brethren throughout the jurisdiction. The orator was received with great applause, and after briefly thanking his brethren for the fraternal greeting they had accorded him, he proceeded to address the Grand Lodge as follows:

THE ORATION.

MY BRETHREN: There is a word—one of the most simple and familiar utterances of our mother tongue—the medium of an idea which, when conceived or spoken, never fails to enkindle the best, the purest, and the holiest emotions of our nature. It is lisped in the cradle of infancy, and its influence never ceases to be felt till the narrow walls of the grave have finally stifled all thought and stilled every earthly sensation. With it even the checkered phases of life are happy; without it the uttermost miseries of desolation and destitution—when desolation and destitution have become to be keenly felt—have reached their profoundest deep. To the school boy it is the ultimate haven of delight; it sends its enlightening and cheering rays to the bosom of the prodigal; the youthful maiden turns to its loss upon her bridal morn, as the single drop of bitterness in her full cup of anticipated joy, and continues to deplore it until it has been won again in a new relation; and the husband and the father looks forward to it as the fulfillment of his richest reward for his daily labors. The wanderer and the fugitive dwell upon the thought of it as a final recompense for all sorrows and trials; and the voyager in a torrid clime, or upon ice-bound seas, is revived into new energy by its fond recollection. The tenderest pathos of the Great Teacher, to whom were thrown open alike the doors of lordly mansions and the dwellings of the poor, and who had been made a welcome guest at the gorgeous feasts of the rich, and the simple board of the toiling fisherman, deplored its want, when He uttered the truthful and plaintive lament, that He had not where to lay His wearied head; and the highest joys of heaven are depicted in the thought that it is then to be an everlasting possession. Need it be said that this priceless treasure, this coveted solace of life, this never-dying hope is home—our home; the one spot in existence around which is clustered all that is dear, and enviable, and sacred! Thitherward we ever fondly, joyfully turn; and there is centered the untold wealth of all our hopes and joys on this side of the heavenly rest. And yet, for nearly a century, during which thrones and kingdoms had fallen, nations had uprisen, the tides of great revolutions had swept over the earth, exalting here, desolating there, and during which, above all, an Hesperian Republic took its place among the dominions of the earth, and whose bounds were spanned only by the mighty shores of oceans, our fraternity in the State of New-York had no central home. Although it had toiled through so many years of existence to provide homes for the houseless and otherwise unfriended children of want, shelterless against the chill blasts of poverty, yet it had denied itself what it had so freely furnished to others, the shelter of a family roof-tree. When our ancient fraternity had been heralded by monarchs, and crowned rulers had hailed it as among its choicest agencies for preserving peace and tranquillity, and of insuring happiness to the ruled by means of ties stronger than triple chains—stronger than armed hosts—stronger than the castle or the fortress; the land where its benign influences were to be most widely and deeply felt, was yet for centuries veiled from the sight of the elder world. Its votaries had kneeled at its altars in youth, and labored in its work-chambers in manhood and old age, generation after generation, before the birth of Columbus. It had gladdened many a sorrowing heart, it had given new moral impulses to many an eager and man-loving spirit, it had sheltered orphanage, it had dried the tears of widowhood, it had rescued the aged from penury, and given homes to each during the rolling centuries; and in our own loved State had performed its lofty mission from its colonial infancy till it had itself been almost a full-grown nation—and yet it was homeless.

MASONRY'S FIRST AMERICAN SOVEREIGN.

And it was not because there were none of mighty soul and lofty intellect; of pure hearts and kindly natures in its midst, who loved it with a zeal and devotion as ardent as that which they bore to their country. Passing by such honored names as those of George Harrison and his compeers, men as full grown, morally and mentally, as they were physically; men of renown in council, and in the professional, mechanical, and commercial pursuits of life, not omitting those engaged in agriculture in our far-off colonial days; some of whose names will live in our public annals when even this proud fabric shall have crumbled into dust, let us approach the feet of him who was first Grand Master of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, hailing under the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. The humblest and the last, even, of our apprentices is thrilled with a livelier and loftier emotion when he remembers that he is connected with an institution which once had for its chief one so distinguished as Robert R. Livingston. It will not be the least among his proud recollections that this revered chieftain literally fulfills the words of poesy—that he was truly "to the manor born"—a native son of New York. For its welfare were the earliest thoughts and ardent strivings of his youth, when governmental oppression was threatening its life; for its best interests were given the exercise of a lofty intellect, unwearied toil, and unbounded generosity. My brethren need not be reminded of the outlines of his eventful history; that he was in the Colonial Legislature the champion of popular rights; that he was chosen the first to preside in that dignified tribunal, the Court of Chancery, against which there was never breath of suspicion; that he was one of that immortal committee which reported the Declaration of Independence, to which his signature is affixed, never in the annals of time to be expunged. Next, that he was a prominent framer of the Constitution of New-York, when the written constitutions of republics were things unknown to the world; that he was the first of that long line of illustrious statesmen who have been Secretaries of State of the National Government, first known as Secretary of Foreign Affairs; that he was President of the Convention of his own State, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and one of the chief instruments of its acceptance by that body. And yet, during all those times of absorbing public and private engagements, in the midst of this life of public duty and of patriotic devotion, he was the energetic and ever faithful Grand Master of Masons. If our country has come to rejoice, with united acclaim, that George Washington was its first President, so our fraternity, in all the stages of its upward and onward career, may proudly proclaim that Robert R. Livingston was its first sovereign and independent Grand Master. It was only when called by his country to represent it, at the seat of the French Government, and when an ocean would roll between him and those who had so honored and loved him, that he felt compelled to decline a charge which he had so fully and conscientiously executed for seventeen years, from the 4th day of February, 1784, to the 3d day of June, 1801. Let it be added, lest one leaf should be plucked from a chaplet so meritorious, that in his foreign ministry he added the vast Louisiana Territory to our national domain; and when crowned with honors, and grown gray in his country's service, he had retired to his ancestral home, that he was the illustrious patron of steam navigation, without which the genius of Fulton had failed in its conceptions, and the bosoms of all waters would not now be covered by swift-moving craft, despite the warring of opposing elements; and that, by his efforts and perseverance in the improvement of the staple of wool-growing, was added to the wealth of agricultural industry.

It was not reserved for him, nor for the men of renown who immediately succeeded him, to accomplish an enterprise which lay near the hearts of all. It was not the will, and it may be not the means, but the way that was wanting. From time to time the subject of a Masonic hall was broached, but it ended in resolutions only. The beginning was desirous, and, apparently, easy, but the eye of faith had not included the successful consummation, and so even the beginning was not begun. Let it not be deemed that one disrespectful breath is aspirated against those hearts of oak of the olden time. Events proved that they could share the martyr's stake, even without the martyr's hope of an unseen and future reward. Their faith was as true, and their hearts as warm as those of the faithful and the true of all ages and of every clime. It is eminently proper to note some of the movements, made at different periods, toward the building of a literal and permanent Grand Orient, as found in our annals. Prior to 1817 the Grand Lodge was held, and its official centre found, in such places in the City of New-York as were temporarily engaged for that purpose. With the Masonic seat of government in that City, then, as now, the most obviously proper place, there was yet no particular locality which it could claim as its own in that rapidly-growing metropolis. Feeling this want, the Grand Lodge, on the 18th day of June, 1817, when the craft were prosperous, if not rich, seemingly bowed itself to ask of the City Corporation a lease of vacant apartments in the Alms-house for that purpose. There was in fact nothing objectionable, either in the locality sought or in its connections, which should cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of the brotherhood; for there was evidently in their minds a connection with the cause of charity so precious to them, and in fact, suitable public halls for this purpose did not exist at any central point within the City bounds. The request, however, was refused; for what reason we are not informed; perhaps we may congratulate ourselves on the result, although there was no humiliation in the proposal.

FIRST EFFORTS TO PROCURE A HALL.

On the 2d day of September, 1818, the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to make application to the Legislature for an act authorizing it to raise funds by lottery for the erection of a Masonic Hall. Let it startle none, and let no one be offended that such measures were contemplated for such a purpose. The evils of the lottery system had not then been much impressed upon the public mind. Lotteries were then authorized by law, countenanced and directed by men of the highest moral and social standing, to assist not only in aid of seminaries of learning, having theological departments filled by the best and most learned divines, but for the construction of important and valuable public works of improvements. The Masonic Fraternity could not be culpable for not being in advance of the morals of the times. The committee so raised was, however, discharged in 1821 without having taken any definite action. In the meantime, however, the purpose of erecting a hall was neither forgotten nor abandoned. On the 15th day of December, 1819—it will be seen that we like to furnish precise dates—a committee was appointed to select a site for the proposed building. This committee, in the following March, reported the location of three sites, all in Grand street or its immediate vicinity, as suitable for the purpose, and at prices which would be now regarded as almost nominal, but were constrained to further report in the following June that these were not for sale. In the next year occurred the commencement of a series of events in our social history which, for twenty years subsequently, rendered all hopes and wishes upon the subject unavailing and futile; but yet, during all this remarkable period, our records furnish evidence that the craft, struggling, persecuted, and at times borne down by the current of public movements, still yearned for a home, and were still determined that it should be procured. On the 5th day of June, 1839, the Grand Secretary—ever the anxious, watchful, hopeful, undaunted friend of the project, for it was James Herring who then filled the office—in his official report called attention to the subject, and in so doing not only uttered his own convictions, but expressed the wishes of the fraternity throughout the jurisdiction. The same principle of simple justice that has prompted the statement of this fact, requires that it should be added, that to our Grand Secretaries successively, for fifty years past up to the present hour, more than to any other single individuals, official or unofficial, we are indebted for the proud success of to-day. Let this truth find its proper abiding place in the memories of a grateful fraternity. It was on the 7th day of June, 1843, that the first decisive, and finally successful step was taken. On that day a memorial was presented in Grand Lodge, praying that measures might be taken for the creation of a fund, for the purpose of erecting a Masonic Hall and Asylum. This memorial was signed by one hundred brethren, each of whom pledged himself to pay the sum of three hundred dollars, and a continuous annual contribution. Forever honored be their names and memories by all, and should be inscribed the first and highest upon the sacred roll of honor. Not only that a grand edifice was to be upbuilt as the abiding home of the craft, but that a like abiding shelter was to be reared for the widowed and orphaned, the helpless and the dependent, crying to us in the name of God and humanity. It is the first recorded presentation of such sacred claims under the patronage of the Grand Lodge and upon a permanent system, and evinces the indissoluble connection there is, and should ever be, between a home for ourselves and a home for the homeless. The tie that connects them is manifest, and the band that would sever it is not to be found in our fraternity. Together they were presented to the great heart of the brotherhood, and together they are entwined in every just and loyal bosom.

THE MITE WHICH STARTED THE FUND.

It has been said that a humble brother of limited means, and dependent upon his daily labor for his daily bread, inaugurated this enterprise by laying a silver dollar upon the altar, as the first gift to the "Hall and Asylum Fund," of the Grand Lodge of New-York. If this be so, deaf must be our ears, mute our voices, and deadened our hearts to every generous emotion, if we did not on this day of jubilee pronounce the name of Greenfield Pote, of the City of New-York, then Grand Tiler, as the first true-hearted donor of that which equals to the widow's mite, since expanded into thousands upon thousands of dollars; and it is done now, not as vouching for the fact, but preferring rather to name it as a just tribute to his memory, if it be true, than to pass it in silence; and the more because that the single hearted and trustful veteran is not now living to witness the fruits of such an act of generous devotion. But the records attest the other facts as have been stated; and the memorial in question was referred to a committee, who reported favorably, and recommended that the fund arising from fees for Grand Lodge Registry and Certificates should thenceforth be appropriated to this object, and that subscriptions should be solicited to carry the proposal into effect. The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted; and subsequently on the 5th day of March, 1845, Trustees of this fund, as separate and distinct from all others, were elected by the Grand Lodge, and so continued to be annually chosen, till the change made by the act of incorporation. It will be noted that the sources of the fund originally embraced only certain classes of the brethren; and that all might be sharers in this noble and glorious enterprise, and that every member of the craft should have a right of proprietorship, and a sense of that right, subsequent Grand Lodge legislation appropriated a dividend of the contributions of all to this object; and to-day not a solitary Freemason, in good and regular standing, from Niagara to Montauk, but may proudly stand up and say, "I am one of the landlords of the City of New-York." Happy freehold! May it continue to be theirs, while yonder golden orb shall gleam upon our topmost pinnacle!

In the meantime action upon the subject was taken from time to time by the Grand Lodge, by spirited individual lodges, by the exertions of large-hearted and self-denying brethren, and by conventions of brethren of which it may not be an undue partiality to name that which was held at Albany on the 7th day of February, 1851, at which fifty lodges, then constituting one-third of the whole number in the State, were represented, city and county alike in proportion, and whose determined action gave an onward impulse to the grand design. It set the seal to the enterprise at once and forever, and formed and united the hands and hearts of all in a covenant as firm as that of the renowned builders of the second temple at Jerusalem. If silence be preserved in respect to subsequent efforts, it is not because the heart is not full, and the tongue ready to pronounce its loftiest encomium; but the actors are with us, and among us, the happiest and most jubilant in this mighty concourse; we all know them, we love and honor their undaunted resolution, their noble and unceasing exertions, and their unconquerable perseverance, and they have all reaped some reward for their labors in the trembling eagerness with which they have watched every perfect ashlar fitted, from the lowest foundation to the towering cap-stone. They are men, too, of that generous mold that would shrink from individual praise, as from the fire which does not warm, but scorches and withers.

THE AID OF WOMEN.

And shall it be, that in this humble record of imperishable deeds, that men alone should absorb all the honors, nobly as they may have won them? Shall it be said that the voice of the speaker had no note but for his honored brethren, when they had an auxiliary compared to which, the famed auxiliaries of the world's panoplied hosts, in all past time, shrink into impalpable shadows? In these massive walls and their beautiful decorations and adornments, there has been exhibited art, and taste, and architectural skill, the personification of the ideas of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. But there was a presence with these builders which made the Wisdom more sage, the Strength more invincible, the Beauty more glowing; it was the gentle, trustful, and indomitable spirit and hand of Woman, imparting light and cheerfulness to every advancing step, cheering those moments when toil and gloom sometimes weighed upon the stoutest hearts, devising new and attractive measures of aid, and encouraging by hopeful words, and hours of patient and unrequited, but willing labor, each onward effort. Of all the words that have been spoken to-day, there are none that will sink deeper into the hearts of my brethren, and elicit a fuller response than this public and just, though feeble, acknowledgement; echo as it is of their unspoken thought. They are deeply thankful for the tender recollections it inspires of the devoted love and unwearied exertions of a mother, a wife, a sister, or a daughter—some of whom, alas, by the stern mandate of death, have ceased to adorn and gladden the household life. But it is not alone here on this festal occasion that the incalculable worth of the services and effectual aid of the ladies of the State, and especially of the City of New-York, is felt and acknowledged. By the triple lights of hundreds of lodges, glowing like sentinel watchfires; by hundreds of altars, on which are ever spread open the priceless Word of God; in thousands of homes where the craftsman finds his repose, and his summit of earthly happiness, are these thoughts and thanksgivings hourly going up. Our rough Saxon speech, bare it may be of set courtly phrases, and honeyed words of empty gallantry, can at least furnish the unvarnished terms to express our deepest emotions; and it is in their use in homely, but earnest expression, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and of the united voice of 80,000 craftsmen, that it is said to our best and most powerful helpers in this mighty work: "From our inmost souls we thank you; and may the God of our fathers forever bless and keep you!"

In these instances, my brethren, we mark the results of associated effort. Unlike the brethren of our Mother Grand Lodge of England, and of those of some of our sister States, who had accumulated funds, the resources of lengthened years of careful providence, or the fruits of munificent bequests, we were dependent solely upon the generosity and devotion of our own affiliated sons. We need utter no extravagant expressions of gratitude for such a reliance, as though it were unexpected, and as though their hearts had been suddenly opened by miraculous agency, like those of the Hebrews, at the construction of the tabernacle. It was the spontaneous impulse of their natures, and, like all generous gifts, carries with it an ample recompense. Thankful we may be that it was accomplished within a generation, and hence that most of these devoted brethren have lived to enjoy the earned reward. We have briefly alluded to the feeling of proprietorship in every brother who seats himself under this lofty roof; but there must be, also, a still prouder and more generous feeling within him when he is enabled to say, in the flow of his exultant and kindly emotions, to any, if such there be, who have doubted and paused, and, faithless in the result, have held back: "Come, my brother, share in our home, and be welcome to a place within its now consecrated walls."

THE MIGHT OF ASSOCIATED EFFORT.

The thought of the hour is that, to which allusion has been made, of the might of associated effort, not alone in building lofty edifices, but in the accomplishment of designs, of which it is the external type. It is true that other feelings will have place, and their expression is best given in the words of a time-honored melody of the craft. It may be that, tried by the canons of artificial criticism, Thomas Smith Webb was not a poet. It may be that his versification lacked some of the elements of taste and genius, which are accorded to true poets. But that is true poetry to all of us, which touches and arouses at once the heart and the imagination, whether it be found in a volume of standard poets, or the New-England Primer. And there are no words, and no poetry which more affect the brethren of the mystic tie in these respects, than the familiar lines of Webb, clustered about, as they are, with such rich abundance of pleasant memories of the living and the dead:

"All hail to the morning, that bids us rejoice;
The temple's completed—exalt high each voice;
The cap-stone is finished—our labor is o'er,
The sound of the gavel shall hail us no more.

To the Power Almighty, who ever has guided
The tribes of old Israel, exalting their fame,
To Him, who has governed our hearts undivided,
Let's send forth our voices to praise His great name.

Companions, assemble on this joyful day;
The occasion is glorious—the key-stone to lay;
Fulfilled is the promise, by the Ancient of Days,
To bring forth the cap-stone, with shouting and praise."

It may be that there are "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" that might be studied and elaborated; it may be that the poetic genius of our craft, of which we have proof in abundance, and of which it is deservedly proud, might excel this parting song of the mystic workmen; but the belief is repeated that none could be chosen so adapted to the circumstances of time and place, which would find a responsive echo in so many hearts, as this grand old anthem, ringing in our willing ears so long in the by-gone past.

But we may not sing all of this triumphal song on this occasion. There is still need of "gavel and plumb-line, of trowel and square," and it will be only when we leave our lodge-rooms for the last time on earth that our voices, then enfeebled, it may be, by age and infirmity, can chant the remaining lines; hence it is that your attention has been specially invited to the benefits of united efforts in voluntary associations like ours. Our institution—and the word is used because it denotes stability and permanence—unlike most associations of modern times, or even of antiquity, (in the latter of which it may justly claim a place,) has some striking peculiarities, inducing a resemblance akin to nationality, and those are its distinctive laws, its language, and its literature; and it is abundantly seen by those who have the patience or the candor to investigate, that these are the channels through which it speaks and acts in all its movements as a distinct society, and that these are the instrumentalities which it employs for its life-work. For Masonry, like all other moral agencies, has its life-work, the accomplishment of which is necessarily produced by these means, so simple and unassuming.

THE INSTITUTION OF MASONRY.

Of its laws little more need be said than that they are few and simple, and very comprehensive; and hence the manifold discussions as to what are and what are not embraced within their range. A portion of them are held by all to be immutable, but the true doctrine unquestionably is that all are so which constitute any part of the unwritten law. In other words, they are like the ten Commandments of the Scriptures, "exceeding broad," and burst upon axioms of universal equity, they neither permit or require change or modification, and in those things that appertain to the marked features of the institution a change would be a "departure from the body of Masonry," so much deprecated by the true craftsman. These are more commonly called constitutions, and like modern written constitutions, are the fundamental law. They constitute the frame-work by which the institution is bound together, and the loosening or abrogation of any of them weakens, stands to the disturbance of the whole fabric, and for this reason they are enforced, and their preservation guarded with the most scrupulous care. Without them the institution, although it might preserve all its usual forms and ceremonies, would distinctively cease to be Masonry, simple and unadulterated. Nor is its peculiar language less significant or important. It is not the figurative expressions which are deemed of value, so much as the distinctive character which their use preserves and perpetuates. And it would be difficult to convey the ideas which they express, or rather impress, in other phraseology, so concise and so pregnant with meaning. Food, clothing, and habitation are the indispensable wants of humanity, and connected with them is the largest portion of our daily thought and speech. The first two may be said to be only animal wants. Albert M. Ude and Thomas Carlyle might exalt them into the regions of philosophy, but the latter, because it expresses more than a mere retreat to a cave in the earth, or the shelter of an umbrageous tree, betokens civilization; and the dealings of our craft are with civilized humanity, among whom alone brotherhood can exist. The terms of an art, therefore, which has grown into a science, while it demonstrates a higher type of civilization, may equally denote the duties and virtues which are its accessories; duties which never cease, and virtues which are never obsolete, while the cottage shelters the domestic circle, or the lofty pile is the gathering-place of the gifted and the great—the temple of devotion to God, or of the enforcement and practice of the highest duties of man. Entwined with it is the thought of the sacred duty, and no less sacred dignity of human labor; the accomplishment, by the use of diligent hands, of the most matured conceptions of the human intellect. The square, and the compass, and the plumb-line, are but the humble implements of toiling handicraft, but they bring into existence the sumptuous palace and the storied monument, at which a world gazes with awe; and yet, not even the cradle of helpless infancy or the coffin of the sepulchred dead can be constructed without their aid. And they, at least, are never false or deceitful. Ever true and exact, their mute language symbolizes verity in every land and at every season, despite the mutations of human events or the cadences of time. The diamond may cease to sparkle, and the fine gold become dimmed, but the rectitude of these humble working tools is unaltered and unalterable, forever and forever. If any think that the world has outgrown this mode of instruction, they must also conclude that the language of the volume which teaches man the way of salvation has become unfitted for its design; and they must substitute for the rapt but symbolic eloquence of the herdsman of Tekoah, the courtly elegance of a modern magazine. The literature of Masonry, while it has much that is connected with its peculiar language, is very far from being dependent upon it. Although Masonic allusions and Masonic axioms are frequently employed to give point to expression or to enforce argument, yet its more extended productions are emphatically independent of the use of its language, and, while they cover a wide range of thought and observation, it still preserves very marked and distinctive features. It may well be said that it can compare in purity of thought, in elevation of sentiment, in keenness of insight, in fertility of learning, and in eloquence of expression with any other writings of the age in which we live, although its range of topics is necessarily limited; and many of us have lingered with delight over the gifted productions of friends and brethren, many of whom have long since ceased to utter, or to write, the words and sentiments that once stirred men's souls.

THE DESIGN OF THE ASYLUM.

Now, while associated effort is not only aided by, but is in fact dependent upon, those means, it has also a well-defined object; an object of course legitimate, although it may concern but few without its circle. It is surprising even to those who have kept pace with the effect of such agencies, to recall to mind the vast amount of good they have accomplished in a given direction. Tendencies apparently trifling and remote, are in the end certain to be most successful in their results. One of the subject matters before us affords an apt and truthful illustration of this position. Two objects were in view in the hall and asylum project; the one, the erection of an edifice for the general assembly of the craft and the accommodation of its administrative officers; the other, that from the income derived from this building an asylum should be established and maintained. By combined and systematic effort, and earnest good will, one of these ends has been attained, and by such means and on such a basis as promises successfully—it may almost be said guarantees the attainment of the other. And yet, brethren are almost surprised to see with what little individual means, and with what comparatively small efforts, looking at the extent, the power, and the numbers in our jurisdiction, these invaluable ends have been secured. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss or urge any particular system by which the grand benevolent design of an asylum is to be carried into action. One thing, however, may be said, that it is not the design to have the hall and the asylum at all necessarily or inseparably connected as to location or management, nor does it necessarily limit the asylum to any particular place. It may be expedient in a jurisdiction of such large territorial extent, to have several asylums at different places, controlled, however, by one general head. But this is both the time and the place to urge upon the brethren to be unremitting in all their efforts to establish an asylum, or asylums, at the earliest practicable moment, which resources, tangible and certain, shall warrant. And not as poor-houses, where charity is doled out in bread and water, but where the homeless and unfortunate may find a retreat without degradation; helping to earn in some degree their own support by their services, and where the young may be trained and educated to usefulness and self-dependence. What nobler duty could our great and true-hearted fraternity perform than this? What more estimable service in the cause of God and our race? And what more blessed thought could be suggested on this day of jubilee, than renewed efforts for the practical performance of this great duty which underlies all the labors of the fraternity? It, nevertheless, should be stated, that this department of Masonic duty is not to be undertaken hastily or rashly, and not until it can be successfully and steadily carried into full practical effect. That it is desirable to be done *now* no one questions, but if for want of adequate means for its steady continuance it should be commenced and then abandoned, the effect would be most disastrous both to patrons and recipients. This is not merely speculative; so earnestly and honestly intended, it supplies both example and warning.

The resources of rich and mighty kingdoms failed to construct the lofty cathedrals of Europe in periods varying from the third of a century to that beyond the century; is it not, then, a cause of congratulation, that our brotherhood have done so much, and in such a comparatively short space of time? and far from suggesting a doubt as to the performance of the remainder, necessarily dependent upon the erection of the Hall, it affords a stronger guarantee that the Asylum will in a short time be in practical operation. The funds raised for the European erections were largely diminished to pay salaries to those who wrought; the Hall and Asylum Fund of our Grand Lodge has never been decreased a dollar, by payment to any of its zealous, and hard-working, and noble-minded directors and agents, for services rendered. Passing again from these less interesting practical topics—less interesting, is meant only in connection with the stirring events of the hour, but vitally interesting as connected with the past and future—let us glance over the broad fields of labor, of which this newly dedicated Temple is to become the central attractive point; let us see what has been successfully accomplished, within the experience of the larger portion of those gathered here to-day.

MASONRY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Twenty-five years ago—a quarter of a century—the speaker who now addresses you entered the Grand Lodge as a member. He had then attained that which, in a calm review of the past, he believes to have been the proudest distinction of his Masonic life—the Mastership of his mother Lodge—filled as that life has been by the overwhelming kindness and partiality of his beloved and honored Masonic brethren with honors and titles. Rank and distinction he has enjoyed, but there never has been rank or distinction so much prized, and which so satisfied every longing of ambition, as that of being Master of a Lodge; none which he ever labored more industriously and faithfully to fill. And having been led into this personal allusion, pardon another, the last and only one that will be thrust upon your notice. Although entitled by rank and degree to bear the insignia of the highest masonic distinction in this hemisphere, and which is, in fact only worn upon necessary public occasions, yet the jewel dearest to him, and that which is daily worn next his heart, is the unpretending badge of a masonic veteran. At the period denoted there were about 100 lodges in the State, with a membership not exceeding 15,000, including the large number of unaffiliated within their range; to-day there are about 700 lodges, with a registered membership of over 87,000. Then there were differences among the Masons of our State, as to questions of regularity and jurisdiction; to-day there is cordial and unbroken union. Then there were half a score of learned Gamaliels, skilled in the royal art, each teaching his own ritual, and differing in non-essentials only, and each with an array of disciples at his feet; to-day there is almost unexampled uniformity of work throughout the length and breadth of this great jurisdiction. Then there were sources of real or fancied disagreement between other jurisdictions and our own; to-day we are at peace with the whole Masonic world. Thus we are at ease and at liberty to prosecute the management of our internal affairs, and daily to carry into practical exercise our tenets of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. Passing in review, within a few days past, the official records of by-gone years, and the whole chronicle of dissensions and divisions, which unfortunately ranges through the space of half a century, it could not escape observation that there never was any shade of difference respecting the principles of our institution, or as to their essential mode of exemplification, in ritual or practical duty, or as to the duties which they inculcated and required in our combined or associated or individual relations. The sum of our differences has been like that of the two knights in the fable who approached the suspended shield from opposite directions, and each of whom was ready to defend his conviction that it was black or white, as he viewed it, against all opposers, upon foot or on horseback, with lance or with sword, even at the peril of his life.

True, there were in those days of our knight errantry—

"Arms on armor clashing, brayed
Horrible discord, and the madding wheels
Of brazen chariots raged; dire was the noise
Of conflict."

But all this was was principally on paper, or high wordy debate; and joyfully be it recorded, that in the end nobody was hurt! The evidence is indubitable, for here safe and sound, and sitting lovingly side by side, are we, the remnants of those opposing veterans, who, to quote the language of another classic, on our side of the water, (our well-remembered brother, Artemus Ward,) were "sloshin' around" in those bloodless campaigns, and gallantly won our spurs on those fields of renown!

To conclude with the logical query of that celebrated authority, "Why is this thus?" Fighting to conquer a peace is neither commendable, or is commended, to the example of Free and Accepted Masons, and hence the weapons of our warfare were long since buried in a deeper profound than the Stygian gulf, never again to be sought or found; meeting with the universal though unuttered response: "So mote it be!"

THE TEMPLE TO BE A THEATRE OF EVENTS.

Situated within the heart of the greatest City of our Continent—emphatically great in all the elements of greatness—and to be henceforth forever the home of the craft, this Masonic Temple cannot fail to be in future the theatre of most interesting events, not only in our local history, but that of the Masonic world. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and it is in no spirit of arrogance, but in the assertion of an evident truth, connected, too, with a deep sense of the high responsibility which it imposes, it is said that the imperial crown designated by the poet has quietly but naturally passed from the Eastern to the Western Continent as the seat of Masonic supremacy; and that the City of New York must hereafter be the central star, not only of this continent, but of all lands. Hither will come from every clime those who seek universal brotherhood or who seek relief; hitherward will bend the steps of those who seek for light; hitherward will turn all those who desire communion, in high converse, with their gifted brethren, whithersoever dispersed. Within these walls will be discussed by masterly intellects all those questions which touch the great heart of the fraternity in this and other lands; and here will be determined much of the character of its future for weal—we trust, never for woe. It may be thought—it is thought—that the ceremonies and the events of this hour affect only the brethren of the mystic tie. If it were no more than this we could still rejoice with a joy unspeakable. But these are so deeply entwined with our common humanity, so intimately connected with a higher civilization, so pregnant with considerations that affect not only our craft, but the mass of our nationality, that it were false to duty to refrain from their presentation. With questions of State or the administrations of Governments, and with religious sects or their peculiar creeds, our institution, in its sphere of duty, has no part or lot. Tolerance to all and bias toward none are its cardinal principles of belief and action, leaving every brother free to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, only requiring him to be loyal to his country, true to his fellow-men, and obedient to his God. But we are deeply concerned in that which affects the character and stability of governments, and the peace and purity of churches in their effects upon the happiness of mankind. The advocates of peace, we have avowed before high heaven that the sword shall not devour forever; that toleration shall be the practice, as it is the rule, in this free land; and that art and science shall receive that protection and encouragement which they so eminently require in their struggles with a worldly spirit. But these and a myriad of other moral ends are by us advanced only by moral means and the power of associated effort directed through that proper and legitimate channel. For other ends and other objects, connected with the tenderest offices of humanity, and the better feelings of our nature, we point, not boastingly, but truthfully, to our past history. When did the storm and the tempest devastate? When did the conflagration rage fiercely and wildly? When did famine and pestilence send forth their sad wails upon the laden breeze, that they did not meet with a response as ready, as the need was imminent, and as great as was the extent of the want, from the large, warm heart of Masonry; which paused not to inquire into questions of clime or social condition, of religious or political belief? Said we not truly, then, that the great body of our fellow-citizens have a deep and abiding interest with us? Said we not truly, that this Temple just now so solemnly dedicated, was to be the shrine of some of the noblest virtues of our common humanity?

THE TIES OF MASONRY.

The pageant of this hour will soon be over, and be among the things of the past; but our mission will never pass away. It may be that some earnest spirits are looking for the advent of that glorious day, when there shall come sounding upon the ear, and impressing the inmost soul, voices soft and sweet as the winged messengers of the skies, yet clear and distinct as the trump of the archangel, proclaiming: "Peace on earth, and good will to men!" Then, indeed, would one portion of our mission be fulfilled, and we should be left free to pursue the humble but ever-recurring duty of wiping away the mourner's tear, of shielding and protecting helpless orphanage, and of causing the lone heart and the lonelier hearth once more to be lit up with gladness, and the smile of joy to come in the morning, after the long night of weariness and woe. But we are constrained to believe that we shall not behold those halcyon days, and that we must continue to minister in our lowly, but happy sphere, till the mists of time melt away at the sunlight and dawn of eternity. And if, in so doing, we pursue our own customs, are governed by our own simple regulations, shroud our movements in a veil of secrecy, only to be torn away upon the morning of the resurrection, when everything secret shall be made manifest, deem us not fanatic or frivolous, but simply desirous to preserve those safeguards which, in this evil world, honesty requires, as a protection against craft and guile, and to strengthen those ties which bind us together as fellow-laborers in the cause of justice and humanity. If these were laid aside it would destroy our peace and harmony, expose us to be the prey of the designing and unprincipled, and pervert the objects and designs of our institution into those of unholy ambition or selfish desire of public applause. Then the good we would do would be aimless and purposeless, and the good we could do be as vain and idle as the dashing of the waves upon the sands or the rock-bound shore.

Long, then, may this Temple stand, not only as the home-shelter of the craftsman, but the Temple, indeed, of the virtues; containing, not like those of old, the sculptured images of false gods, but being the council-chamber and central laboratory of the good and true, devising benefits for their fellow-men; a beacon-light, not, indeed, upon the shore, darting its rays upon the wilderness of waters, but a beacon-light in the heart of this great Metropolis, shedding its refulgent splendor upon the broader ocean of eternity, and an earthly memorial of that spiritual building—that house "not made with hands—eternal in the heavens."

AFTER THE ORATION.

The oration was frequently interrupted by loud applause, especially when the names of distinguished Masons were mentioned. At the close the Grand Master ordered the Grand Marshal to make proclamation that the hall had been dedicated in ample form. The Grand Marshal proceeded to the station of the Junior Grand Warden in the South and made proclamation as follows:

In the presence of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, whose unnumbered blessings we humbly acknowledge,

By order of the M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of Masons,

Under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the

Continued on Seventh Page.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS.

ANALYSIS OF TILTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER ON DEC. 30, 1870—TILTON'S "READY WIT IN INVENTING PRETEXTS"—BOWEN'S THREATENED ATTACK UPON TILTON'S FORTUNES—MR. BEECHER'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW OF DEC. 30—MR. BEECHER'S CREDIBILITY.

Judge Neilson introduced a needed reform yesterday. Not only was nobody permitted to enter the room who could not be seated without crowding, but the corridors outside were kept entirely clear. The result was an immeasurable increase of comfort to those whose duties compelled them to sit out the proceedings. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Rev. D. K. Bartlett, of Albany, and ex-Judge Troy. In the body of the audience were Rev. William W. Scudder, D. D., Rev. Mr. Aikman, Miss Catherine Beecher, Charlton T. Lewis, Esq., and wife, Mrs. Henry A. Dyke, Mrs. Field, Horace B. Claflin's son John, and Mrs. Tilney, the wife of the banker. All the parties to the great trial were early on hand, except Judge Porter, but no one seemed to be in a hurry to begin. Mr. Evarts told a long story to Mr. Beach, which must have been very funny, for the latter was frequently almost convulsed with laughter. Mr. Evarts at length arose and resumed his argument. He occupied the entire day with an analysis of Tilton's account of his interview with Beecher on Dec. 30, 1870. He ridiculed the theory that a crime such as is charged could have been treated by a consciously guilty man with the calmness testified to by Tilton. It was utterly at variance with human nature. Tilton's account of the interview was pure invention. The plaintiff knew that the law would not permit Mrs. Tilton's confession to be used against Mr. Beecher. He knew that the law did not permit him to disclose the confidences of his wife. He knew that the only way to get these things in was on the pretense of having repeated them to Mr. Beecher, and he used this knowledge freely. The great effort at the interview of Dec. 30 was to find some means by which the audacious attack of the 26th and its recoil could be displaced. Taking up Moulton's account of his going after Mr. Beecher on the stormy Friday evening of Dec. 30, Mr. Evarts argued that Beecher's conduct on that occasion was perfectly natural, according to part of Moulton's story, and that the other part was preposterously untrue. "Out of the heart the mouth speaketh," he said, "even when the heart is small and the mouth large, as in Moulton's case." [Laughter.] Moulton has never been unfaithful to his pledge of that evening. He has truly "shown how a heathen serves a Christian minister." [More laughter.] Reading Tilton's story of his interview of Dec. 30 with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Evarts, said, sarcastically, that, forgetting all about his own wrongs, and all about pity for his wife and children, he had begun as Moulton did in regard to the letter sent by Bowen. If Tilton's story were true, his object in soliciting that interview would be something like this: "I know that this man has debauched my wife, and has put a stain upon my family. I know that he loves my wife. What I am anxious to find out is whether he is friendly toward me?" [Laughter.] The idea of Beecher answering Tilton's subsequent mild accusation in regard to his wife by asking what Bowen had been saying about him was ridiculed as the most ludicrous thing imaginable. Was not Bowen, as reported by Tilton to Beecher, an accessory before the fact of Mr. Beecher's twenty-five years of ruining of families of Indianapolis and Brooklyn? This "wolf in sheep's clothing," in sheep's clothing no longer, for it has been stripped from him, still goes on unhindered in his career not only with absolution from Bowen for the past, but also with indulgence for the future from that great ecclesiastical authority. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts here paid a glowing tribute to what he called Tilton's "ready wit in inventing a pretext" on the witness stand for the introduction of the substance of Mrs. Tilton's confession when he saw that the line of argument previously adopted by his counsel to secure the same object had utterly failed.

Mr. Evarts warmly asked the jury whether they believed that a woman whose "eyes flashed fire whenever they lighted upon Mrs. Woodhull" could have made a confession of guilt in the cool, unemotional manner which Tilton describes. And when a living witness and a credible man tells a perfectly consistent story of this interview, is it not to be preferred?

Mr. Tilton's remark upon Mr. Beecher's overcoming his wife's "scruples" was treated in a scathing manner. The idea of reducing a woman's nature to scruples and blowing them away had been "too much" for the speaker when Tilton was giving his narration, and he had interrupted him with an exclamation of astonishment, whereupon Tilton repeated the phrase and thereby placed himself in the speaker's power so firmly that there was no escape. It being five minutes past the hour, recess was here taken.

At 2:16 Mr. Evarts bowed to the Judge and proceeded. Quoting Mrs. Tilton's alleged saying that Mr. Beecher represented to her that his own wife had been unsatisfactory, and that he was compelled to look to her for consolation and help for his mind, Mr. Evarts said that Beecher was then fifty-six years of age, had been faithful to his wife from the age of seventeen, had had nine children, and had numerous children-in-law and grandchildren about him. What a revelation it must have been to him that his married life had theretofore been a penance, and that to support his mind in its devotion to God's service he needed such aid as that from Mrs. Tilton. This woman, who was so easily persuaded in the end, was, according to her husband's story, alive to the falsity of those arguments at first, and had for years refused to submit.

But for Bowen's threatened attack upon Tilton's fortunes, Mr. Evarts said, no use would ever have been made of Mrs. Tilton's confession. Six months were allowed to pass by, and although Mr. Beecher frequently visited Mrs. Tilton in the meantime, it was never brought to his notice until after Bowen told Tilton that he intended to discharge him. The idea of a woman caught in crime telling her husband to go to her paramour and in her presence inform him that his participation in her guilt should not bring him harm, and to do it quick, so that he should not be worried by suspense, was past credibility. Yet this is the explanation Tilton gives of how the letter of accusation was written—that it was to be the basis of such an interview. [Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman, who sat together, both fell fast asleep at this point.] And the excuse for the interview is, that Mrs. Tilton did not wish her husband to assist Bowen in his fight against Mr. Beecher, yet Mr. Beecher had shown no fear of Bowen. Tilton's narrative is the veriest trash that ever was written or printed. The merest drivel of yellow-covered literature hasn't anything as base and vulgar and pointless as this. The reason for it was that there could be no consistency between the character of the alleged culprits and the alleged crime, except on such an absurd theory.

Mr. Evarts told a good story about the meaning of the word transcendentalism, which had been defined by pointing to a bluff along a river pierced by swallows' holes, and saying that if the bluff should be taken away and nothing but the swallows' holes left, that would be transcendentalism. That was Tilton's idea of his wife's adultery. The low desires, the pollution and everything else was taken away, and nothing was left but the swallows' holes. [Great laughter.] From Indianapolis down, Mr. Evarts said, Mr. Beecher's life had been open for criticism, and Mr. Morris, although not deficient in invective, could find no imputation strong enough without the addition of a long extract from one of Mr. Beecher's sermons on the "necessity of continence," which has "done more to save young men than the utterance of any other mouth." "If you prove Mr. Beecher guilty," said Mr. Evarts, in a burst of eloquence that threw a hush upon the audience, "and ask us to go a mile with you in invective against him, we will go twain. If you prove him guilty and ask us to remove the cloak of hypocrisy from him, we will tear his coat to tatters; but you will have to bring other proof than this."

Mr. Evarts then took up Mr. Beecher's version of the interview of Dec. 30. Alluding to the statement that Tilton said that "writing the Bowen letter was a grand thing—not to have written it would have been a grander," the speaker convulsed the audience by asking what a happy condition a man must be in that when he does a thing it is grand, and when he does not do it it is grander.

Beecher's version of the interview was then compared with Tilton's to the detriment of the latter's credibility on grounds of probability. Beecher's version was strengthened, the speaker said, by the testimony of Charles Storrs and Samuel Belcher on the same subject, and by a passage from one of Tilton's own statements in which he describes Mr. Beecher's conduct at the interview in almost the identical words used by these three men. Messrs. Abbott and Shearman were very slow in finding this passage. Mr. Evarts became irritated at the delay, and, snatching the bundle of evidence, found it himself. In Mr. Tilton's cross-examination Mr. Evarts found further corroboration of Beecher's version of the interview and discredit of Tilton's account of it on his direct examination. The court here adjourned.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called and announced present at 11:05 o'clock; Mr. Evarts arose five minutes later and resumed his argument as follows:

We may perhaps consider for a few moments in advance what would be the probable attitude, what the tone, what the temper, what the method of accusation, and what the reception of the accusation that would, on the known principles of human character and human conduct, mark the first interview between the accusing husband and the guilty adulterer. Nay, more; if the accusation were to proceed upon the information conveyed to the unsuspecting husband by the corrupted or uncorrupted wife—I mean the adulteress—you would like to see what, upon these same recognized principles of human character and human conduct, would be the terms, the attendant circumstances, the emotions with which this terrible fact was first disclosed by the offending wife to the unsuspecting husband. Is adultery in a reputable family, in a respectable connection of society, and with a woman of even the ordinary traits of purity, of intelligence, of piety, and of domestic affections, a common-place occurrence? Is it to be treated like a cut finger or a bruised brow? Is there anything that more upturns the deepest feelings of the husband and of the wife when, brought by the urgency of conscious guilt, it is disclosed, pardon is begged, and either the wife is slain by the husband or is pardoned by his superhuman charity? What tears, what sobs, what solemn silence, what deep contrition, what conflicting, convulsive emotions fill the husband's heart and show themselves in conflicting exhibition of his purpose and finally of his conclusion. And then, when the injured husband meets his friend, the corrupter of his wife, the destroyer of his own honor, the defiler of his marriage bed, and the shame, disgrace, of his children, and his children's children, when a husband thus outraged, of who it is said by a wise man that I have had frequent occasion to refer to—not much in repute, doubtless, with the new dispensations that get direct revelations from Heaven through mediumistic fits—Solomon says that "Jealousy is the rage of a man," and when two such parties come together you may imagine that, if there be at the bottom opinion on the part of the accuser—mistaken, if you please, certainly if well founded—and conscious guilt on the part of the accused, you will have a scene that cannot be handled by any mere conception and preparation beforehand. Nature will, *will* show itself in such an interview, if the great, the central fact exists either as a truth or as a conviction on one side—that of the accuser.

A SELF-EXPOSED AND SELF-CONVICTED INVENTION.

And, now, gentlemen, I shall satisfy you, upon the mere reading of the plaintiff's story of that interview, rightly interpreted by that knowledge of human affairs which you possess, and that knowledge of his character and of Mr. Beecher's, which you have gained in this trial, that that narrative upon its own reading is a self-exposed and self-convicted invention, formed by that degree of cunning that believes in words and their instrumentality, and their rhetorical connection. This plaintiff understood that the wife's confessions, if there had ever been any, could not be made a subject of evidence against Mr. Beecher. Our law convicts parties on their own confessions, not on the confessions of others. This idle word about Elizabeth's confession—or Mrs. Tilton's confession—that has been dragged in by Moulton and Tilton as often as might be during their protracted evidence—is a solecism in terms. It was an accusation of another, never a confession of her own. I will show you how in what was supposed to be cunning on the part of this inventor of this story to cover his disgrace, in bringing to light the shame of his wife that he had once pardoned, to make it probable that such a woman could be in such a guilt, that he has covered it with inconsistencies with human nature that make the whole story incredible and self-contradictory. He knew that the confession of his wife, I say, could not be given in evidence. He knew, too, that confidential intercourse between the husband and wife—although the law of evidence was so much relaxed, as it was held by the court, as to permit the husband to testify against the wife, or against the defendant in the wife's cause—that the law did not permit his statement of anything that passed between him and his wife. He knew that the only mode in which he could bring to your notice as having occurred between himself and his wife—what it had suited his purpose to propose to you as having occurred—was by weaving it into a recital or narrative that he should repeat to Mr. Beecher, and then he thought, Now I have an opportunity to weave a web of metaphysical argument how a woman that was good and pious, and that loved me and still loves me, could be led into what all the world considers as betrayal of the husband, prostitution of herself, desertion of a mother's duty to her children, and the abandonment of everything that makes up good character and conduct and pure fame, and yet remain unsullied in her conscience and untouched in her purity. So, too, I can weave into it an explanation of how a good man and a great man can find in conscience, and in religion, and in duty a provocative, a support, and a defense to a course of conduct that in the general judgment of mankind would be, must be, considered as base, as vile, as injurious to all the interests of society, as fatal to the fame of everybody and everything that the good and great man valued, as it is possible to portray, even in the imagination of a poet, in the conduct of a wicked man. I thus, he said, by the enchantment of my words and the prettiness of my sentiment, will gild this awful guilt with what will make it credible, or else it can never be believed. And there he is, the victim of his own shallow philosophy. You will observe, gentlemen—you will observe, gentlemen—that, as we have led you to this interview, we have shown you the occasion of Mr. Tilton's resentments against Mr. and Mrs. Beecher's interference with his domestic peace and credit. We have shown you his deep ground of resentment against Mr. Bowen, and his deep sense of the folly of his attack upon Mr. Beecher, and of the ruin that had come from it, in destroying the only counter-balancing influence against Bowen's absolute condemnation that the wit of man could suggest—the recurrence to the support of Mr. Beecher.

WHY DID NOT TILTON FOLLOW UP THE ATTACK?

Now, we will show you by the traits of this matter of the 30th of December, in all its stages, that the great effort was to find some means by which the audacious attack of the 26th upon Mr. Beecher, and its absolute recoil, could be displaced from his mind and put out of the way. Why, gentlemen, you would suppose that the first feeling of Mr. Tilton, if he had suffered this injury and Mr. Beecher was guilty, no matter whether his purpose was to ruin Mr. Beecher, or whether his purpose was to coerce Mr. Beecher into co-operation for his (Mr. Tilton's) restitution, that he would follow up that attack, whose support had not yet been disclosed, except in the consciousness of Mr. Beecher, if the cause existed, by the open, by the vehement, by the damnatory accusation, and give the adulterer the choice to take his ruin or become his servant, and so any man would have dealt with any man, if there had been any fact upon which to rest. On the contrary, on the showing and admission of Tilton and Moulton, and more upon the absolute and necessary conclusion from the facts that they state, the whole object of this interview was to undo the mischief that had been done—not to Beecher, but to Tilton—by the attack—the joint attack—of Bowen and Tilton, in the missive of the 26th. Before I am through with the cross-examination of this day's proceedings—the 30th of December—I shall have occasion to point out to you, step by step, how wholly consistent with this proposition of mine is everything that occurred—how absolutely inconsistent with the theory and with the charge, and with there being any truth in the charge, as now proposed, of adultery, is everything that came out of the mouth of Mr. Moulton, out of the mouth of Mr. Tilton, out of the mouth of Mr. Beecher, upon that day.

MOULTON'S EVIDENCE ON THE POINT.

I take up now the evidence of Mr. Moulton, as it attaches itself to the preliminary walk from Mr. Beecher's house to Mr. Moulton's, where Mr. Beecher was to expect to meet Mr. Tilton. He says to Mr. Beecher, in the house of the latter, "Mr. Theodore Tilton is at my house, and wishes to see you." The answer of Mr. Beecher is perfectly natural and unconcerned: "This is Friday night; this is prayer-meeting night; I cannot go and see him." "Well," I said, "he wants to see you in regard to your relations to his family, and with regard to the letter he has sent to you through Mr. Bowen." Well, Mr. Beecher knew perfectly well that his relations to Mr. Tilton's family in those troubled scenes in which he had been engaged by Mrs. Tilton's appeal a fortnight before, and in the deliberations and under the advice, and in the fact that Mrs. Tilton had gone back—doubtless had confided to her husband everything that had occurred on Mrs. Beecher's part and on his, that in this patched-up amity between them they were, perhaps, neither of them, certainly not Mr. Tilton, disposed to look with equanimity and patience upon this intervention of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher in their domestic affairs. He knew perfectly well that there was a just right of Mr. Tilton to desire to speak to him concerning those affairs; he knew, also, that Mr. Tilton had sent him a letter on the 26th, and he knew that Mr. Tilton, if there was any reason for sending that letter which hadn't shown itself, certainly, in any consciousness as betrayed by Mr. Beecher, might very well want to say something about that; in other words, Mr. Beecher saw and knew that on these two points of his wife's intervention in the domestic affairs, upon the invitation of Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton's mother, of this moody, passionate, willful, capricious, man, Mr. Tilton, and the strange attack, followed by the strange, in connection with that attack, interview with Mr. Bowen, and the ruin of Mr. Tilton in his relations to his employer, his employment, and his livelihood, which Mr. Bowen had announced to him, Mr. Beecher; he knew that the situation in which Mr. Tilton and his family found themselves, was grave, was serious, was calamitous, and when Mr. Moulton said to him, these are the two topics on which Mr. Tilton wishes to see you, Mr. Beecher with that sensitiveness of sympathy, and that profuseness of magnanimity, saw at once that it was his duty promptly to accede to this not unreasonable appointment. Now look at "He wants to see you"—these are the first words of Mr. Moulton—"in regard to your relations with his family, and in regard to the letter which he has sent to you through Mr. Bowen." Now, leaving out all irrelevant matter you will see how Moulton was in the common purpose of inflaming Mr. Beecher against Mr. Bowen, and attracting him to friendship for Mr. Tilton.

"And we walked along together and I told him what Mr. Bowen had said to Mr. Tilton concerning his [Beecher's] adultery. I told him that Mr. Bowen had charged him with adulteries in the presence of Mr. Tilton and Oliver Johnson."

Now, did that look like an honest interview between an accusing husband and a guilty paramour concerning Mrs. Tilton's guilt, and concerning Mr. Beecher's injury to Mr. Tilton, and as a proper introduction to the sentiments and purposes in that interview that must have influenced Mr. Tilton, unless he was either more or less than a man. O, no; this confidential friend wanted to propitiate the mind of Mr. Beecher in advance to the friendship that Mr. Tilton needed from him, by showing him how wicked Mr. Bowen had been, and how that letter of the 26th which Moulton had told him was the reason of the interview, had proceeded from Bowen's wicked, unrestrained imputations against him, Mr. Beecher, and that what that letter meant "for reasons best known to yourself," or "well known to yourself," meant the consciousness of the adulteries that Bowen had treasured up, and had infused into Mr. Tilton, animating his zeal for public morality, and his duty for purity in the households of Brooklyn. Moulton weighs his words and chooses his topics for the object. Now, Beecher said that was singular; when Bowen brought to him that letter he pledged his friendship to him; well, what that was you have seen; he said he came as a friend, and continued a friend; he didn't inform him that he had told Tilton any such thing. No, he had stuck the letter together, so that Beecher should not even know that he knew what was in that—"and he told me furthermore"—now look at how these traits show there was no guilt in Beecher's mind, no accountability to Tilton, no fear of his resentment, on any other ground than this—"and he told me furthermore, that he had sympathized with Bowen in the stories told him against Tilton—that Bowen told him some stories against Tilton, and that he had sympathized with them." Now, those are the topics, those are the interests in Moulton's mind, those are the thoughts in Beecher's mind "Tilton finds that Bowen has been using that interview with me contrary to what was the declared purpose and confederation between Bowen and Tilton, and I find—I, Beecher, find, from this gentleman's statement, that Bowen's adulteries, that Bowen's slanders, for which I have the utmost contempt, as I trampled them under my foot for years, that those have been explored into this young man's mind, and he in his extremity has been made the tool of Bowen, and Bowen sent that blow, and the recoil has killed Tilton. Now, that is the way they came together. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh"—even when the heart is small and the mouth is large, as in Moulton's case. [Laughter.] Now, that is all on the topics that were the subject of consideration. There was something said about the weather, and an avowal by Mr. Moulton that he was not a Christian. That was uncalled for under the circumstances; he was not pushed into it, as St. Peter was, when he stood before the fire and warmed his hands; it was a voluntary avowal, in a Christian city, that he was not a Christian, but was a heathen. He thinking that alone would not recommend him to a Christian minister, he said, "Now, as the best pledge of my friendship I can frame and propose to you, I will show you how a heathen can serve you." And whatever else may be said and proved and charged about Moulton's inconsistencies and his treachery, he has never been unfaithful to that pledge, and has shown how a heathen can serve a Christian minister. But we know that from the time of the Apostles, when they shot and burned them over fires, and imprisoned them in dungeons and tortured them in boiling lead; we know how the heathen liked to serve Christian ministers, and Moulton told this man that he would show him how he would serve him, and perhaps Mr. Beecher has found out. You have at any rate.

BEECHER'S INTERVIEW WITH TILTON.

Now, we get to the house, and the husband is before the seducer and the paramour. Now we have a narrative, uninterrupted that fills about three columns, I should think, of a newspaper. It is a full rationale of this case as propounded by Mr. Tilton, intended to introduce what he proposes to your common sense as an actual interview between himself and his wife, and an actual interview between himself and the paramour; and you will see now how he betrays himself. What he wanted, what was uppermost, what was the object, was to get out of the terror and the destruction of Mr. Beecher's resentment against him for that letter, and so, forgetting all his own wrongs, forgetting the tortures and disgraces and pity for his wife and pity for his children, and all the flood of passions, good and bad, that overflow and boil over in a man the first time he meets the adulterer that has ruined everything that is dear to him, he begins by going at what Moulton had gone at—this letter and Bowen's accusations of Mr. Beecher. Now, he says, to begin with, and to be carried along, I suppose, with the narrative, "I cannot undertake to repeat accurately, that is to say, I will not assume to give the words except at certain points, because what was said was mostly said by me, and I have no special gift at recalling words." And then he goes on and gives to you, as I say, a narrative of about three columns of a newspaper:

"I can better recall what he said than what I said."

Well, I should think so, because he says Beecher didn't say anything. No doubt you can better remember what a man said when he said nothing than what another man said when he talked for an hour. But he began in this way:

"I began, as I remember, somewhat in this way—I think I am entirely accurate as to the first words spoken, and they were these:"

Now we have a stand-off between the infuriated husband and the guilty paramour, each knowing the truth about the other.

"I said, I presume, Sir, that you received from me a few days ago, through Mr. Bowen, a letter demanding your retirement from your pulpit and from the City of Brooklyn? He said, 'I did;' I then said to him, 'I have called you here to-night in order to say to you that you may consider that letter unwritten, unsent, blotted out—no longer in existence.'"

And on Mr. Tilton's cross-examination I drew out from him that that was the absolute purpose, the perfect desire to get if possible, as between him and Mr. Beecher in regard to Mr. Beecher's feelings toward him, as if that wicked and impudent letter had never been written. Beecher's friendliness to him was what he was aiming at, and did aim at all through that week; and on his own showing what a strange position. If he had the least idea of those relations between Mr. Beecher and his wife that he now parades, his position would be this:

"I wanted to be sure of Mr. Beecher's feelings toward me; I knew he loved my wife, but I didn't know how he felt toward me."

And he meant to find out.

"'I thank you,' he says. I replied to that, 'Your thanks should not go to me, but to Elizabeth. It is in her behalf that I hold this interview, and whatever I shall say here, or in consequence of this meeting, is not for your sake, nor for my sake, but for her sake.' I then asked him whether Mr. Moulton had shown to him a statement which Elizabeth had written. He said to me that Mr. Moulton had shown him no statement. I then said: 'Do you not, then, understand the object of this interview?'"

Well, he ought to by that time, because Tilton had told him.

"I have called you here to-night in order to say to you that I want that letter I sent to you blotted out."

"'I do,' said he, 'in general terms.'"

That was, the general terms that Moulton had expressed to him that it was about his relations to the family, and about that letter.

"I then replied, 'You should understand it more specifically.'"

Now, look at the cool way in which this rhetorician opens the deepest passions and resentments of human nature:

"You should understand it more specifically. I will read to you a statement which Elizabeth has made. Mr. Moulton has the original; I have a copy; I will read to you the copy."

Now—now Beecher knew that he was an adulterer if there had been any adultery, and that Mrs. Tilton was the partner in his guilt and that she had made a statement, and that this letter and the trouble in this family that Moulton had spoken of as calling for this interview with Tilton, were of that grave matter. Didn't he? Didn't he know it then if there was anything? You must judge. I tell you he did. If there was any fact he knew it; if there had been a disclosure he knew it; if Mrs. Tilton had accused him he knew it; if Mr. Tilton had a charge of those facts he knew it, and he knew if he had no charge, if these were true it was of those facts.

Now, see how the man meets it:

"He said"—

Cool as a cucumber about this statement—while Mr. Tilton went searching for the copy which he had made of Mrs. Tilton's paper:

"He said to me, 'Before reading that, Theodore, I wish you would tell me what Mr. Bowen has been saying against me.'"

Well, now, between this lion of a husband and this consciously guilty man, is there, or could there be, anything more infinitely ludicrous than this? You ought to hear Elizabeth's statement. Well, I suppose so. Well, there was some delay, and Mr. Beecher says:

"Well, Theodore, before you read that I wish you would tell me what Mr. Bowen's been saying against me."

Well, how did the husband meet it? How did he meet it? Here he says:

"I replied to him that I had not summoned him to the interview for the purpose of discussing with him Mr. Bowen's affairs, but that he should go to Mr. Bowen himself. Nevertheless, as he asked me the question, I would say that Mr. Bowen, in an interview with me on the preceding day, had made a statement that"—

Now we have got it, and in quotation marks, that—you see Tilton wanted to get in, as early as possible, what Bowen had had to do with this letter; it was Bowen's calumnies, if they were calumnies, that were at the bottom of it.

"You have been guilty of adulteries with numerous members of your congregation ever since your Indianapolis pastorate, all down through these twenty-five years; that you are not a safe man to dwell in a Christian community; that he knows of numerous cases where you have shipwrecked the happiness of Christian homes; that he is determined you shall no longer edit the *Christian Union*."

"You see Bowen had a zeal for morality and religion, and exposing the turpitude of this Christian man that was then ravishing the sheep in the folds of Brooklyn, and had been for twenty-five years to Bowen's knowledge. And don't that make him an accessory before the fact to the ruin of all these Brooklyn people? Well, Bowen even with that Christian indignation had brought it to the point that he was determined—

"You shall no longer edit the *Christian Union*."

That is the first thing.

"That you shall no longer speak in Plymouth Church, and he says distinctly"—

Now you have a moral sentiment from Bowen.

"Distinctly"—

He don't mean to be mistaken.

"That you are a wolf in the fold, and that you should be extirpated."

Well, now, he was very bald about Bowen's feelings toward Beecher. He didn't wish to ameliorate Beecher's feelings toward Bowen, that's plain. He didn't take the means of finding out, or securing, friendliness on Beecher's part to Bowen. Oh, no. The truth—the truth governed this part of the conference. Mr. Beecher said—and whenever Mr. Beecher says anything you will see that it is perfectly natural for an honest man that knew what his own character and conduct was, and cared not for maligners—Mr. Beecher said it was a matter of amazement to him that Mr. Bowen should have so spoken, for he said:

"When Mr. Bowen delivered to me your letter demanding my retirement from the pulpit, he appeared to be friendly—he offered me his friendly services in the matter."

Well, if Tilton had had any doubt about the trickery of Bowen at that interview, his mind would be disabused of that fact.

"I then said to him that I had joined with Mr. Bowen, at the beginning of the week, in making that demand upon him to retire; that I had written that letter at Mr. Bowen's suggestion; that Mr. Bowen had requested that such a letter should be written, and had said that the reason why he could not write it himself was, that in the preceding February—that is, preceding February, 1870—he [Bowen] had had a reconciliation with Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher had begged his pardon, had bent himself upon the floor and wept, and Mr. Bowen had freely granted him forgiveness for the crimes which he had committed."

Good heavens! How came Mr. Bowen to be gifted with the power of absolution for sin. All these adulteries that Mr. Beecher had committed in twenty-five years, ravaging the flocks and still perpetrating—Bowen said that he, Bowen, had freely granted him forgiveness for the crimes which he had committed.

"Mr. Bowen said that in view of having granted that forgiveness, he could not initiate proceedings against Mr. Beecher, but that if I would initiate them by sending such a challenge, he [Bowen] would sustain that demand, and in the interest of morality and religion, expel Mr. Beecher from his pulpit and from the city; that he furthermore had said that he [Bowen,] had it in his power at any time to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn within twelve hours."

Mr. Beecher did not trouble himself about the substance of these accusations. His reply now, as before, was of amazement that a man could talk in that fashion.

"Mr. Beecher again spoke of his astonishment that Mr. Bowen should have said such things to him or to me"—

Mr. Tilton corrects himself:

"On Monday, and then have expressed himself in a friendly way, as Mr. Beecher described it, on the occasion of delivering the letter."

Well, these twenty-five years' adulteries, drowned out by the pardon of Bowen, then passed very much out of consideration, and do not seem to have troubled anybody's mind since. It has been printed in the papers, in the form of a letter from Tilton to Bowen. You do not find anything printed from Bowen. There is nothing from Bowen that does not come through Tilton. People have read them, and the wolf goes on—not in sheep's clothing any more, of course, for the sheep's clothing has been stripped off—but he goes on, not only with absolution for the past from Bowen, but indulgence for the future from the same great ecclesiastical authority.

Now we come, after this cool, quiet introduction which Tilton flattered himself was so artful toward the purpose which he had of throwing on Bowen all that letter, of inflaming Beecher against Bowen, and drawing him toward himself—he then goes on, as the reason he came to this interview with him, Beecher. Now, mark how he confirms our statement, and belies his own as to what passed between him and his wife during that week:

"I then told Mr. Beecher that after I had had this interview with Mr. Bowen, I had narrated the substance of it to my wife; that my wife was ill, and that this intelligence filled her with profound distress; and that she had instantly said to me that it was a violation of my pledge and promise to her, made in the preceding Summer, that I would never do the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher any harm, or ever assist in any exposure of his secret to the public."

Well, I think Tilton's conduct was rather open to that criticism of his wife, if he had pledged himself that he would not do any harm to Henry Ward Beecher. He told you that the animating motive when he wrote that letter was to strike him to the heart, and to drive him out of Brooklyn in twelve hours, and he thought he would do it by that letter. So it looks a little as if he had violated the pledge, if he had made one. So there is nothing that these people say, they do not take a step that they do not have to avow is infamous in its motive and in its violation of every pledge.

"She said to me, if Mr. Bowen makes a war upon Mr. Beecher, and if you (that is, myself.")

Now, Bowen had not shown any disposition to make any war upon Mr. Beecher, except so far as Tilton would carry it on.

"And if you join in it, and if Mr. Beecher retires from his pulpit, as he must under such an attack."

That is his poor wife's notion in regard to that attack of Bowen and these adulteries of twenty-five years.

"And he retires, as he must, everybody will, sooner or later, know the reason why, and that, said she to me, will be to my shame and to the children's shame, and I cannot endure it."

A FURTHER ANALYSIS OF TILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Well, now, how do you suppose that topic, thus brought up suddenly, with all its horrid meaning to a guilty soul, was received by Mr. Beecher, and how is it treated by Tilton? I am taking Mr. Tilton's story; he cannot complain of that. Mr. Beecher, you know, when he said this—this is an incidental reference—

"Mr. Beecher then asked me what I meant by speaking in that way of Elizabeth and her shame."

Why, what is all this? Your wife—her shame! I understand you have been talking about that letter thus far, and about Bowen and his adulteries, and you told me you were fumbling for a statement that you were going to read to me, but now you have said something to me about Elizabeth and her shame. Well, now, that—that is something that I would like to hear about. What is that?

"He asked what I meant by speaking in that way of Elizabeth and her shame; so I then read to him the copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession—a copy which I had made in the early part of the evening, the original of which was in Mr. Moulton's possession."

Well I [Mr. Evarts] objected. "The paper," he says—"the paper has been destroyed." When was it destroyed? Where was it destroyed? At any rate he makes an answer:

"It was destroyed by Mrs. Tilton's own hand.
Q.—The copy you took, I mean? A.—The copy was destroyed that evening during that interview: the original was destroyed two years later by Mrs. Tilton in my presence.
Q.—Is that the one that Mr. Moulton speaks of in his testimony as having been destroyed? A.—Yes, Sir."

Then Mr. Fullerton asks:

"Destroyed immediately after the tripartite agreement was signed?"

Fullerton knew when it was destroyed. He answers:

"Yes, Sir; after the tripartite agreement was signed at Mr. Moulton's house."

That paper was destroyed. Then he read the paper, whatever it was. After I read to him the paper, he lifted his hand as if he were about to speak, and I said: "No, Sir: hear me through and speak then." And now, Sir, we have a most extraordinary occurrence in court right under the eyes of the court and jury. I objected, under a well-settled rule of evidence, as I supposed, to allowing parties that had destroyed this vital paper willfully, undertaking to give evidence of its contents, and the law does not allow that. The law understands that a paper must speak for itself, and the plaintiff was not to be allowed to destroy it, and substitute his memory or invention. And my learned friends, with great ability—which, indeed, characterized all their forensic interlocutory arguments—Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach both argued that that really could not apply, because it was destroyed with Mr. Beecher's concurrence that night—with his concurrence, before his face by Tilton, and the original afterward with his concurrence. Well, that had not been proved. I said, it will be time enough to put it upon that ground to get a right to give parole evidence of that paper when you have proved Mr. Beecher's concurrence. They argued and argued that it was not fraudulent, and that although it was purposed—for their argument was that it was done as a deliberate act, and by the concurrent purpose of Tilton and Beecher, then that night, and some concurrence of Mr. Beecher afterward, two years afterward, that they had then given no proof of—they could give it. I brought the authorities and read them, that even a destruction that was not fraudulent, if it was purposed, would not permit the introduction by the person who purposely destroyed, because the interest of the administration of justice could not be exposed to the question whether it was fraudulent or not, but that it was only when accident, when mistake had caused the destruction of a paper that parole evidence or secondary evidence of its contents could be given. And would you believe that when that discussion was over, and this paper had not been permitted to be detailed by his tongue, and he had heard this argument of his counsel that it had been purposely destroyed with Beecher's concurrence, and therefore it ought to be allowed to be read, and that the books did not allow that distinction, but allowed the distinction of an accidental destruction, the next moment, when he opened his mouth on the witness stand, after this discussion, he threw his counsel bodily overboard before your eyes, and crushed their argument that it was purposed, and with Beecher's concurrence, by a word of his mouth, and said that in the heat of his presentation of this case to Beecher he did inadvertently pick this paper to pieces, and found he had destroyed this copy of the confession. Now, gentlemen, that was done before your eyes, under the ready wit and short reckoning of Mr. Tilton that if he did put his counsel to an open shame of arguing upon his private instructions that the paper had been destroyed purposely, and with Beecher's concurrence, he at least would help his cause, as he thought, and invented an inadvertent, mistaken, unintentional destruction of the paper. Well, it did not answer the purpose. It did not remove any objection because the original had been destroyed, and it did not satisfy the ground of his Honor's exclusion, which was on another point. So much for that wriggling of a witness and a party out of one scrape into another.

THE PLAINTIFF'S NARRATIVE TO THE PARAMOUR.

Now, gentlemen, we come to this plaintiff—the husband of an adulteress—his narrative to the paramour of the wife's statement to him. Mrs. Tilton's confessions are not permitted to be given in evidence, and have not been given in evidence, in this court. From nobody. Mr. Tilton was not allowed to give them, because it would be infidelity to confidential communications from a wife. Nobody else has given them, and nobody else would be allowed to give them, and yet you have a long narrative here that at first view looks as if it was a statement by a witness of what she confessed. But you see at once the difference, when it is only what he told Beecher as what she had confessed, that has been permitted to be given in evidence, not tending to prove that it was true, not permitted to have that influence on your mind, because it would be equally a part of his statement to a paramour, whether it were true or not, would it not? It would be equally enginery to probe the paramour's coescience and to alarm him into admitting whether it was true or not. If a husband suspecting a paramour seizes him unawares, and invents a confession of his wife, and puts it to the paramour to see how the paramour will deal with it, why, he uses a weapon the effect of which upon the paramour will be the same whether the wife confessed or not, for the paramour knows it is true. And many a case is found in the books of that kind. The force of all this permitted testimony of what passes between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton is to bind Mr. Beecher by what he does, not to prove the worth of the statement made to him by Mr. Tilton. And you will see at once the difference. I could cross-examine Mr. Tilton as to whether or no he told Mr. Beecher all this rigmarole, if I had thought it worth my while, but I could not cross-examine him as to what passed between him and his wife. I could not explore the secrets of that interview and drag out from his unwilling mouth, perhaps against his will, the truth of what passed between himself and his wife, because he hadn't been allowed to swear to what passed between himself and his wife, and I could not occupy a field of cross-examination that had not been introduced. The same objection to making a husband, or allowing a husband, to reveal confidential passages between himself and his wife would have excluded my cross-examination as to the actual occurrences between them, just as much as it excluded his direct testimony. Therefore you will see that this matter of whatever passed in that July between Mr. Tilton and his wife remains wholly unexplored. No affirmative, direct evidence has been permitted to be given of it. My side in this case has been excluded from probing, from testing, from convicting of falsehood and of folly, any such interview. But as a part of this interview between the husband and paramour, this becomes a subject to be commented upon, and it is invaluable. This is the husband's reproduction of what he alleges was an interview between the guilty wife and himself, on the occasion of his becoming first informed of the guilt of the wife, and when he had had no suspicion, up to the moment of the interview. Now, you would suppose that a woman who had made up her mind to tell her husband of such a course of life as this woman is said to have admitted to her husband, would have had some emotion, or there would have been a sob, or a tear—there would have been a justification, a deprecation, a subjection to his mercy, on the part of the wife in her own behalf toward her husband. Can you figure to yourselves, in our circle of society, and on the level of these people, saying nothing of the particular traits of Mrs. Tilton, her severe notions about the least approach of unchastity, her severe condemnation of all immorality in others, her hatred, her abhorrence of any approach or exhibition of the fallen condition of woman—while all others were received with patience and courtesy, and embraced with kisses, Mrs. Woodhull, as Tilton tells you himself—that whenever his wife and Mrs. Woodhull were in the same room their eyes flashed fire at one another. Now, do you suppose such a woman, that had dragged her body through the prostitutions of sixteen months, and through the longer indignities of gross approaches of the three years before—to be sure, one incredibility shuts out another—the whole thing is so incredible that you cannot reason upon its having occurred—but his theory is that it had occurred—now, do you suppose a woman whose eyes flashed fire whenever they lit upon Mrs. Woodhull's face could have, with her pure conscience, made a long confession of her guilt, of the facts, if she was innocent of adultery, of the disreputable facts, that, unexplained, looked a little against the woman certainly, and had the narrative begin and go on as this one does? Ah! gentlemen, a witness that is not to be contradicted when he tells this narrative can make it match, perhaps, in words, but the folly of expecting to have it match human nature in the judgment of men, in the judgment of women, in the judgment of a jury, is utterly incalculable and preposterous. The idea entering into the shallowest pate, unless it was a shallow pate that was afflicted by self-conceit, that he could make an interview between husband and wife that the very stones of the street would cry out against as a libel on human nature, a libel upon a woman that could say it, and a libel upon a man that could bear it. Now, see how the wife begins:

"I told Mr. Beecher that in the early part of July, previous to that interview."

That is the July previous to this December.

"Mrs. Tilton had come home unexpectedly from the country, and had said to me that the object of her return was to communicate to me a secret which had long been resting on her mind like a burden—"

Figurative, you see—these are her words—rhetorical—

"Which she wished to throw off; that she had on several previous occasions come almost to the point of making such a statement to me."

"Statement," no confession, no notion that she was going to make a confession, but a *statement*.

"Once in particular, while on a sick bed, and that she had never until then, having been restored to health"—

Well, she had been in health before.

"But she had never upon being restored to health, been brought quite to the point of courage to make the disclosure."

THE STORY NOT PROBABLE.

Now! now! was there ever a cooler adulteress lying by the side of the husband in the marriage bed, introducing—introducing the shameful narrative that burns into the soul of a woman, and that woman whose "eyes flashed fire" at the presence of Woodhull? Ah! Mr. Tilton, you can invent speeches for Tiltons; you cannot invent them for women.

"That before she would announce to me what the secret was—"

You see it was not anything of hers, nor had he suspected that she had anything to do with it—

"She exacted from me a pledge that I would do no harm to *the person* concerning whom the secret was *to be told*."

A "unilateral" secret, obviously, for it related only to one person—no connection with this living soul and body that lay by his side, and was talking to him—

"And furthermore, that I would not communicate to *that person* that she had made such a revelation to me—"

No confession—

"Because she said she wished to inform him of that revelation herself."

Gentlemen, not much notion of a confession, certainly—that word don't occur; not much notion of a consciousness of guilt on her part, of sin, of unchastity, of pollution of body. You remember her letters that my learned brother Porter exposed to you with such effective demonstration as the anatomist exhibits over the torn frame of a subject, and Tilton was as cool as she.

"I had given to her this pledge."

And that you might know her secret, it was—

"My word of honor that I would neither disclose her secret"—

That is the secret she was going to tell—

"Whatever it might be, nor would I injure the person concerning whom the secret was to be told."

So they keep on, you see, gentlemen. Now, we don't talk about these things—the impossibility of such a beginning, not in respect to the memory of words, but in the very imperishable principles of human nature and human character, puts to flight all solicitude about believing anything that comes after. And when you have a living witness and a credible man, Mr. Beecher, and he tells you that all this folly never was produced in his hearing, and gives you a perfectly rational explanation of what was said to him as coming from the wife, which is perfectly consistent with this telling of a story to a third person that did not involve the wife's character or her conduct, to wit, the withdrawal of her affections, and, if you please, the further statement of rejected addresses. When you have a living witness that testifies along the live current of human character and human conduct, you then can understand how unconsciously this witness has fixed the real traits of any communication or statement as not being a confession on the part of the wife, but an accusation of another; there being something to be told injurious to another, and not to excite animosity on the husband's part against that other, nor even to be made the subject of communication to him, because the lady wished to be the medium of communication to him herself. Well, now we have got some third person about whom something is to be told which has not started a tear or a sob on the part of the wife, nor has it agitated a suspicion or a doubt on the part of the husband. And then she goes on just as coolly, and now, listen:

"That she then said to me that it was a secret between herself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher."

—Well, she put in his full title, so that there might be no mistake of person, and then, to guard against any further misconstruction, she adds, "her Pastor," this gentleman [indicating Mr. Beecher.] Mr. and Mrs. Tilton knew Mr. Beecher, and they knew that he was the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and when an agonized wife, under the power of an accusing conscience, is going to tell of her seduction, her prostitution, how would she tell of it? She would humble herself in the pillows of the bed and with sobs, with tears, with disheveled hair, tell the sad tale of her shame. She would not put in "Rev. Henry Ward Beecher" and "my Pastor" as the first thing she said on the subject. Now—now, see how she recalls to him; just see how she talks to him there that night. "That, as I was well aware"—that is what she says to him; he don't say he was aware of it, but she says so. Now—

"As you are well aware, my husband, there had been during a long course of years a friendship between herself and her Pastor."

She wishes to recall to his mind the general traits and features of this business and these relations, so that it won't seem improbable to him that she has committed adultery with a man in the moon—

"That this friendship, contrary to my expectation and belief"—

She says. Well, that was fair to throw that in.

"Had been in later years more than friendship—it had been love; that it had been more than love"—

See how the climax rises with a rhetoric that belongs to the passions of the heart!

"That it had been sexual intimacy; that this sexual intimacy had begun shortly after the death of *her* son Paul"—

Well, that's a queer way of speaking of little Paul to the father—"*her* son Paul."

"That she had been in a tender frame of mind consequent upon that bereavement"—

Now, you know, having got at the fact of the adultery, it is to be made respectable by connecting it naturally with sentiments and feelings and the situation of a woman's mind that tends to adultery, of course. You must have the approximate situation making the adultery natural, and anybody can see that a mother having lost a child, turns her attention to adultery of course. Of course, we all understand that. That being granted, it is in vain to reason against the rest. However, she does reason it a little more:

"That she had received much consolation during that shadow on our home from her Pastor; that she had made a visit to his house while she was still suffering from that sorrow."

All in the name of the dead Paul that this adultery is justified.

"And that there on the 10th day of October, 1868"—

You see we have the date; the date is important; we must get it somewhere; the law requires some particular time and place, and now we have got it. Only think of it; of that woman, under the influence of conscience, and stirred by the deepest passions of her sex or of our nature, having the precision of mind equal to that of my learned brother Morris in drawing this declaration, of stating the time and place—

"At Mr. Beecher's house on the 10th day of October, 1868."

Now, it could not have been for the purpose of having a suit brought, because she had exacted a pledge, and he had given it on his honor, that he would not do or say anything about the matter that she was about to tell him of:

"While suffering from that sorrow, and that there, on the 10th day of October, 1868, she had surrendered her body to him in sexual embrace; that she had repeated such an act on the following Saturday evening at her own residence."

Queer way of talking to her husband. But for fear there should be a doubt, as they had moved from house to house at one time and another, she adds:

"Her own residence, No. 174 Livingston street. That she had, consequent upon these two occasions"—

Look at the *rationale* of it—

"Consequent on these two occasions"—

Subsequent, other occasions. There is a logical connection; whereas we have a very good maxim that it is only the first step that costs; but I think the two steps justified the reasoning that the rest followed:

"Consequent upon these two occasions, repeated such acts at various times, at his residence and hers, and at other places."

She doesn't seem to have disclosed the other places. What would our friends have given for the other places?

"THESE OTHER PLACES."

Ah, gentlemen, "these other places!" There were other places, then! Or this is a lie, and the same woman that told with such precision that it was at her residence, No. 174 Livingston street, would have at least given a clue that could have been used to find these other places. They could have proved them, if they had proof. But they had not any proof of these places—Beecher's house and theirs—any more than they had of the other places, and as they had not proof of the other places, Mr. Tilton thought, on the whole, that there might be more danger of alibis, if he had given equal precision to the other dates of the other places that the woman mentioned—or that he said she mentioned. "Such acts of sexual intercourse!" "Such acts." Now, she did not wish to be mistaken. She repeated:

"Such acts of sexual intercourse, continuing from the Fall of 1868 to the Spring of 1870; that in July, 1870, she had made"—

Now, this is not a part of her narrative, but it comes in here—

"That in July, 1870, she had made to me a confession in detail of those acts, and that she had given to me during that recital many of the reasonings by her Pastor communicated to her to change what was her original scruple against such a sexual intimacy."

Only think of it! A woman of thirty—thirty-five—years old that had had six children, one of them lately dead, that speaks of a woman's feelings about chastity! A wife's feelings about chastity! A mother's feelings about chastity, and the violation of the marriage bed in her own house, which the French law in terms says justifies the husband in slaying her on the spot, and they are not supposed to be a very sensitive people on those matters. This woman speaks of that as her original scruple against sexual intimacy. Good heavens! gentlemen, we shall have to ask the maidens when they stand at the foot of the altar whether they have any scruples about sexual intimacy with other men than their husband. And our wives—we will want to know how they feel on this delicate question of casuistry, this domestic question about which opinions differ, that has so much to be said on the one side and the other for it—to know what their scruples are. Ah, these insidious Christian instructions of Mr. Beecher that removed her scruples about prostitution and adultery and bastardy in a family—ah, he must have preached with a power to conscience and to intelligence that he has not exhibited in public, if he could reduce this nature of woman in regard to her scruples, and puff them away with the breath of his mouth.

CHANGING HER ORIGINAL SCRUPLES.

Now, I thought that was a little steep, to use a slang expression, when he said that she had told him that her Pastor's reasoning had induced her to change her original scruples. I broke in there—I could not stand that—

"Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, do I understand that this is what you said to Mr. Beecher?"

for I began to see that I had got him in a grasp that he never could escape from, but that I must hold him by a new twist of the cord, that he need not jump from it. I warned him. He answered:

"Precisely, Sir."

Well, pretty good for a single word. Now, he goes on and gives the reason, and you will see they carry conviction to every pure-minded woman.

"That she had, in the early stages of their friendship,"

Now, the woman was not unwarned—

"Been greatly distressed at rumors concerning Mr. Beecher's moral integrity."

Well, every rumor has been traced to Mr. Tilton thus far. Tilton repeats Bowen, Tilton writes to Bowen what he says Bowen said to him, but Bowen has never come out and said he said it. But you will see how the dreadful alternative that I put to this man of knowledge about Beecher, if there was any truth or any fact, comes out of his own figment, to be sure, but of his own necessity to make by figment a story that he thinks is credible.

"She had in the early stages of their frendship"

Mr. Beecher's and her own—

"been greatly distressed at rumors concerning Mr. Beecher's moral integrity."

Why should she have been distressed about a matter that, as it turned out, was only a scruple of an over-scrupulous woman, and that when the vile pollution had been perpetrated and continued, had not touched her yet, and for a year afterward, with a notion that she had violated her marriage vow. Oh, this is too extraordinary.

"She had been distressed at rumors concerning Mr. Beecher's moral integrity; that she wished to show to him"—

Now comes the justification—comes this shrewd, as this party thinks it, invention of his to make you swallow this adultery as not involving any want of innocence on the part of his wife. How noble her motives now! Having heard and been distressed about rumors of Mr. Beecher's immoralities with women,

"She wished to show him that there was a woman who was superior to the silly flatteries with which many ladies in his congregation had courted his society."

What does society mean in that connection with the rumors of his known immoralities and the silly women that had courted his society?

"That she wished to demonstrate the honor and dignity of her sex, that she had done so in her own thought until finally she had been persuaded by him, that as their love was proper and not wrong."

Well, that seemed to be taken for granted—that the love of a married man with a married woman, the wife of another man—that that was all right.

"Therefore, it followed that any expression of that love, whether by the shake of the hand, or the kiss of the lips, or even bodily intercourse, since it all was the expression of that which was not in itself wrong, therefore that bodily intercourse was not wrong."

Well, now, that involved sentence of metaphysical reasoning is almost as long and faulty as some that the newspapers impute to me in my argument. How natural—the woman lying in bed by her husband and talking about her own adultery to a man that had never heard of it before! How interesting it must have been to him that if he had got to accept the fact, at least his reason was not going to be imposed upon—he should understand how it happened.

The Court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The counsel were a little late in coming in after recess, and it was 2:15 when Mr. Evarts resumed his argument, which he did as follows: She proceeded with her exegesis of this adultery. After saying that step by step—the shake of the hand, the kiss of the lips—bodily intercourse, since it was the expression of that which in itself was not wrong, therefore that bodily intercourse was not wrong—

"That she had said to me that Mr. Beecher had professed to her a greater love than he had ever shown to any woman in his life; that she and I both knew that for years his home had not been a happy one; that his wife had not been a satisfactory wife to him; that she wished"—

That is a correction—the she doesn't belong there—

"that he wished to find in her—Elizabeth—the consolation, the help to his mind, and the solace of life which had been denied to him by the unfortunate marriage at home."

Well, what becomes of the twenty-five years of adultery and debauchery that had run all from Indianapolis down? On this story this was the first real resort to happiness in marriage which Mr. Beecher had felt at liberty to assume. Late in life, at the age of fifty-six, after he had had nine children and while he had some six or eight grandchildren, and had the fair daughters-in-law about him and a wife that he had been faithful to from the time they were both seventeen years of age, he thought that his duty required him now to find consolation and reward for a virtuous life—help to his mind, for his mind and his soul were devoted to the service of God, and anything that should amplify the great powers for truth and Christianity that he was endowed with, was of course a duty, and the solace of life which had been denied to him by the unfortunate marriage at home—a marriage now, at this date, of a continuance, I suppose, of some thirty years—

Mr. Porter—Thirty-five years.

Mr. Evarts—Thirty-five years. Why, what a revelation it was to him! What a revelation to Mr. Beecher at the age of fifty-six years, after this unprosperous, unfruitful marriage of his had been a penance and a strain upon his powers, and that now his duty required him to find that support for his future labors that should continue his beneficence in this world. Now we have the narrative of the wife continued:

"That he had made these arguments to her during the early years of their friendship."

Now, the early years of this friendship carried them back to the years 1863, 1864, and 1865. He began at the beginning, but these convincing arguments that when she had really relished their true moral force and religious beauty, carried away their scruples, as I shall read to you from this same husband-plaintiff-witness's mouth—and the retrospect seemed to her to make it all for the glory of God—she had not taken without inspection and without resistance.

"That she had been pressed in the early years of their friendship and she had steadfastly resisted, that he had many times fondled her to the degree that it required on her part almost bodily resistance to be rid of him."

Him—him. Now, she was a woman that did not believe in these arguments at these early years; she had steadfastly resisted; her mind had not been overpowered nor her conscience corrupted nor her instincts of chastity destroyed, but yet through this period he had fondled her and pressed his coarse, polluting touch to the point that it required almost violence to resist. Now, this is the narrative, this is the course, and this was as coolly delivered by this chaste woman and as coolly received by this husband as if the narrative had been about a persistent search for any of the trinkets or gewgaws of dress through the shops of the city. Now, gentlemen, what sort of a figure, in any rank of life, would a woman make in setting up her chastity as having been overpowered by violence in the final consummation of ruin by force that began by telling the court and jury that she, through a series of years, had been fondled so that it required bodily resistance to preserve her virtue? I do not think that we lawyers or you jurymen or the judges on our bench would listen long to a story of violent consummation against chastity that had been preceded for years by violent fondling. And yet this rhetorician thinks that he has put a white robe of chastity over his wife, by putting such a narrative into her mouth, and that he has covered Mr. Beecher with the double guilt of paramour and mistress, and made his wife a saint.

HOW DID SHE GET TO BEECHER'S HOUSE.

Now, gentlemen, this plaintiff was a little unlucky in his assortment of the two occasions on which this prostitution of his wife occurred, on the theory of absence of desire, and absence of consent, and absence of co-operation and enjoyment in the guilt, in putting the first surrender, not at her own house, but at Mr. Beecher's. How did the woman get there? Was she carried in her sleep from No. 174 Livingston street to No. 124 Columbia Heights? She was not in the habit of going there. There is not any evidence that she was there on the 10th; there was no reason for her going, and yet this silly reasoner, her husband, has made an unconsenting, reluctant, submissive prostitution, attended by the wife's resort to an unaccustomed place of meeting. You can judge as well as I, whether that comports very well with the theory upon which this prostitution of the wife is presented. But that theory is the only theory, that statement is the only form, and manner, and circumstance of this adultery that is pretended by the plaintiff. And now, that after her final surrender, during the period of her sorrow—this is all over again, this is what she told her husband—during the period of her sorrow, in October, 1868—he had many times solicited her when she had refused; that the occasions of her yielding her body to him had not been numerous, and that his solicitations had been frequent and urgent, and sometimes almost violent—so that they then renewed the condition of a woman who was pure of heart, utterly free from any low or degrading impulses, and that puts her forth, if at all, upon being overpowered by piety and duty to the church and to God, telling you this continued story after the first sacrifice, that this resistance of her instincts, resistance of her conscience, resistance of her woman's nature continued, and constantly overcame, or nearly overcame, but sometimes triumphed. All this goes on, and not a suggestion of complaint of any kind or degree. Well, there was time for meditation, wasn't there? She was shut up in her own house with these lovely children of hers, and watching over them and their unfolding beauty and purity; she was taking care of those redeemed ones of the Bethel, and knew and saw the misery and wretchedness that this debauchery had wrought in their hearts, their families, their souls, and that religion—the Christian religion—was the only redeeming influence, and that it was adequate; and yet, without having any of of the evil impulses of the heart or any of the carnal urgency of the flesh, she carried on this concurrent stream of prostitution of her body to a hypocritical religious teacher! This is the way Mr. Tilton makes adultery easy: this is the shape in which he makes it pure; this is the verbal protection against the sin and stain and ruin of those acts which strike at the very heart of the female character.

WHEN DID HER CONSCIENCE WAKE UP?

Now, when did her conscience wake up? It never waked up on the subject of the adultery—not, certainly, for a year afterward, as I shall show you:

"That she made this confession to me—"

And that is the first time the word occurs.

"Because the sense of deceitfulness in her mind was a pain to her conscience."

And she had a conscience—a sensitive conscience; she saw that somehow or other the thing must be wrong; she knew the seventh commandment which forbade adultery; she knew the tenth commandment which forbade a man to covet another man's wife. But that didn't touch her; no, no; nothing in that. But there was a sort of concealment about this that pained her conscience, that she had gone away from home in the Spring—she repeated all this to her husband:

"Parted from me under a cloud, as I knew."

He wanted all these things to be in evidence; there was no way of getting them in evidence—his own views, how he would like to have this thing displayed before the public:

"That I had written to her—"

Now, listen to this; she tells her husband all these things that he knew—

"And that I had written to her in her absence a letter saying that unless she told me the truth—that if ever she lied to me, as she had done in reference to a few minor matters, that I never again could hold her in any respect."

Well, now, what an extraordinary thing! Up to the day and the night that the woman was talking to him he had never had any suspicion of anything wrong about her, nothing. Yet she is moved in conscience, by feeling that there was a little duplicity, a little double dealing, in having two bed-fellows at the same time, that, to a mind sensitive to truth and openness, produced a sense of uneasiness, and besides, he says that—

"I had written to her in her absence a letter saying that unless she told the truth, or if she ever wrote to me—"

This is his own language in his own letter to his own wife. If there is any word of truth in this that she repeats to him.

"If she ever lied to me, as she had done in reference to a few minor matters, that I never could hold her in any respect."

Ah, gentlemen, what was that letter? What is this mode of an ideal happiness undisturbed up to July, when this statement was made between this man and his wife, in which he had written her a letter:

"That if she ever lied to him, as she had in a few minor matters, he would not hold her in any respect."

He thinks it a shame that the obligations of forensic duty should require us to point out falsehoods and describe them as falsehoods, but he thinks it consistent with an ideally happy home that a husband should write to a wife:

"If you ever lie to me, as you have done, I won't hold you in any respect."

Ah, gentlemen, long stories require considerable power of reason, as well as memory, when they are all bad, and every now and then there peeps out a self-conviction of the utter incongruity with the whole fabric of his case in his own little touches of nature and woman's nature, as he considers, that he throws in.

AN ADMIRABLE CHARACTER FOR A NOVELIST.

Now, what an admirable character for a novelist this would make! How all the good people of Europe and America—how all Christendom, to use the plaintiff's favored phrase, would admire the penetration that had seen further into human nature than the inspiration which had made the Saviour say, "All these evil things come out of the heart," and that had spoken with greater authority in regard to sin than the Great Author of the rules of human conduct proclaimed from Mount Sinai—who had heedlessly, rashly, foolishly undertaken to say "thou shalt not commit adultery," when he had made it evident that piety and duty left the soul unsullied under the pollution of the body. But still, lying—that—that—that was wrong—"that that letter had rankled in her thought and heart." But for that letter this poor woman never would have awakened this side of the judgment seat to a knowledge of the sin of adultery.

"That had rankled in her thought; that she felt she never could look me honestly in the face again until she had made a full and free confession; that she had come from the country on purpose to make it."

And now, I suppose, there is a little break, and the wife stops here, though this witness did not make any break, and he goes on then to describe to Mr. Beecher:

"And that she had made it with great modesty and delicacy and womanly feeling, without giving evidence that the great fact that she confessed was wrong, but that the wrong which she wished to throw from her mind was mainly the necessary deceit with which she had hitherto concealed it from her husband."

Now, the husband says, referring to his statement to Mr. Beecher:

"It was a long story. I told it from a little memorandum which I had made of dates, times, extracts from letters—a little memorandum made on the back of the white envelope, unaddressed, and in which Mrs. Tilton's statement that evening had been lodged."

"I had made a memorandum of dates and of letters." Well, he don't seem to have referred to any dates or letters, and he had made that memorandum not with any letters or facts or records before him, but in the few minutes that elapsed after Mr. Moulton left the house to go and get Mr. Beecher. In other words, he was going to deliver an address, an address to Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, and he reduced to the form of notes the heads and points of his argument, while Mr. Moulton, the sexton, was sent to bring in his audience. What a silly, what a silly story! Now, look at it! This narrative of sixteen months' adultery—of three years' seduction—of all these preliminaries and resistance—and final prostitution—she had stated that with modesty, with delicacy, with womanly feeling. Well, there was no emotion about it! That is plain. She played this difficult fantasia with all the skill of a practiced musician. She told this narrative with all the delicacy of touch and sentiment that belonged to a novelist, speaking of a third person, and you are to take that as a real narrative of a real occurrence between a real wife and a real husband. Now he goes on and fills the space between July and December with her absences from town, a visit out West to Marietta, and he says that she had returned from the West a few weeks previous to this interview—I think about the 1st December—but shortly after her return, or almost the first conspicuous incident that happened to her husband since her return was the interview

"Which I had had with Mr. Bowen on the 26th December, which resulted in my demand upon Mr. Beecher that he should retire from his pulpit."

THE TROUBLE WITH BOWEN.

Now, you see the Bowen matter comes in. But for Bowen, but for the destruction of his pecuniary interests, this narrative, this pretension, this use of a domestic occurrence of some kind between husband and wife, toward Mr. Beecher, would not have been resorted to. Six months passed by. The wife never intimated to Mr. Beecher, although at her request he called and visited her, in illness, in August after, and prayed with her—she had not mentioned to Mr. Beecher that she had told her husband anything. Mr. Tilton had not sought Mr. Beecher or made any complaint against Mr. Beecher, and here he draws in affirmatively and voluntarily the trouble with Bowen as the cause, the occasion, the opportunity, the reason of this matter, and for having brought it to Mr. Beecher's notice. Well, you can understand how, after his sending this notice to Mr. Beecher and finding the destruction of his relations to Mr. Bowen, it did come to be brought in, and as a part of our case. Now, he accounts for it as arising out of that fact.

"I told him that I had informed Mrs. Tilton of what I had done with Mr. Bowen, and that she received the intelligence with an expression of heart-break and grief. I told him that in regard to the statement which she had written—"

He don't call it a confession which she had written, but the statement which she had written. It is the one that he had read, and yet they find it convenient, in giving their evidence, always to call it a confession of hers. We shall show you—but you don't doubt what it was—it was an accusation, was this paper. I don't mean that she had ever told her husband, but this paper was an accusation against Mr. Beecher.

"That in regard to the statement which she had written, that it had come about in this way: She had asked me, as soon as I had informed her of the letter which I had written to Mr. Bowen, she had asked me immediately to send for Mr. Beecher, and to hold an interview with him in her sick room."

That she might hear what?

"That she might hear me say to him that the letter should be withdrawn."

That is, the Bowen letter.

"That she might hear immediately, and before he should have any time to be troubled about it."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

What an extraordinary proposition! Of a woman caught in adultery desiring her husband to send for the paramour and tell him in her presence that that letter must not worry him, and to do it quick, so that the paramour need not be troubled about it. Well, that did not strike Tilton as at all unsuitable in itself, so far as the object and subject went, for that was the object of his interview with Beecher.

"That though I had joined with Mr. Bowen in demanding Mr. Beecher's retirement from the pulpit, yet for my wife's sake and for the word of honor which I had pledged to her to do Mr. Beecher no harm, that I should send for him, and that she should hear me immediately and without delay take back that letter, and assure Mr. Beecher that I would not unite with Mr. Bowen in making any assault upon him, or in demanding him to quit the pulpit or the city. I told Mr. Beecher, furthermore, that I had refused to acquiesce in Mrs. Tilton's request, that such a personal interview should be held between him and me in my wife's chamber; I told him she had insisted four or five times on this very thing. That Beecher should be safe from being worried about this letter that had been delivered to him, until finally she begged me to be the bearer of a letter to him; that I had then declined; that finally she asked me if I could not devise some method, which would not be humiliating to my pride, to have an interview with him—a friendly interview," as friendly as possible"—he corrects himself—"and after thinking the matter over, that I had said to her if she would agree I would request Mr. Moulton to bring about such an interview between Mr. Beecher and myself. She said she was only too happy to have me say so, and she made a statement to which I have referred, to be the basis of an interview between Mr. Beecher and myself, which Mr. Moulton should bring about, and she wrote it on the 29th of December."

And then he was asked this question:

"Is this what you told Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir."

Toward the conclusion of the story:

"I again reminded him of the object for which I had sent for him, which object was that though I had communicated to him through Mr. Bowen a demand for his retirement from the pulpit, yet that at my wife's earnest entreaty I revoked that demand, and that for my wife's sake, and not his or mine, I pledged to him my word that I would not assist Mr. Bowen in the hostility which he had meditated against Mr. Beecher."

MR. BEECHER HAD NO FEAR OF BOWEN.

Mr. Beecher hadn't asked for his friendship, for his co-operation, for his espousal of his cause against Bowen. Mr. Beecher hadn't shown any fear of Bowen or of the need of any fortification or protection against Mr. Bowen, and this husband, after introducing the narrative that his object was to get rid of any injurious feeling Mr. Beecher might have by reason of his having sent that challenge on the 26th, closes it by volunteering to say: "Now by all this, Mr. Beecher—all this, Mr. Beecher, is to have you understand that though I did send that challenge which I now have revoked, I am not going to co-operate with Mr. Bowen in any of his movements against you, and I pledge you my word"—without his asking it—

—"that he would not assist Mr. Bowen in the hostility which he had meditated against Mr. Beecher."

Now, gentlemen, that about ends the narrative. This you soberly are asked to believe as a just statement of the communication between a husband and wife, and of a communication between the husband and the paramour. I will venture to say that whether you regard that portion of it which undertakes to produce a woman's treatment to her husband, or a husband's treatment to the paramour, and whether you undertake to weigh and estimate the manner in which a good woman is led away, or the length and breadth, the weight and value of the arguments by which a woman's virtue is overcome by the tongue of a man—it is the veriest trash that was ever written or printed. There is no novelist that would not be ridiculed from Dan to Beersheba, if, wicked in purpose, and willful in malice against the good principles and conduct of society, he had used his art to make adultery easy, and palatable, and pious. Why, gentlemen, the merest drivel of the yellow-covered literature of Paris or of New-York, that is made for the coarse appetites and for the coarse intelligence, and for the vile morality of the vile classes, has not anything as base, and vulgar and pointless as all this trash.

WHAT IS THE REASON OF THIS INVENTION?

And what is the reason of this invention? It is because, on the conduct of the people, their characters, on the wife's intellectual and moral character as still sworn to, it is impossible to be believed unless it is immaculate; because, under all the conditions of external observation to which they have been subjected, there could be no possibility of a contact of the body ever having taken place except by this fictitious presentation of it, to carry a sort of notion that there has been some proof of it as coming from somebody who saw it done. Why, gentlemen, what sort of adultery is that which has no contact of the body and no pollution of the soul? Or if a unilateral adultery? Why, it is an adultery which is wholly transcendental. It begins nowhere, goes nowhere, rests upon no basis.

TRANSCENDENTAL ADULTERY.

But "transcendental" is a long word, and those who use it most cannot give any very precise definition of it. Twenty-five years ago it came into great vogue under the lead of a great thinker, now famous—Mr. Emerson—and got into the language of young women and young students, and the clergymen talked about it, but still the question was what "transcendental" meant. Well, on one of the Mississippi River steam-boats, when a parcel of eminent divines were returning from a general Convention of the Presbyterian Church, they were in a high discussion about orthodoxy and the old faith and transcendentalism, and a layman who enjoyed their conversation—one of the lay delegates returning with them—still felt a little puzzled about what transcendental and transcendentalism meant, so he ventured to ask the divine in whom he had the greatest confidence: "I hear you use the word 'transcendental' and 'transcendentalism'; now what does it mean?" "Well," says the Doctor of Divinity, "that is a question that is more easily asked than answered." But they were passing by a bluff of the river, and says he, "Do you see that bluff on the side of the river?" "Yes." "Do you see how pierced it is with swallows' holes?" "Yes, I see that." "Well, now, you take away all that bluff, and leave nothing but the swallows' holes, and that's transcendentalism." Now, you all understand what adultery is. Take away pollution of the soul, prostitution of the intellect, defilement of the body, and that is transcendental adultery. Nothing but the swallows' holes left; nothing of the earth earthy at all—all transcendental. Now, gentlemen, let us see what invention is used here. After the cross-examination on the redirect, my learned friends think it will be worth while for Mr. Tilton to explain a little what he means by this notion that his wife was so pure and never violated her marriage vows, and all that that he had been swearing to, and so they asked him if he could not give us a little information, the same as this layman wanted of that Doctor of Divinity about transcendentalism, and his first answer is—it was a pretty long question of Mr. Fullerton—his answer is:

TILTON'S EXCUSE FOR HIS WIFE.

"Well, Sir, that is a sad question."

"Well," says his examiner, Mr. Fullerton.

"I can answer only for my own judgment of her behavior—not for other people's opinions. You must remember, Sir, that I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old, that I became her confessed lover at sixteen, that I was married to her at twenty, and that for fifteen years of her married life—that is, from 1855 to 1870—I held her in my reverence, perhaps almost to the point of making her the idol of my worship."

Well, idols are spoken of in the Scriptures as "lying gods," and he has written her a letter telling her if she lied he shouldn't worship her.

"It was the necessity of my own heart—I must find some excuse for her. Other people might blame, but I must pardon her. I found that excuse in the fact that she had been wrapped up in her religious teacher and guide, she had surrendered her convictions to him, she followed his beck and lead trustingly. I thought she resisted to the point of violence through years. She would go to him like one blinded."

That is the reason, I suppose, she went up to his house.

"I think she sinned her sin as one in a trance."

So my idea that she had been carried from Livingston street to Columbia Heights in a sleep was not so much out of the way after all—her husband thought she had done it all in a trance.

"I don't think she was a free agent; I think she would have done his bidding, and if, like the heathen priest in the Hindoo land, he had bade her fling her child into the Ganges, or cast herself under the Juggernaut, she would have done it. That was my excuse for Elizabeth."

Good heavens! We had supposed this was Elizabeth's narrative that she had detailed to you and you had repeated to Mr. Beecher. That shows you where all this talk came from. Then, after some discussion between us, the matter comes back in this way:

"Well, go on and answer the question, Mr. Tilton. In what way did she maintain her innocence in the presence of her mother?"

Now, by way of showing her guilt, he introduces evidence of her innocence:

"She always used to say, Sir, that she was not to be judged by her mother, or by me, but by God. She believed that God would judge her tenderly. She said she loved God, and she didn't believe God would have permitted her to enter into these relations if they had been sinful."

So you see the last consummation of impiety coming from Mr. Tilton's lips, for we don't know that it came from anybody else's, is that God was responsible for Elizabeth's sin:

"Enter into those relations if they had been sinful. She thought God was mistaken in propounding the seventh commandment from Mount Sinai; and she said particularly that neither her mother nor I had made it the business of our lives to understand what was right or wrong, as Mr. Beecher had, and that Mr. Beecher was a clergyman, that he was a great and holy man, that he had repeatedly assured her that their relationship was not sinful, and that she didn't see how it could be sinful; that he had told her that love justified all things, that love had various expressions, that one expression was a shake of the hand, that another expression was a kiss of the lips, another expression was sexual intercourse, and it made very little difference what the expression was. If that love was right, the love was made rightful or justifiable by the expression of it, and she believed before God that her love for Mr. Beecher was right, and that his for her was right, and therefore she did not see how any of the various expressions of it could be sinful. She said she rested on Mr. Beecher's authority for that; that he had told her so over and over again."

Well, gentlemen, this is Mr. Tilton's mode of overthrowing the decalogue and defending adultery. It is as old as any of the falsehoods of the devil; it is as shallow and contemptible as any of the silly efforts of a country clown to overcome the instinctive virtue of an honest milk-maid, and the milk-maids have slapped the clowns' faces ever since the world began when they approach them with any such thought as that. But it is for the conspicuous clergyman that deals not in abstractions, not in dogmas, but in practical faith, by works of morality, of charity, of duty, of the elevation and beautification of life, it is for him to have uttered all this driveling and contemptible nonsense in the ear of a woman who possessed the instincts of chastity as great as any woman ever had, her husband said; that had been educated into a very saintliness of heart, and yet accompanied it with practical charity for the erring and the fallen; that had an intellect that made her the companion of all the literary and moral studies and pursuits and speculations of her husband, and that had the companionship of all the eminent men that made up the circle of his friendships—it is for her to yield, and without consciousness of sin or the strength of conscience to use what the milk-maid throws in the face of the booby that talks to her. Now, gentlemen, it is necessary to the case of this plaintiff, and it requires that he should propitiate your understandings and obtain your verdict to a particular fact that he has no external proof of whatever; and that you know, only by asking what the intellect, the morality, the instincts of all our elevated Christianity, as well as natural characters, demand in conduct, is to ask you to make yourselves accomplices in this frivolity, and to be as great boobies as he displays himself to be in your presence. Why, gentlemen, from Indianapolis down, Mr. Beecher has been a preacher of active and actual benificence; has been the condemner of all the wicked passions, of sensual indulgence of the coarse and vulgar sins. My learned brother Morris, who does not lack a flood of invective and contumely when his cause requires it, yet could not make a sufficient volume of imputation and of condemnation without quoting against this defendant a long, eloquent, vehement, living invective against the sin of incontinency that he had delivered to young men, and that has done more to save young men throughout this country than any utterances of any other mouth in it. Ah, gentlemen, my learned friends can gain nothing from us by the scourging that they will administer to Mr. Beecher. If they only prove him guilty, if they ask us to go one mile with them in their invective against him proved guilty, we shall go with them twain. If they ask us to strip him of the cloak of his hypocrisy, we will tear his coat and every fragment of his clothing from him. If they ask us—and they prove him guilty—that he should be smitten on one cheek, we will turn the other to them and deliver up his whole body to be beaten with many stripes. But we do require that, driven from external evidence, and groping in the region of moral evidence they will, at least, show that that moral evidence carries down in its severity of punishment so great and noble a character as, before this imputation and until it be proved, this defendant has shown to all the world.

BEECHER'S ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW.

Now, gentlemen, before I proceed further, it is but fair that I should lay before you Mr. Beecher's account of this interview, and you will see whether any violence is done to them and the great lines of human character, or the particular lineaments in the character of these interviews that is demanded by the plaintiff's story. I pass over everything except the interview itself. When Mr. Moulton had brought Mr. Beecher to his [Moulton's] house, Mr. Moulton said:

"'Mr. Tilton is in the room above the parlor, front room, waiting for you.' I said to him—supposing, wishing a witness, believing that we were going to have a business discussion—I said to him, 'I would rather you would go up with me, Mr. Moulton.' He said, 'You had better see Mr. Tilton alone.'"

Now, Mr. Moulton on his rebuttal, I think, says that that was not said; but these incidental differences of statement go to nothing. We go for the substance of things:

"Well, Mr. Tilton pointed to a chair and asked me to sit down, which I did, near the door. He drew out from his pocket a little paper, very much that shape, [producing a piece of paper about five inches by three,] just about that size, a little narrower, and, on sitting down, said: 'I have requested,' or 'I have summoned you,' I think he said; 'to this interview on matters of importance. I suppose that you received from me, by Mr. Bowen, a letter demanding your resignation and departure from Brooklyn.' 'Yes,' I told him, 'I had received it.' 'I wish now to recall that letter, and I wish you to consider it as not written. It was a grand thing to write that letter; it would have been grander if I had not.'"

Now, what a happy condition a man is in that whatever he does is grand, and if he had not done it it would have been grander. [Laughter.] I have never known such an elevation in this life before. Whatever you do is sure to be grand, but, still, if you had not done it it would have been grander.

[A street musician had been playing an organ in front of the court-house for some moments previous to this, the noise of which could be heard distinctly in the court-room, Judge Neilson called an officer and, handing him some money, said: "Officer will you go down and pay that musician to go away?"

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps if your Honor were to invite him into the court-room it might amuse him as much as it amuses us. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts then continued to read:]

"At this part, Mr. Beecher, did you respond to this notice to you of the recall of the letter?

He then began to allude to Mr. Bowen, the bearer of that letter, and of Mr. Bowen's treatment of him—not going into it in any considerable detail, but characterizing it as very base and very treacherous. He then charged me with having an understanding with Mr. Bowen in these matters and furthering them. I am not using his language, but only the substance of the things urged upon me by him—that I had accepted injurious stories of him, and that I had reported them again; that I had advised against him, and much more to that purport, which I cannot recall in detail. He—I think that at this point I was disposed to make some explanation, when he warned me silence—to be silent, and I was silent; and then he proceeded to say that I had not only injured him in his business relations and in his reputation and prospects, but that I had also insinuated myself into his family, and that under a covering of friendship I had wrought him worse mischief there. He said that I had in a sense superseded him and had taken his place, so that in matters of religious doctrine, and in the matters of the bringing up of his children and of his household, his wife looked to me rather than to him; that I had caused her to transfer her affections from him to me in an inordinate measure; that I had—that in consequence of the differences which had sprung up by reason of my conduct, his family had well-nigh been destroyed; that I had suffered my wife and his mother-in-law to conspire for the separation of the family."

I have shown you Mr. Tilton's charge was that there was a conspiracy of Mrs. Beecher's and Mrs. Morse's—

"That I had corrupted Elizabeth, teaching her to lie, to deceive him, and hide under fair appearances her friendship to me; and that I had made her to be—that I had—that he had married her one of the simplest and purest women that he ever knew, and that under my influence she had become deceitful and untrustworthy; he said that I that had tied the knot in the sanctuary of God by which they were to be bound together in an inseparable love, had also reached out my hand to untie that knot, and to loose them one from the other; he then went on to say that not only had I done this, but that I had made overtures to her of an improper character; and again I expressed some surprise, probably by my attitude—I don't recollect that I talked—but he drew from his pocket a strip of paper about that [producing a paper about five inches by one and a half]—like that, and read to me what purported to be the statement of his wife to him that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become his wife, to all the intents and purposes which were signified by that term, or substantially that; he said that she had made a statement to him on the July before of her inordinate affection for me, or her existing affection—the phrase was not inordinate—but that from the love he bore her and from a general feeling of doubt or hesitation—I do not remember exactly the form—he had suffered that to go on without meddling with it, but that recently she had renewed to him"—

Mark, only that statement:

"but also had given him in writing the statement which he had just read."

Very recently! She had done it the day before—on the 29th—after the Bowen troubles needed some assistance and aid.

"That he had, for shame and for pride's sake, burned up the original, and that now he would tear up the only copy there was in existence so that there should never be a line or letter against the reputation of his wife, and with that he took the fragments in his hand and stepped to the side of the room and then threw them down in that way. And now, said he, turning toward me, I wish you to verify those charges by going down and seeing Elizabeth yourself; she is waiting for you at my house. I said that last blow staggered me."

That is, reading something in the wife's name.

"Mr. Tilton, this is a dream; she never could have made in writing a statement so untrue. Said he, it is but a few blocks off, go down to her yourself. I turned and went out to the door, walked down stairs, meeting Mr. Moulton at the foot of the stairs. He said to me,"

Without a word from Beecher.

"Are you going down to see Mrs. Tilton? I am, I said to him. 'I will go with you.' He took his hat."

However, at any rate, he went.

"Did you in any way invite him to go with you to Mrs. Tilton's? A.—No, Sir; I did not want him.

"Q.—Did you in any manner inform him before he asked you whether you were going to Mrs. Tilton's that you were going there? A.—I did not."

Well, he attended him to the door, and he went in. Now, gentlemen, before I go to the interview at the house of Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Tilton. I want to bring your attention to the part of Mr. Tilton's testimony that has to do with this last matter, that his own story may be told. Now, after Mr. Tilton's statement of what he said to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton says at the close of the narrative:

"Mr. Beecher sat down in his chair, and I thought he was about to speak; I waited a moment; his face and his head and his neck were blood red, and I feared for the moment that there would be some accident to him; he burst out with these words: 'Theodore, I am in a dream—this is Dante's *Inferno*.'"

And that is the way Mr. Tilton tries to cover up with a classical reference what was his real statement, "this is all a dream," for Mr. Tilton told Mr. Moulton that night, when Mr. Moulton came back from accompanying Mr. Beecher down to Mrs. Tilton's, that what Mr. Beecher did say was, "Theodore, this is a dream." There was not anything about Dante's *Inferno* then. But Mr. Tilton told another man, only three days afterward, what it was Mr. Beecher said when he got through his [Tilton's] narrative to him, and mark how it agrees. [To Mr. Abbott.] Where is it?

Mr. Abbott—Here it is.

Mr. Evarts—He gives, on the 2d of January, to his friend Mr. Storrs a narrative of how the matter went on between him and Mr. Beecher.

"He told me how he had sent for Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton's house, and that Mr. Beecher came there, and when he came there he made this charge against him of improper proposals to his wife, and he said Mr. Beecher seemed to be astonished and said that could not be so, and Mr. Tilton made a motion as though he were taking something out of his pocket, and he said"—

That is, he made it when he was talking with Storrs, suiting the gesture to the word—

"I took out a piece of paper; I forget whether he said he read it or gave it to Mr. Beecher to read, and he said Mr Beecher seemed surprised and said that could not be so—said Elizabeth could not have said so, because it was not true.'

Two days after, having said that night that all that Beecher said was, "This is all a dream," he told his friend Storrs exactly what Mr. Beecher had said, and then he went on. "Well," he said—that is, goes on to tell Storrs what he [Tilton] had said to Mr. Beecher after he had said that—after he had said Elizabeth could not have said so, because it was not true—then Tilton says to Storrs that he said to Beecher:

"Well, if you do not believe it, go and ask Elizabeth."

He said Mr. Beecher did go and see his wife, and got from her a retraction, that there never had been any improper proposals.

"And when I found it out I was very angry, and told Mr. Moulton, and he was very angry."

Well, I have no doubt about that, gentlemen, for he had got into the same position with Mr. Beecher by the result of that night's accusation, and Mr. Beecher's facing it, that he had got into on the preceding Monday, the 26th, in respect to his missile sent through Bowen. Ah, gentlemen, when you undertake to assassinate a man in a dark alley, and the man is unwounded, and all that has happened is that he has the evidence of your attempt to assassinate him, you have not gained much by that movement. And when this second weapon of assassination, sharpened on the 29th, had been used to pierce Mr. Beecher's breast on the night of the 30th, and all he had said was:

"Theodore, this is all a dream; Elizabeth cannot have said so, because it is not true."

And this man, believing that he could hold the wife's heartstrings at least for a single night, says to him:

"If you doubt it, go and ask her."

And he goes and asks her, and brings back the evidence that the husband has forged through the unwilling hand of the wife, a false accusation that has been withdrawn; he don't feel, when he finds it out, that he has made any more by that second attempt at assassination than he did at the first.

WHAT TILTON TOLD BELCHER.

Now, gentlemen, we might as well fix this. He told Mr. Belcher, in 1872, that he had had an interview with Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house, and at that interview he charged Mr. Beecher with the act, and read this letter of Mrs. Tilton's that the act was improper proposals. I then asked him how Mr. Beecher acted on the occasion; he said he was confounded.

"Astonished and confounded. He said it was false and that the women must be crazy."

Now, gentlemen, I have, under the hand of this plaintiff himself—a narrative under Mr. Tilton's own hand. In the "True Story" he says:

"As a further statement, still more unwillingly opened, as necessary to an explanation of the subsequent complication of circumstances, I must say that in the Summer of 1870, a few months after I had undertaken, in addition to the editing of the *Independent*, the editing also of the Brooklyn *Union*, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, my wife, made to me a communication concerning Mr. Beecher"—

and not a confession, exactly what I have shown you out of his lips is the truth, that she made a *statement*, in his judgment, and in hers, as she told the story to him that night, concerning a third person—

"A communication concerning Mr. Beecher, which, to use her own words, lest I should wrong him by using mine, she afterward noted down in a memorandum as follows: 'Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies.' I borrowed the above fact from my wife's handwriting, and forbade myself from pausing at this point either to blacken it with an epithet or to lighten it with an explanation."

Now, that was read to Mr. Beecher on Friday evening as Mr. Tilton's statement of Dec. 30:

"I went to Mr. Moulton's house, and Mr. Moulton went after Mr. Beecher and brought him; this was early in the evening; Mr. Beecher leaving his prayer-meeting, usual on that evening, to go without his leadership; my interview was with Mr. Beecher alone; I read to him my wife's letter, and said to him what I shall not here repeat. He sat like a statue under my brief remarks."

Three columns of newspaper we have here, and Mr. Beecher's narrative compresses it within a column—

"My brief remarks, and at the close he bowed to me and said, 'This is all a dream.' He affected to disbelieve that Mrs. Tilton had written the letter, and denied everything with a royal negative. I then said, 'It is but a few squares to my house—go and ask Mrs. Tilton for yourself whether she wrote the letter.' He went and returned in half an hour. I did not see him."

Now, he read this note to Mr. Belcher:

"Mr. Tilton came and read me what purported to be a note from his wife—a letter from his wife to him—in which she stated Mr. Beecher had made a proposal to her during Mr. Tilton's absence to become a wife to him with all that that implied; and I said to Mr. Tilton when he read the paper, 'Is that paper in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting,' and he said 'No; it is a copy.' I asked where the original was, and he said Frank Moulton had it."

Now, I want to read you, under the light of these actual statements of Mr. Tilton to a witness, when the thing was fresh in his mind, and under his written formal statement, under what he characterized as a story that should put the thing right, what he now says, when he wishes to put a somewhat different view of the visit of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton; he says, after his saying "this is all a dream;" after Beecher's saying that, that he [Tilton] said to him:

"'You are free to retire.' He rose and walked toward the door, as if he were going out, without saying a word, and suddenly turned, and looking me in the face, he said: 'May I go once again, and for the last time, to see Elizabeth?' I instantly answered 'No,' and then 'Yes.'"

And then he says he can tell why he did:

"But in going to see Elizabeth, see to it, Sir, that you do not chide her for the confession which she has made. She is at home, sick, heart-broken; I charge you that you visit upon her no reproach for confessing to her husband; that if you smite her with a word I will smite you in a tenfold degree. I have hitherto spared your life when I had power to destroy it; I spare it now for Elizabeth's sake; and if you reproach her I will smite your name before the world."

Now, on the cross-examination I got out of him a very clear concurrence with Mr. Beecher and with his own record in the true story, and with his present, and with his then fresh recollection, as he gave it to Storrs two days afterward. I said to him:

"Now, Mr. Tilton, do you remember Mr. Beecher expressing a doubt, or intimating a doubt, as to whether Mrs. Tilton had written any such paper? A.—No, Sir; never intimated any such thing. Q.—You are quite sure of that? A.—No, Sir; I am quite certain. Q.—Now, don't you remember that the expression about the surprise concerning Mrs. Tilton having written any such paper as that"—

And I stopped—

"You had no original before you? A.—No, Sir."

He hadn't anything in her handwriting that he could show Mr. Beecher that she had written; he didn't mean to have, as I will show you when I comment upon the grand arrangement.

"You then said to him, don't you remember that on an expression of a doubt or surprise concerning Mrs. Tilton having written any such paper as that, you then said to him, 'It is but a few squares to my house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton for yourself whether or not she wrote that letter?'"

His answer is:

"Ah! but that was my suggestion, not his."

VIRTUE IN CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Gentlemen, gentlemen, there is some virtue in cross-examination:

"In answer to that expression that you describe as surprise"—

The expression, Tilton says, was of surprise; not of doubt, but of surprise. Well, no matter what it was—

"In answer to that expression that you describe as surprise, did you say, 'It is but a few squares to my house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton for yourself whether or not she wrote that letter? A.—Well, I may, perhaps have used some such expression as that; I don't remember; but it was not in reference to any doubt.

Q.—Well, no matter. You used the expression? A.—But only as to surprise.

Q.—Now, thereupon did he indicate a purpose of going? Did anything happen that made you think he was going? A.—I had made the suggestion to him.

Q.—Now, thereupon, did he indicate a purpose of going? A.—He went staggering down stairs.

Q.—Did he indicate to you a purpose of going to your house? A.—No, Sir. He didn't say anything on that subject, that I remember now.

Q.—Didn't you know that he was going to your house then? A.—I presumed he would go. I don't remember that he said he was going.

Q.—I ask you if he didn't intimate to you, so that you understood him, that he was going, then and there, to your house?"

And finally the answer is:

"He and Mr. Moulton went out together, and, I understood, went to my house. Afterward I learned that they did go."

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

"TOTE."

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* resents an imputation cast upon a legitimate Southern word, saying: "The other day a Georgia paper said that Mr. A. H. Stephens could not have made a certain remark because he understood the English language too well to make use of such a slang word as 'tote.' We resent the indignity cast upon 'tote.' We cling to 'tote' as the Anglo-Saxon nations cling to Magna Charta. It reminds us of our descent from a liberty-loving people, and preserves the memory of justice. The writ by which a peasant aggrieved in the Baron's Court was enabled to carry (*tollere*) his case up to the County Court was know as the writ of *tolt*, pronounced commonly *tote*. This privilege which the humble farmer had of toting his case up from his own landlord to a less prejudiced court was dear to every Englishman. The people of the South will not surrender that word. It is as dear to our yeomen as the common law itself."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

It is not by any means impossible that the Duke of Buckingham's appointment as Governor of Madras is a prelude to his holding the Governor Generalship of India. His Grace has special claims on the consideration of the Conservative Party in general, and its chief in particular. In days gone by his father was one of its pillars, and Mr. Disraeli's early political success in Buckinghamshire was largely due to the Buckingham interest, then paramount, and still considerable in that county. In a former Conservative Cabinet the Duke held the post of Secretary for the Colonies, and the holding of an important Cabinet office is in itself an additional claim to Calcutta. Lord Northbrook, the present Viceroy, had never held higher office than that of an Under Secretary. For character, the Duke ranks as high as any man in England, and for capacity he stands extremely well. The appointment of a peer of the highest rank would probably be extremely popular in India, where the absence of pedigree in a Viceroy has always been objected to. In England, the noble filial conduct of the Duke, and the brave manner in which he went to work when engulfed by ruin in his early manhood, drew forth so much sympathy and approbation, that men of all parties would rejoice at any piece of good fortune which may befall him. The Duke lost his wife about a year ago, and having daughters only, the dukedom will become extinct unless, which is likely enough, he marries and has an heir. This title has already been extinct in three families—the Staffords, Villiers, and Sheffields. The dignity borne by the last was actually "Buckingham-*shire*," but the last syllable was ordinarily dropped. It was by the spoils resulting from the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., that the first Earl of Bedford obtained the first of his enormous grants from that monarch, a circumstance made memorable in the last century by the scathing speech in which Edmund Burke replied to the then Duke of Bedford's reflections on the modest pension which had been granted to him. A peculiar ill-fortune has certainly seemed to attend this title. Its holders have all been distinguished for an ephemeral splendor. The present Duke is only the third of his line, and both his father and grandfather were renowned for their magnificence. The saunterer on the sweet shady side of Pall Mall may, if he glances to the top of the War Office, see the arms of the Buckinghams yet on the summit of the mansion in which there

—"used to be
Free-hearted hospitality"

on the most magnificent scale. But if the high were feasted in Pall Mall those less distinguished were never forgotten at Stowe, and this it was which raised a sympathy with the fall of the Grenvilles such as has rarely been shown in like cases.

COLLAPSING BOATS.

The London *Times* of May 10 says: "An interesting series of experiments was carried on at Romsey, near Southampton, on May 8, in the presence of Admiral Sir William Mends, Director of Transports; Sir Harry Verney, and others interested in saving life at sea, as well as in naval and military operations, with the comprehensive system of collapsing life-boats invented and patented by Rev. E. L. Berthon, M. A., vicar of Romsey. The party was first conducted round the boat-building sheds of Mr. E. P. Berthon, son of the inventor, in which were exhibited a great variety of these boats of different forms and sizes, from the little Arctic sledge-boats, seven feet long, to be carried in the expedition which is to start on the 29th inst., up to the large boats for emigrant and troop ships, which supply a perfect refuge to the crews and passengers of crowded vessels. The dimensions of the latter are as follows: Length over all, 37 feet; breadth, 12 feet, and depth 5 feet. Along the middle of the boat, the whole length fore and aft, is a locker with convenient hatches, in which are contained half a ton of the best provisions in tins, and a large water tank, with a condenser producing twelve gallons of water daily, in addition to the original supply. In the bow is the chain locker, and in the stern the binnacle, with compass, sextant, and general chart. The whole of the sternsheets is covered in with waterproof canvass, affording a snug shelter and privacy for forty women. A boiler for soup, &c., completes this part of the arrangement. The boat is rigged with two lower masts, topmasts, and five sails, the whole of which, with twelve oars, together with the boat itself and all the above-named contents, collapse into a space only two feet wide. These boats will never be placed on deck, but lashed outside the ship, from which position they can be detached, expanded, and lowered in a few seconds. Each will carry 150 people with perfect safety in any sea, and being provisioned for that number for at least four weeks, there is nothing to hinder its occupants from continuing their voyage, or making for any convenient port. These boats need not interfere with any of those existing in a ship, and they may be carried in any required number without danger or inconvenience. After a close examination of the details of the manufacture and the materials of the boats, the party proceeded to the River Test for that part of the exhibition specially interesting at the present moment to Sir William Mends—that is to say, the method of embarking and disembarking artillery and horses. Here, lying against the bridge which crosses the river, and which was made to do duty for a ship's side, was a small troop-boat, 9 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, which, from a width of 6 inches, instantly expanded to its full size and was lowered into the water. It was then brought to the bank, and its sides let down to a level with its deck, and at the same moment a brow or gangboard fell upon the ground, on which a field gun, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. was run in; the brow and side being quickly raised, the boat was shoved out into the stream. Although this gun was much larger in proportion than any that is ever likely to be put into a boat, for it represented seven tons on the full scale, the little craft would have carried two of them with ease. While afloat on the river both sides of the boat were then lowered to the level of the water, when the gun was still supported as on a raft. Another boat of the same size was then brought alongside, and the brow of the former one laid upon it, the gunwales of both being down, thus showing how admirably these boats would answer for pontoon bridges. Each boat weighs eighty pounds, and can be carried on a man's shoulder or under his arm, and even these little things would form a bridge for men to cross two abreast. Among other boats of this kind exhibited on the river, including some very pretty yachts' dingies, nine feet by four feet, was one of the Arctic sledge boats. It weighs only thirty-four pounds, and when carried under a man's arm it is only four inches wide. It is opened in three or four seconds, and then becomes so remarkably buoyant as to carry four men, although not intended for more than two. When filled with water it will still carry two men. These experiments are to be made again on the full scale in boats forty feet by twelve feet by four feet, and when collapsed against the side of one of our splendid troop-ships, they will not project more than eighteen inches.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

The Roman correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* writes that in the course of a conversation which he had a few days ago at the Vatican with one of the Pope's medical advisers, that gentleman said to him: "Undoubtedly he is eighty-four years of age, and his deportment, walk, features, announce old age. But his sight, hearing, memory, intellect, vivacity of repartee, are those of a man in full vigor. His health is good, and resists incessant work, misfortunes, and vicissitudes which would bring down an ordinary constitution. He is, in fact, in perfect health, has no infirmities, and may live still for many years. I must also declare that he submits himself willingly to our prescriptions, which he did not formerly. Last week he was bled, as he is always at the changes of the seasons. His medical advisers follow the old practice, and he has not to complain of it."

RUSSIA'S NEW ACQUISITION.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of May 15 has the following: "The acquisition by Russia of the whole island of Saghalien, only the northern portion of which was previously held by her, marks another not unimportant stage in the advance the Northern Colossus is making toward predominant rule in Asia. Saghalien is a long and narrow island, running parallel with the coast of Chinese Tartary, from which, at the mouth of the Amoor river, it is only a few miles distant; it is about 600 miles in length, and from 40 to 130 broad, and has an area of 47,500 square miles. In extent merely the new territory can matter little to a power whose dominions embrace all Northern Asia and nearly all of Northern Europe; the value of the acquisition arises from a different cause. The dispatch, which informs us that the Emperor Alexander, before leaving St. Petersburg, signed a convention with Japan for the transfer to him of the southern portion of Saghalien, adds that its extensive coal fields will now be vigorously worked by Russian engineers and miners, who will employ for this service many of the convicts from Siberia. The importance of the new accession, then, lies in the fact that by its locality and natural resources it will give Russia a commanding position in the North Pacific. Holding the entire region around and facing the Sea of Okhotsk, as well as both banks of the Amoor, Russia has every facility, not only for profitable trading, but also for such political influence as she well knows how to utilize over weaker and semi-barbarous races, and can at her leisure organize a naval armament which, with good harbors, facilities for refitting, and unlimited supplies of fuel, would have immeasurably greater advantages than any enjoyed by other European or Asiatic powers. China, Japan, the Corean Peninsula—all would feel the pressure; and the tendency in outlying portions to gravitate toward this vast bulk, whose faculty of absorption seems boundless, would be almost irresistible. We need not grumble at the decrees of fate, and the progress of Russia bears all the marks of fixed destiny. We can only hope that the operation will benefit by its civilizing agency more than it will injure by its other characteristics, and it is at least satisfactory to think that the employment marked out for Muscovite energies in Asia is an excellent counteractive to the dreams of ambition which alarmists still ascribe to Russia elsewhere. There is plenty of work for her, England, and even the United States, in opening those regions to the intercourse of Europe and America, without trenching on each other's provinces or starting in a career of dangerous rivalry, for the era of commerce, in a large portion of Eastern Asia, may be said to be only in its infancy.

RUSSIA AND COREA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of May 20 says: "A private letter from Yokohama states that there is reason to suspect that the Russians are preparing to conquer Corea—a design to which we certainly have no objection. The Coreans, after having acted with barbarous cruelty toward white men of various nationalties shipwrecked on their coast, have lately professed a disposition to adopt a different course, and it is suspected that they do this because they see their danger. Several Russians have lately been employed with interpreters in Japanese and Chinese ports, gathering information about Corea, with especial reference to the landing-places, roads, and towns, and the disposition of the people. It is a difficult matter to learn much, and, as the Corean ports are closed, the conduct of these inquiries cannot be explained on any theory save that they are working for their Government. Besides, it has been observed that there is a steady increase in the armaments and troops in Mantchooria, and it is reported that several men-of-war are to sail soon from the Baltic with large numbers of marines, and unusual supplies of arms and ammunition. The steamer which has been ordered to run between Nagasaki and Vladivostock is, it is supposed, to be transferred to the service between Nagasaki and some naval station on the coast of Corea, as soon as a foothold has been gained there, and thus give facilities for rapid communication with the Home Government. A look at the map will show that Corea is of immense importance to Russia, whose Pacific front now reaches from the Arctic to the latitude of 42°, but with Corea would reach 35°. It would then have the best main-land frontage on the Arctic shore of our ocean. Corea is 600 miles long by 100 wide, peninsular in form, with 1,200 miles of water front, favorably situated for commerce, half way between Japan and China, rich in soil and timber, weak as a military power, and without allies or friends. Its conquest would be of immense importance to Russia in the future, and might tempt the Czars to think of moving their capital to the Pacific, as they once hoped to take it to Constantinople."

LONDON.

The following on London is from a recent number of the *Leisure Hour:* The metropolis of the British Empire, the largest city the world ever saw, covers, within fifteen miles radius of Charing cross, nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every region of the globe. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome itself more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. The port of London has every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upward of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, 28 miles of streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 233,000,000 of letters. On the police register there are the names of 120,000 habitual criminals, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beer-shops and gin-palaces as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, and 38,000 drunkards are annually brought before its magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets sixty miles long. It is estimated that there are above 1,000,000 of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least 900 additional churches and chapels would be required for the wants of the people.

MEDICAL NIGHT SERVICE IN RUSSIA.

The *Voir* gives some details of the practical working of the medical night service of St. Petersburg, which has now been in operation a twelvemonth. At first, this new night service, founded by the private exertions of a few medical men, had many difficulties with which to contend, but perseverance triumphed in the end, as it usually does. This novel institution is now found to be extremely useful to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, and reckons persons of all ranks and means among its clients. The medical men on duty are always ready to render the services asked at their hands, without any previous knowledge that their labor will prove remunerative; neither do they shrink from going, when required, to the most dangerous and notorious localities. The number of visits made and carefully registered during the current year amounts to 1,024, of which the greatest number was in January, when they amounted to 152, the maximum of visits made in one night being six and the minimum three. The patients comprised 524 men, 363 women, and 137 children of both sexes. These nocturnal duties were performed by fifteen of the permanent staff and thirty-five occasional helpers. The fees paid by persons in good circumstances have been utilized in completing the necessary arrangements for this night medical service and in organizing small surgeries, where the necessary appliances may be always found at hand. The example thus set by the medical profession of St. Petersburg has been followed by the sincerest of flattery, "imitation," at Moscow, Odessa, Warsaw, and other large cities of the North.

THE NEGROES IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Banner* ridicules the idea that there will be any serious migration of negroes from Tennessee. It claims that the colored people receive better treatment and greater consideration from the Government and the people there than in any other State of the Union, and says: "The whites do not desire the migration of the blacks. They need their labor as house servants and field hands, and pay good wages to those that earn them. We employ negroes in our printing establishment, and get along well together. House servants and field hands are not so reliable, but are employed because there is no better help at hand. But if the competition was at all sharp, the negro laborer would certainly go by the board, by no fault of any but himself. As it is, he enjoys a monopoly, and commands his own terms. The test of the truth of what we say will be found in the fact that there will be no considerable black migration from Tennessee. A few thousand of a certain class of convention agitators and town-loafers of the 'beat' order could be well spared, and render the condition of those left behind much improved. There are negroes employed in the paid Fire Department of this city, who make no complaint. If there is any practical benefit to be derived from emigration, there are thousands of idle acres in this State which they can possess, and in a climate which suits them."

PILLOW LIFE-PRESERVERS.

The *Scotsman* prints the following: "An ingenious and useful life-preserver for passengers and crews was on Friday exhibited in Glasgow to a few gentlemen interested in shipping and emigration. The preserver consists of two pillows of prepared corkwood, with an upper padding of hair, covered with mattress-tick. The pillows are attached to each other in such a manner that when about to be used they can be placed one on the back and the other on the chest and tied, the head and shoulders being thus kept above water. They have been tested, and the two have been found capable of supporting a man of twenty stone breast-high. The pillows can be made useful as articles of bedding during the passage, and every passenger can, in a few minutes notice of danger, put them to use as life-preservers. Messrs. Allan, of the Glasgow and Montreal emigration steamers, are having the pillow-preservers introduced into all their ocean-going steamers."

THE GENUINE UNCLE TOM.

An extract from a letter from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, written recently from Florida, is published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* and tells exactly who the original "Uncle Tom" was. She writes:

The first conception of the character of Uncle Tom came to me while I was living in Cincinnati. I had a free woman-cook, whose husband was a slave in Kentucky and had the management of his master's place. I used to write her letters for her to him. She said that he was such a Christian she could not get him to run away from his trust, though his master constantly broke his word to him, having repeatedly promised to emancipate him at certain times, but never doing it. Whether he ever got free I never heard. This was the first suggestion of the character. Other incidents were added by reading the *Life of Father Henson* in Canada. Yours truly,
H. B. STOWE.

AN INTRICATE FAMILY QUESTION.

A case involving the ownership of a valuable farm is undergoing investigation before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica. George Pettit is charged by the stepmother of his wife with stealing a deed of the farm on the day of the death of his father-in-law. This deed, it appeared from the testimony, was drawn by Justice Losee about five years ago, and conveyed the property from Henry Jackson to his son John Henry. It was understood that the property was to go to Jackson's son, but the former outlived the latter, and the question was as to whether John Henry really owned the farm at the time of his death. His widow testified that she had seen the deed several times, and that she had understood from her husband that he owned the farm. Other witnesses testified that Pettit, who had married into the family, admitted that he had taken the deed. There will be a further hearing of the case on Thursday next, when it will perhaps be concluded.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUDGMENT TO GIVE A PREFERENCE CLAIM AGAINST AN INSOLVENT SET ASIDE—A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP—A CASE FROM CHICAGO AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RECORDS—SUIT FOR HORSES KILLED ON A RAILROAD DURING TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following opinions were given in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 206.—*William P. Little, Assignee of John R. Alexander, a bankrupt, appellant, vs. T. L. Alexander.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina.—This is a bill in equity, brought in the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina by Little, as assignee in bankruptcy of John R. Alexander, the father, against T. L. Alexander, the son. The object of the suit is to be relieved from the apparent incumbrance of a judgment of the latter against the former on real estate, which comes to the assignee as part of the bankrupt's assets. The judgment was docketed on the 11th day of May, 1869, and on the 1st day of September, within less than four months thereafter, the petition was filed on which the judgment defendant was declared bankrupt. The question in the case on which the decision of it must turn is, whether the bankrupt intentionally aided in the procurement of this judgment, in order to give his son a preference over his other creditors. The court hold that he did, and the opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, declares as follows: When the issue to be decided is whether a judgment against an insolvent was obtained with a view to give a preference, the intention of the bankrupt is the turning point of the case, and all the circumstances which go to show such intent should be considered. Hence, when an ordinance of a State gave a preference as to time of trial in the court in suits on debts contracted after a certain date, and the insolvent debtor gave his son and niece new notes for an old debt, so as to enable them to procure judgments before his other creditors, the fact that the ordinance was void does not repel the inference of intent to give and obtain a preference, and when a judgment was so obtained which gave priority of lien, it will to that extent be null and void.

No. 178.—*Richard H. and Jacob H. Pleasants, plaintiffs in error, vs. Hamilton G. Fant.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is a syllabus: Where the question before the jury is whether defendant was a partner with K., so as to make him liable for the debts of the firm, K.'s declarations to third parties are not admissible in favor of plaintiffs until they have established a *prima facie* case of partnership by other evidence. The admission of defendant and the deposition of K., to the effect that defendant had procured for K. a loan of money to be used in the purchase of cotton, and that K. had voluntarily promised to give defendant a part of the profits, if any were made, for his assistance in procuring the loan, when no sum or proportion of profits were named, does not raise such a presumption of partnership. Nor is such evidence sufficient to require the court to submit the question of partnership to a jury, and its instruction to find for the defendant was right. Such instruction is right when the court would decide for defendant on a demurrer to all the evidence, and the true rule in the case is that if, to the judicial mind, the evidence tested by the law of the issue and the rules of evidence, is not sufficient to justify a jury fairly and reasonably in finding a verdict for plaintiff, the court should so tell the jury. If the court can see that if a verdict for plaintiff should be rendered, it ought to be set aside as being unwarranted by the testimony, such instruction should be given in advance of the verdict.

No. 199.—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy Ramsey.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court in substance as follows: This record shows that the action was originally commenced in the Superior Court of the City of Chicago; that it was afterward transferred, according to the statutes in such cases provided, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; that while it was pending in that court undetermined the files and pleadings were all destroyed by fire; that after the fire the plaintiff asked leave to file a declaration as a substitute for the one destroyed; that the defendant assented to this request, and on the same day the court made an order as follows:

"By agreement of the parties by their attorneys as per stipulation filed, leave is given them to file a copy of the declaration and plea heretofore filed herein and destroyed by fire on the 9th of October last, and it is ordered that they be substituted for and stand in the place of the original declaration and plea so destroyed."

That thereupon copies of such pleadings were filed, but there was nothing in the declaration or plea to show the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court; that on the 11th of June, 1872, the parties went to trial upon the issue joined, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff on the 14th of the same month; that on the same day the defendant filed a motion for a new trial, and on the 29th a further motion in arrest of judgment, for the reason that there was nothing upon the record to show that the court had jurisdiction, and that on the 29th of December following, the court overruled both motions and gave judgment upon the verdict. It nowhere appears that either of the parties attempted to supply any of the lost files, except the pleadings, or that any objection was made to the jurisdiction, until after the trial was had and a verdict rendered. The action of the court in overruling the motion in arrest of judgment is alone assigned for error. It is true that in cases where the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States depends upon the character of the parties, as it no doubt does in this, the facts upon which it rests must somewhere appear in the record. They must not necessarily, however, be averred in the pleadings. It is sufficient if they are in some form affirmatively shown by the record. Here the parties have by stipulation and agreement placed on file and made part of the record, admitted that the cause was brought to the Circuit Court by transfer from a State court, in accordance with the statutes in such case provided. By the same stipulation it is made to appear that all the original files in the cause had been destroyed by fire. True, the stipulation refers specially to the proceedings alone, but in this court, after what has occurred below, it may with great propriety be assumed that it was intended to include all papers and entries in the cause. The parties after this distruction, asked to supply the pleadings. Neither party seems to have considered that anything else was necessary. Each, apparently admitting jurisdiction, seemed anxious to get ready for trial. They were permitted to file copies of the last declaration and plea and thus make up their issues. The record now before us contains none of the lost files, but is made up of the stipulation above stated, the substituted pleadings, and the proceedings thereafter. We have then a case before us upon error in which the record presented shows upon its face that part of the files in the cause were destroyed before the record was made, and that neither one of the parties has considered it necessary to have them supplied. The question arises, therefore, whether, under such circumstances, we are confined to what is in terms expressed upon the record, or whether we may resort to presumptions to give effect to what is expressed. We are reviewing the action of another court, and are to determine whether or not there is error in what it has done. The restoration of the lost files was not absolutely necessary to support the jurisdiction of that Court. Having been once there the court is presumed to know their contents, and is permitted to act upon their knowledge. Parol proof, too, is admissible to aid the memory of the court. Consent of parties cannot give the courts of the United States jurisdiction, but the parties may admit the existence of facts which show jurisdiction, and the courts may act judicially upon such an admission. The loss has been supplied by the recorded acts of the parties. Affirmed.

No. 217.—*The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jefferson Pratt and Harrison G. Brigham.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District Court of Massachusetts.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court as follows in respect of the main question: This is an action on the case originally begun in the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Pratt and Brigham against the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation established under the laws of New-York, and against the Trustees and managers of the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada Railroad Companies. The action was brought to recover the value of sundry horses killed and injured by fire while being transported from Potsdam, in New-York, to Boston, and when upon the road of the Vermont Central Railroad Company. A verdict was found in the Superior Court for the plaintiffs, which was set aside and a new trial was ordered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, upon grounds not now presented. (Pratt vs. The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, 102 Mass., 557.) Thereupon the case was removed by the defendants to the Circuit Court of the United States, and a new declaration filed. At the trial in the Circuit Court the jury found a verdict against the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company for the sum of $3,919 17, and found a verdict in favor of the other defendants. Judgment was entered upon this verdict, to which the present writ of error is brought. Nine causes of error are assigned in the brief of the plaintiffs. They present four separate principles, and the questions may be thus stated: 1. Had the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company power or right to contract as a common carrier to transport the horses to Boston over another railroad and beyond its own terminus? 2. Was there competent evidence given on the trial that the company did so contract in relation to the horses in question? 3. Did the plaintiffs, by putting their horses in a car which they knew was defective and unsuitable, thereby assume the risk of such defects, and relieve the company from responsibility for the same? 4. Was there error in admitting in evidence the way-bill made and forwarded with the property by the defendant, or in allowing the witness to state for whom the station agent assumed to act. First, as to the power of a railroad company to contract as a common carrier for the transportation of property beyond the terminus of its own road. The distinction between the liability of a carrier in carrying goods upon its own line, and in forwarding them when the duty to carry is at an end is well defined. In the language of Mr. Justic Davis, in Railroad Company vs. **Manufacturing Company, (16 Wall, 324:)** "It is the duty of the carrier, in the absence of any special contract, to carry safely to the end of his line, and to deliver to the next carrier in the route beyond." What constitutes a sufficient delivery to the succeeding carrier is often a difficult question, but we have no occasion to embarrass ourselves with it here. The fair result of the American cases limits the carrier's liability as such, when no special contract is made, to his own line, although there are cases which hold the liability as continuing the same throughout the whole route, and such is the English doctrine. A discussion on this point is unnecessary, as the Judge on the trial held the rule as we have stated it, and as was most favorable to the defendants. He charged the jury that the defendants were only liable upon a contract to be proved that they had assumed a liability beyond that imposed by law. The defendants were an incorporation organized under the general railroad law of the State of New-York. They possessed the powers given to corporations generally, and were subject to the corresponding liabilities. (Laws, 1848, p. 221; Laws, 1850, p. 271.) Assuming the case to stand upon the general principles applicable to the question, the doctrine that a railroad company may subject itself to the obligation of a carrier beyond its own line, has been distinctly held in the State of New-York, where this contract was made; in the State of Massachusetts, where its performance was to be completed, and in the State of Vermont, where the alleged injury occurred, (Bissell vs. Michigan Railroad, 22 N. Y. R., 258; Buffet vs. Troy and Boston Railroad, 40 N. Y., 168; Root vs. Great Western Railroad Company, 45 N. Y., 524; Burtis vs. Buffalo and S. L. Railroad, 24 N. Y., 269; Hill Manufacturing Company vs. B. L. L. Railroad Company, 104 Mass., 122; Feital vs. Middlesex Railroad, 109 Ib., 398; Noyes vs. Rutland and B. Railroad Company, 27 Vt. R., 110; Morse vs. Brainard, 41 Vt. R.; Railroad Company vs. Transportation Company, 16 Wall., 224; Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company vs. Androscroggin Mills.) In the case of Burtis vs. Buff., sup., it was held that this principle applied to connecting roads extending beyond the limit of the State. The single exception to this holding, so far as we are aware, is the State of Connecticut, where the contrary has been held by its Supreme Court. (Converse vs. N. and N. Y. Tran. Co., 33 Conn. R., 166; 22 do., 502.) This case, however, does not stand on the general principle only. By the statute of New-York (Stat. 1847, 299, § 9; 2 R. S., 5th ed., 693, § 67,) it is enacted as follows: "Any railroad company receiving freight for transportation shall be entitled to the same rights and subject to the same responsibilities as common carriers. Whenever two or more railroad companies are connected together, any company owning either of said roads receiving freight to be transported to any place on the line of either of said roads so connected, shall be liable as common carriers for the delivery of such freight at such place. In case any such company shall become liable to pay any sum by reason of the neglect of any other company or companies, the company paying such sum may collect the same of the company by whose neglect it became so liable." This statute is declared by Rappallo, J., in Root vs. G. Western, sup., to be declaratory merely. We do not see that there is room to doubt the power of the company to make the contract in question. The second question was answered in the affirmative. The third question was answered in the negative; and it is said that it might have been charged further that if the company was negligent in furnishing cars, it would not have been relieved from responsibility, although there was an agreement that it should not be liable therefor. The fourth question was answered in the affirmative.

THE DUFFY SHOOTING CASE.

In the case of James A. Duffy, sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment on a conviction of an attempted assault with a pistol on Deputy Controller Earle, the writ of habeas corpus obtained by his counsel, Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy, was made returnable yesterday morning, before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When the case was called on by Judge Brady, Mr. Purdy appeared for Duffy, and Assistant District Attorney Lyon for the people. Mr. Purdy suggested to the court that as the Tweed case was about to be decided by the Court of Appeals, and the decision would cover the whole subject of the power of a court to review on habeas corpus, the case of Duffy ought to be adjourned until the Tweed decision is given. Judge Brady said he would quash the suit, and counsel could renew it before any other Judge if he saw fit to do so. In answer to a remark by Mr. Purdy, Judge Brady said that he had been obliged to issue the writ, as it was applied for on good grounds, or else subject himself to a penalty of $1,000.

THE DE VERNON HOMICIDE CASE.

In the case in which John Power, the keeper in the Lunatic Asylum, was indicted for killing Gustav De Vernon, one of the lunatics confined in that institution, counsel summed up yesterday, and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer charged the jury, who, after a long absence, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. When Power was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he replied that he had had an average of about eighty patients under his charge, and that no complaint had ever been made against him before. Judge Brady sentenced Power to two years' imprisonment, and, on passing sentence, said that he had taken into consideration Power's previous good character, and all that could be said in his favor, but it required very great palliating circumstances to lighten sentence on a man who had, while filling a position of great responsibility, and calling for great forbearance, been betrayed into the use of such violence as to result in the death of a demented creature placed in his charge.

THE RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

An election for officers of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, is to be held next Monday. Yesterday an application was made by William F. Mott, one of the stockholders of the road, to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel Henry A. Crosby, who he alleges is the Transfer Agent for the company in this City, to allow him to examine the list of the bondholders of the road. The company has issued stock to the amount of $4,700,000 and $5,000,000 worth of bonds, and Mott alleges that there have been irregularities in some of the bondholders voting by proxy, and he wants to find out who the bona fide bondholders are. In opposition, it was alleged that Crosby is not the company's Transfer Agent, and that this is not a proper case for a mandamus to issue; that the right of Mott to examine the list is very doubtful, and that the legislation of this State in relation to corporations of other States should be interpreted liberally. The court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE MASONIC PROCESSION.

John McMahon, of No. 26 Amity street, and James Miller, of No. 243 West Thirty-sixth street, two notorious pickpockets, were yesterday brought before Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with plying their nefarious trade along the line of the Masonic procession. The complainant, Mrs. Margaret Douze, of No. 20 South Fifth avenue, was standing on the sidewalk in front of her residence, looking at the procession, and holding her baby in her arms. The baby was seized with a violent fit of coughing, whereupon prisoners approached and suggested several remedies to the anxious mother. Suddenly she felt a hand in her pocket and discovered that the pickpockets had stolen her purse, containing sixty-five cents. Thinking that they had secured a valuable prize the thieves fled. Mrs. Douze dropped her baby and started in pursuit of the thieves, who were subsequently arrested by Officer Cherry, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Justice Wandell held the prisoners in $1,000 bail each.

EXTRADITION OF VOGT.

Joseph Stuppe, alias Carl Vogt, who has been before the courts so many times during the last three years under proceedings to secure his extradition to Belgium for the alleged murder of the Chevalier De Bianco, was taken from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, under the warrant of extradition issued by President Grant, and placed on the steamer Switzerland, in the custody of Detective Farley, to be taken back to Brussels to be tried. The vessel sailed at noon for Antwerp. Vogt was in excellent spirits, and predicted his acquittal of the charge. Just before he sailed he bid farewell to the woman with whom he eloped from Brussels, and who has so faithfully stood by him in this country.

THE SHOOTING OF A FATHER-IN-LAW.

Peter Daube, laborer, of No. 287 Third avenue, who on Monday last shot his father-in-law, Jonas Leis, of Eighty-sixth street, near the Boulevard, was yesterday committed by Justice Murray, at the Harlem Police Court, to await the result of Leis' injuries. The wounded man is lying in a dangerous condition at the Ninety-ninth street Reception Hospital. Daube, who is an intemperate man was unable to support his wife, Margaret, who thereupon returned to her father's house. He visited her on the afternoon named, and tried to induce her to return home with him, but she refused, and Daube becoming abusive, was put out of the house by her brother. The father interfered, and Daube fired the shot, taking effect in the left shoulder.

LAFAYETTE GRAFF'S BOX.

A large box belonging to Lafayette Graff, the fugitive smuggler, now absent in Canada, where he fled to escape arrest, was attached some time ago by United States District Attorney Bliss, in the Supreme Court, and was placed in the custody of Sheriff Conner. The General Term of the Supreme Court decided that Col. Bliss was entitled only to hold such valuables as the box might contain pending the result of the action instituted against Graff to recover moneys of which he was charged with defrauding the Government. Yesterday, Col. Bliss having consented to have the attachment vacated the box was opened in the presence of Col. Bliss Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for Graff, and Graff' brother, Myer L. Nothing was found in the box in addition to the private papers of Graff, except about $2,000 worth of valuables.

COURT NOTES.

Recently the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company sought to permanently enjoin the Central Cross-town Railroad Company from running its tracks across West street, but the application was denied, mainly on the ground that the people and not the plaintiff was the proper party to seek such a remedy if, as claimed, any detriment would be caused to the public by the laying of such tracks. Yesterday the Cross-town Company made a similar application against the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, who granted a temporary injunction.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Charles Kelly, aged seventeen, of No. 1,545 Second avenue, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Murray, at the Harlem Police Court, charged with stealing harness valued at $60 from the stable of John Combs, No. 240 East Seventy-eighth street.

Thomas Barnum, colored, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, for stealing clothing valued at $35 from Mr. Moritz Salomon, of No. 322 West Fifty-eighth street. Barnum, who was a waiter in Mr. Salomon's service, pleaded guilty.

Three young men named Patrick McCormick, Thomas King, and John Cummings, yesterday stole from the door of a clothing store, at No. 318 Third avenue, two boxes of men's underclothing. They were followed, and when arrested the stolen goods were found in their possession. Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, committed the accused for trial.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Gardner, of the Seventh Precinct, saw two men with bundles coming out of Joseph Cohen's clothing store, No. 29 East Broadway. On being arrested they gave their names as Henry Williams and John Kenny, and the bundles in their possession were found to contain $130 worth of stolen clothing. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Morgan held the thieves in $2,000 bail each.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, June 2, 1875:

No. 60.—*Wheaton vs. Fay.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. — *William W. Dewey, respondent, vs. The Board of Supervisors of Niagara County, appellant—Same vs. Same* (two cases.)—Argued by George C. Greene, of counsel for defendant, appellant, and by Joseph F. Fitz, for plaintiff, respondent.

Nos. 18 and 19—*William P. Bensel, et al., executors, &c., appellant, vs. Horatio N. Gray, respondent, and Horatio N. Gray, respondent, vs. William P. Bensel, appellant.*—Argued by John E. Parsons, of counsel for appellant, and by Abram Wakeman, for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Thursday, June 3.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Du Puy vs. Opdyke et al.—Interrogatories settled, May 29, 1875.

Dayton, Public Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c.—The loss of interest should, I think, be borne by the Administrator and not by the Trustee. The decree proposed by the counsel for the Trustees seems to me to be correct, except the provision in regard to costs upon which I should prefer to hear counsel.

Bigelow vs. Duncan, Administrator.—I deny this motion for the reason that the filing of the proposed supplemental answer would enable the defendants to avoid the Statute of Limitations. If an action should be brought by the defendant against the plaintiff the statute could be pleaded in bar, and no order should be made in this action depriving the plaintiff of that defense, such would be the effect of granting this motion. Motion denied with costs.

Bruff vs. The Douglas Manufacturing Company.—I am unwilling to appoint a Receiver in this case for the reason that it appears that the defendants are responsible; that the parties principally to be affected by such appointment desire that it should not be made, and that I do not think that upon the whole case the court would be justified in interfering. See 4 Abb. page 238. Motion denied with costs.

Anthony vs. Day.—The plaintiff must, I think, be deemed to have been a resident of this State when this action was commenced, and the order requiring her to file security for costs as a non-resident should be vacated.

Granted.—Coles vs. Beck; Sanger vs. Catterecht; Denisen et al. vs. Dore et al.; Allen vs. Lyall; Hawley vs. Hurst; East-side Association vs. Goodwin; Ludlow et al. vs. Heywood, Executor, et al.; Bostwick vs. Irben; Franklin vs. Kelly et al.; Babcock vs. Kelly et al. De Llamosas vs. De Llamosas; in the matter of Haven; in the matter of Serra Cauldwell vs. Jenkins; Clark, Receiver, &c., vs. S. Cronkright, Survivor; Greene vs. the Mayor, &c.; Standasher vs. Pregenzer.

Memorandums.—Grier vs. Griswolp; Groote et al. vs. Cornell et al.

Williams vs. O'Neill et al.—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

By Judge Donohue.

Lord et al. vs. Gibbs.—I cannot disturb the record of a Marine Court judgment.

By Judge Barrett.

Nash vs. Combes.—I see nothing in these affidavits to justify the granting of a new trial, or even an order to show cause.

Strew vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—There certainly has been great laches, but as Mr. Willis attributes it to the peculiar circumstances under which he was personally placed, I think he ought not to be peremptorily excluded. The default may therefore be opened upon payment within ——— days of the Referee's fees disbursed by the defendant's attorneys, on taking up the report, and upon payment of a trial fee and the costs of the previous, and also of this motion, and upon plaintiff's stipulating to proceed before the Referee upon two days' notice, and to close his proofs without unnecessary delay.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Camblos vs. Butterfield.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Long vs. Knelles et al.—Motion granted.

Uttinger vs. Stegmuller et al.—The further examination, and the whole case as made, shows that Haas is not a satisfactory surety. He must be set aside and another surety substituted in his stead. This surety must justify, if excepted to, on Monday, June 7, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

McGlynn vs. Cohen.—Further proof required as to what persons and parties the undertaking on appeal were served on.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, June 3.—Nos. 45, 53, 31, 41½, 43, 39, 32, and 29.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
78—Flipt vs. Hemenway.	323—Raynolds, &c., vs. Osborn.
98—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	331—Schmalz vs. Hardwig, &c.
152—Livington, &c., vs. White.	341—Schaeck, Ex'r, &c., vs. Green, Cont'r.
177—Millard vs. Ferguson, &c.	355—Schwartz, &c., vs. Myers.
178—Millard vs. Ferguson.	358—Hart vs. Pettit.
233—Chilton vs. Browne, &c.	364—Fennel vs. Weber, &c.
255—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. The Tredegar Co.	366—The People, &c., vs. Standard Union Mfg. Co.
291—Wessa vs. Fischer, &c.	371—The People ex rel. Loutrel vs. McCabe.
322—Raynolds, &c., vs. Palmer.	372—Beer, &c., vs. Hill, Survivor.

PROBABLE MURDER IN SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.

Alexander Goetchel, a French butcher having a shop at No. 207 South Fifth avenue, was fatally stabbed yesterday morning by Richard Bell, a lad of seventeen, residing at No. 295 South Fifth avenue. It would appear that the boy Bell, who was sitting on the doorsteps of Goetchel's house, was ordered away by the latter. He refused to go, and a struggle followed, during which Goetchel struck the boy in the face. Bell, therefore, ran into the shop, caught up a large butcher knife which was lying on the block, and, returning to the street, stabbed Goetchel in the left side. He then threw the knife away and fled. Goetchel was taken to the Eighth Precinct Station-house on a stretcher, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, soon after received information that young Bell had secreted himself in the basement of a public school in Grand street, near South Fifth avenue, and arrested him there. The youth admitted having stabbed Goetchel, but said he did so in self-defense, and on being taken to Bellevue Hospital was identified by Goetchel as the boy who had stabbed him. Goetchel's injury is pronounced fatal by the surgeons.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Henry Heiser, a German, fifty-three years of age, who owns considerable property in Harlem, committed suicide yesterday morning in the garden of the residence of Mr. Henry Bernhardt, First avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth street, by shooting himself through the head. When his body was discovered, a loaded pistol was found in his pocket, and another, with which he had shot himself, was discovered under his body. Heiser for some time past had been unhappy in his marital relations, his wife residing at present with her parents in Newark, N. J. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case. A German supposed to be named Maurer, while intoxicated, jumped off High Bridge on Tuesday night. He was fished out by Officer Fanning, of the Twelfth Precinct, but he died ten minutes after being rescued. His body was taken to the Morgue. Edward E. Bell, aged forty-two, having no home, attempted suicide yesterday, in the Tenth Precinct, by taking three grains of morphine. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

FINAL PRACTICE OF THE TEAM—A NEW DISTANCE INCLUDED IN THE CONTEST—RESULT OF THE SHOOTING.

The American rifle team practiced on the range at Creedmoor yesterday for the last time before their departure for the scene of the international contest. Mr. Yale and Col. Bodine were the only absentees. The weather was very pleasant, but there existed what the Irish newspapers would call "an ugly fish-tail wind," and the mirage at the targets was very strong.

Practice opened at the 800-yard targets at 11 A. M., and concluded shortly before 1 P. M. At this range Major Fulton headed the list with a score of 70. Only five rounds were fired by each marksman at 900 yards distance. This was done to enable the team to cover all the ranges, including that at 1,100 yards distance. Mr. Canfield distinguished himself by making 24 out of a possible 25 in the five shots. His score at all the ranges took precedence, amounting to 184 out of a possible 225, and for the third time during the season he accomplished his score of forty-five shots at all the ranges without missing the target. Major Fulton retired after scoring his ninth shot at 1,000 yards distance, finding he had not sufficient ammunition to enable him to complete his score and fire an additional score of fifteen shots at the 1,100 yards range. Gen. Dakin, the repairs of whose rifle had not been finished, fired his score at 800 yards, at the conclusion of the contest at 1,100 yards distance, and, doing so, had the advantage of a favorable change of weather and recorded 71 out of a possible 75. Col. Gildersleeve shot steadily and well at 1,100 yards distance, and recorded a score of 55 out of a possible 75 without missing the target.

The following are the scores in detail:

Yards.		Totals.
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.		
800	5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 5	66
1,000	4 3 2 5 2 5 4 5 2 3 4 5 4 5 5	58
1,100	4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 5 2 2 5	60—184
COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.		
800	5 5 5 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	68
1,000	2 3 5 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 0 5 3 4 5	50
1,100	2 2 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3 5 3 8 5 3	55—173
R. C. COLEMAN.		
800	5 4 5 5 2 5 5 5 3 0 4 4 5 3 5	60
1,000	4 3 5 5 0 2 5 3 3 5 2 3 4 4 5	53
1,100	0 0 5 4 5 2 5 5 2 0 3 5 3 5 4	48—161
GEN. T. S. DAKIN.		
800	5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	71
1,000	0 0 4 5 5 4 2 5 2 5 3 0 5 5 4	49
1,100	2 4 5 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 0 0	38—158
L. C. BRUCE.		
800	5 3 5 5 2 3 5 2 5 3 4 4 5 5 5	61
1,000	2 4 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 2 0 5 5 3 5	53
1,100	0 2 4 4 5 0 2 4 5 4 4 0 0 3 5	42—156
MAJOR HENRY FULTON.		
800	5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	70
1,000	3 3 3 4 4 5 3 5 R Retired	30
1,100	3 2 4 4 5 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 0 5 4 ..	48—148
L. M. BALLARD.		
800	3 4 5 5 4 3 5 3 2 4 4 5 5 4 3	59
1,000	4 2 4 0 3 0 4 3 3 0 0 3 0 3 0	29
1,100	2 0 3 4 0 5 0 0 2 2 3 0 4 4 0	29—117

At the conclusion of the contest the members of the team were entertained at a collation at the Century Hotel by Major H. H. Parker, of the First Division staff. This gentleman had received a formal invitation to accompany the team to Ireland, and being unable to accept the offer took this means of expressing his regret. Toasts were drank to the success of the team, and a general interchange of sentiment took place. The team will to-day complete the preparations for their departure.

GRADING OF GRAIN.

POWERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—SUMMARIES OF THE OPINIONS OF COUNSEL.

During the past year the Produce Exchange has been engaged in an effort to establish a system of grading all grain brought by rail to this port. In the progress of the scheme certain questions were raised as to the power of the Exchange to enforce the observance of such a system upon its members. It was also doubted whether the plan could be made acceptable to the railroad companies. The greatest difficulty encountered, however, was in guarding against the proposed loss of identity, by which the title to the grain might be involved in doubt. The subject was submitted to the counsel of the Exchange, ex-Judge Fancher and William R. Foster, Jr., who reported yesterday.

Ex-Judge Fancher, in answer to the question, "Do the provisions of the proposed rules for the consolidation and grading of grain come within the power and purposes of the Produce Exchange," holds that, while there is no statutory or other power conferred on the Exchange to make its rules binding beyond its organization, there can be no objection to a mutual agreement between the railroads and the Exchange, for the furtherance of the object in hand. In the event of the adoption of such rules it would be necessary for the railroad company, on receipt of the grain at the point of shipment, to agree with the owner or consignor by means of a bill of lading, or carrier's certificate, containing a proper provision for the protection of all parties. To the second question, "Would the title of an innocent purchaser or consignee of grain, under a guaranteed certificate be in any way different from that of an innocent purchaser or consignee of grain without the intervention of a guaranteed certificate." The judge replies that he thinks, in such a case, the bill or certificate would contain all needful protection for the buyer. Counsel also states that the railway company does not guarantee the title of grain, but that the "Factors' Act" protects the lien of a consignee in such a case for money advanced or negotiable security given in good faith on the security of the bill of lading to the extent of such advances or negotiable security. The rules of law as to the ownership of personal property will not be changed by the proposed system of grading grain. The same rules as now apply to bills of lading or carriers' receipts will continue to apply after the grading as before. In reply to the remaining questions the Judge answers that the railroad companies will be bound to the proposed rules to the extent that they may accede to them, and not otherwise; future amendments to the rules will doubtless be suggested by the operation of the system. No legislation is necessary to secure the adoption of the system. Permission to bulk grain must be given by the owner, as the Produce Exchange cannot exercise any control over the grain relative to bulking or loss of identity, against the express wishes of the owner. Under none of the rules proposed is the title to the grain vested in the railroad company. It would be as safe for a consignee to accept a certificate of graded grain as to accept a bill of lading of the grain it represented. In conclusion, counsel states that no title to the graded grain is conferred on the Exchange.

The opinion of Mr. Foster concurs substantially with that of his associate.

IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

At the annual meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, held at No. 87 Wall street, yesterday, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, George W. Lane; First Vice President, Solon Humphreys; Second Vice President, B. G. Arnold; Third Vice President, H. Farrington; Fourth Vice President, D. M. Tarnure; Committee of Arbitration and Appeal, to serve four years, R. A. Dorman, Isaac Odell, E. H. R. Lyman; Committee on Trade Statistics and Publications, J. Aug. Hewlett, Henry F. Hitch, Dwight Townsend, John D. Wood, Henry E. Hawley; Committee on Membership, Joseph Gillet, Bowie Dash, George H. Moller, C. T. Christensen, Thomas B. Robb; Committee on Rooms and Property, A. F. Ockershausen, John P. March, Daniel T. Hoag, O. S. Carter, John C. Havemeyer; Committee on Railroads, Canals, and Internal Improvements, Charles E. Hill, Solon Humphreys, B. F. Butler, F. B. Thurber, L. N. Fuller; Committee on Shipping, Pilotage Wharves, Docks, and Quarantine, D. M. Turnure, W. T. Booth, W. H. Fogg, R. B. Minturn, H. Farrington; Treasurer, L. H. Sage; Secretary, William Neilson. Inspectors of Election, H. O. Havemeyer, C. W. Beebe, C. G. Baker.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

The annual election for officers of the American Exchange was held yesterday at the Exchange Building. The following gentlemen were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: President, Walter S. Fairfield; Vice Presidents—First, Joel D. Hunter; Second, J. C. De La Vergne; Third, William Hulbert; Fourth, R. F. Austin; Treasurer, D. B. Halstead; Executive Committee, Thomas H. Newman, A. Vanderbeget, Thomas K. Egbert, Washington Belt, John H. Kemp, James W. Dunning, F. H. Doremus, George F. Gantz, S. D. Morrison; Inspectors of Election, Benjamin Thompson, Charles E. Crehan, Henry Okie.

THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN) GENERAL CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem in the United States will be held on Friday and Saturday of this week, beginning at 10 A. M., in the church of the New-York society in Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The American New Church Sunday-school Association will hold its annual meeting in the same church to-day at 10 A. M.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE DIRECTORS.

Mayor Hunter, Controller Powell, and City Auditor Searing met yesterday morning in the office of the former, who appointed the Brooklyn Directors of the East River Bridge Company, in conformity with a recent act of the Legislature. William C. Kingsley, Henry C. Murphy, Thomas Carroll, William Marshall, Henry W. Slocum, Isaac Van Anden, William B. Leonard, and James S. T. Stranahan were appointed for a term of two years. The Mayor and Controller are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors. Mayor Hunter, it is said, was in favor of reappointing the old Directory, but was outvoted by the other two members of the board. Mayor Wickham and Controller Green also met yesterday to appoint eight New-York Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, but action was deferred upon the matter until to-day.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXERCISES—PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

Yesterday, the 800 boys and girls of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island enjoyed a holiday, and a large number of citizens found unusual interest in the semi-centennial exercises, in the course of a letter on crime and criminals from ex-Gov. Seymour was read, an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Hall, and a historical resumée given by Hon. Edgar Ketchum. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were ex-Judge Ingraham, Judge Reynolds, of Kings County; Judge Armstrong, of Queens County; Judge Spear, Judge Laremore, Col. Peasall, of the Governor's Staff, Justices Kilbreth, Otterburg, and Wheeler; Hon. C. P. Smith, James M. Halstead, Nicholas D. Herder, Robert Kelly, James Davis, R. M. Hoe, J. W. C. Leverick, E. Igar, S. Van Winkle, Henry Dudley, B. B. Atterbery, Thomas Sullivan, and others.

The exercises in the chapel commenced at 10:30 A. M. with singing by the children, and songs and music by the Misses Clementine and Agnes Lasar, Mrs. Mary E. Crane; Mr. C. A. McPherson, Mr. Fred H. Crane, and Mr. T. Lasar. After the reading of the ninety-first psalm, by Rev. B. K. Pierce, of Boston, and prayer by Rev. George H. Smyth, Hon. Edgar Ketchum, President of the society, delivered an address, in which the statistics of the institution for the past fifty years were given. There at present in the institution 654 boys and 112 girls. Since the organization of the society there have been committed to its care 16,001 children, whom twenty-five per cent. were girls. Of the whole number cared for, seventy-three per cent. have been entirely reformed, while only about twenty-seven per cent. return to disreputable ways. The cost for real estate, buildings, &c., for fifty years has been $745,740 31; and for support, $2,106,009 16. The earnings of the children were $767,189 31; which, deducted from the cost of support, showed a net cost of $1,338,819 85. The percentage of the cost of support during each of the five decades paid by the earnings and articles sold, was shown to have been: First decade, 22⅔ per cent.; second decade, 23½ per cent.; third decade, 36 1-10 per cent.; fourth decade, 30 per cent.; five per cent., 43 3-10 per cent.

After music and singing by the choir, Rev. Dr. Hall was called on by Mr. Ketchum, and delivered an address, in which he reviewed the efforts of juvenile reform in this country and in Europe. At recess an opportunity was offered the visitors of examining the various departments of the Refuge, which were found to be clean and orderly. The exercises were continued during the afternoon.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A GENERAL RETRENCHMENT SUGGESTED—THE OFFICE OF WHARFAGE COLLECTOR TO BE ABOLISHED.

The regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, President Wales in the chair. The Committee on Reorganization, appointed in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the Board, presented a preliminary report setting forth that it had under consideration the various matters embraced in the resolution, and was of opinion that considerable retrenchment could be made in every branch of the department. There are now employed by the department four Collectors of Wharfage receiving an annual salary of $2,500 each, and nine Dock Superintendents receiving $2,000. It appeared to the committee that four men could perform the work of all, including the collection of wharfage. The committee therefore recommended that the office of Collector be abolished, that the number of Dock Superintendents be reduced to four, and that they be required to collect wharfage in their respective districts. It also recommended the abolition of the office of Superintendent of Floating Property, which costs the department $2,500 per annum, and suggested that the care of the floating property be vested in the Engineer in Chief. The committee concurred in the action of the other departments reducing the wages of common laborers to twenty cents per hour, and thought that such a reduction would decrease the annual expenditures of the Dock Department at least $50,000. This saving, it holds, will be largely increased when the board shall have adjusted the wages of the various branches of skilled laborers to a fair relation with the reduced wages of the unskilled. The total amount of the reductions recommended by the committee averages $72,500 annually. The committee further declares its purpose to abolish all positions in which the duties are slight and the work can be delegated to some other official of the department, and reduce to the lowest point the compensation of its employes, clerical, supervisory, and others. The report was unanimously adopted, and the committee continued.

The Treasurer submitted a statement giving the total amount of collection during the month of May on dock and slip rents, sales of old material, &c., at $126,849 79.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

SYSTEMATIC SWINDLING—A NUMBER OF VICTIMS—POLICE OFFICERS DECEIVED WITH OTHERS.

George W. Maxwell, the notorious confidence operator, who, under at least a dozen aliases, has swindled as many people in this City by means of "trick and device," was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, by Capt. Williams, before Justice Otterbourg, to answer the complaints made against him by three of his victims. He had been originally arrested on complaint of Henry Hedeman, the keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 175 South street, and was subsequently identified by Mr. Benjamin Gregory, a church organist, son of the late Dudley S. Gregory, and Mrs. Mary Simpson, as a man who had swindled them.

Mr. Hedeman's complaint was to the effect that on Sunday last, Maxwell, who had successfully deceived a Police Sergeant into the belief that he was George W. Matsell, Jr., son of Commissioner Matsell, came to complainant's saloon, in company with the Sergeant, and, on representations that he occupied a position as Superintendent of one of the dumping grounds, obtained a loan of twenty dollars from complainant on a check on the Second National Bank for that amount, which he signed as "George W. Matsell." The complaint further recited that Maxwell had no money in that bank at the time he gave the check, nor since.

Mr. Gregory's complaint was that Maxwell came to complainant's residence, No. 324 West Twenty-third street, on the 18th of last March, and, giving his name and address as "Major Holmes, of Baltimore," informed complainant that he had letters showing who had caused an abortion to be committed on a woman in whom complainant was interested, and agreed to meet complainant at the Manhattan Club and give him the letters, and obtained $10 from complainant on the false pretext that he needed the money to pay coach-hire to go to Brooklyn and back in order to get a man to corroborate his statements about the letters.

Mrs. Simpson, who lives at No. 57 Centre street, and whose husband is serving out a term of imprisonment in Albany Penitentiary, under a conviction for mailing obscene publications, alleged that on Saturday last Maxwell came to her house, and, representing himself as "Lewis L. Pillsbury, Chief Clerk of the Albany Penitentiary," said that he was arranging to get a pardon for her husband, and desired her to get twelve names signed to a petition, and a pardon could then be obtained; that he was obliged to go to Washington to get C. L. Benedict's name, and happened to be $7 short to pay his expenses, which amount he thus obtained from her.

Maxwell was held on all the charges in default of $500 bail in each case. Among the other victims of Maxwell are Inspector Dilks and William F. Howe.

A NEW RIFLE CLUB.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in rifle practice was held at the First Division Rendezvoous, No. 9 West Thirteenth street, last evening. Mr. J. Wilson Macdonald presided, and Capt. L. C. Bruce acted as Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, viz., the organization of a rifle club devoted to short range marksmanship, off-hand or in a standing position. Several members expressed views favorable to the object, and on motion of the Secretary the following Committee on Organization was appointed: J. Wilson Macdonald, William Hayes, George W. Hamilton, J. W. Trageser, A. J. Hennion, Jr., Philip Klein, A. Marsh, and Willard B. Farwell. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE VINELAND SHOOTING.

In the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, Judges Scudder, Dixon, and Knapp on the bench, application was made by Counselor M. E. Porter to admit to bail Charles K. Landis, who is charged with the shooting of Mr. Carruth, the Vineland editor, who is now out of danger. No opposition was made, and the court fixed the bail at $50,000. The necessary securities were promptly furnished, and the prisoner was released with the understanding that he is to appear at the next term of the Cumberland County Court and answer answer any charges that may be made against him.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, held at the office of the President, Nassau street, yesterday, a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of the company out of the net earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1875, to the holders of stock of record June 15—said dividend to be payable on and after July 1, 1875—and closing the transfer books of the company from the 15th of June to the 6th of July, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Sidney Dillon, the President of the road, informed a representative of THE TIMES that the business of the company had increased very largely during the past year, and stated that the system now inaugurated of paying regular dividends out of the net earnings would be kept up as long as the financial condition of the company warranted. Judging from present prospects, he had no doubt of the ability of the road to earn a net dividend of six per cent. per annum. The accompanying statement of the total earnings during the first twenty-eight days in May, 1875, as compared with 1874, shows the progress which has been made toward making the stock a paying one: 1875, $1,106,638 08; 1874, $760,303 77; increase in twenty-eight days, $346,334 31. Average increase per day, $12,370.

THE BOULEVARD LABORERS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR—HIS HONOR ADVISES THEM TO ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

A large number of the boulevard laborers, whose wages were reduced by Mayor Wickham and some of the heads of the departments, again assembled yesterday in the City Hall Park for the purpose of seeing the Mayor. In the afternoon a deputation representing the men was admitted to the Mayor's office, but they found his Honor inexorable. They asked in vain for a restoration to their former wages, but the Mayor, in answer to their appeal, firmly told them they had better go back to work at the newly-fixed rate, which was equal to that paid by contractors. The deputation then withdrew and communicated the result of their visit to the concourse outside. It is, perhaps, needless to state that the news of the Mayor's action was received with great dissatisfaction. One disgusted laborer stated that it was useless to go to the Mayor, and prophesied that the working men would show their appreciation of him at election time.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter had an interview with the Mayor during the day. It is understood that in promulgating the order reducing laborers' wages he is but carrying out the suggestions of Mr. Wickham.

The order is likely to create a breeze in the Tammany organization, some of the members of which are disposed to lay all the blame on the Mayor and John Kelly. The Board of Aldermen it is thought will take action on the matter to-day.

THE RIGHI RAILWAY.

The London *Standard* has the following: The difficult problem how to get to the summit of Mount Righi by railway from Vitznau, has at last been solved by the construction of the line starting from Arth, on the Lake of Zug, on the other side of the mountain. This new line will be put into operation in the beginning of June. There is no railway in existence which mounts higher than this. Its gradients reach a maximum of twenty per cent.; it is built on the dented system; each train can safely convey eighty passengers. The part of this railway which was built last follows the old road passing through Goldau, a village which attained an unenviable celebrity by the terrible catastrophe of the slip of the Rossberg in 1806. The railroad then goes up the mountain by the convent of Mariacum Schnee until it reaches Righi-Staffel. Travelers taking the railroad will thus have the great advantage of enjoying at leisure the grand and picturesque scenery which both sides of the mountain offer; for, after having admired the inexpressible beauty of the prospect from the Kulm in coming up, they may revel in gazing on the landscape of the other side in descending to Vitznau. In the Summer of 1874 no fewer than 54,000 persons visited the Righi-Kulm.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
60 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, June 19, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of any part of four hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the City of Newark, denominated "Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," deliverable July 1, 1875, at which date interest begins.

These bonds are authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved April 7, 1875, and are payable in twenty years, either coupon or registered, bearing interest at rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

For the payment of the bonds the credit and whole property of the city are pledged.

They are no addition to the bonded debt, but are issued to retire a like amount falling due July 1.

A sinking fund is established providing the means of liquidation before maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered for the best interests of the city.

Such guarantee of good faith will be required from successful bidders as the Department of Finance may determine.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned.

DANIEL W. BAKER,
Comptroller of the City of Newark,
No. 5 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Hudson River between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a new and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the best localities in Philadelphia, and is expected to realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money within the first year. The property is constantly rising in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address W. ILLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
Bondholders are required to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., on or before June 8 prox., in order to participate in the reorganization on that day.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Chairman;
W. O. McDOWELL, Secretary;
Bondholders' Committee, No. 152 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
OFFICE NO. 43 PINE ST.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE ON ALL OTHER DAYS.
Our established custom twenty-three years.
Real Estate sold on any day desired.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—At Steinway Hall, on April 5, 1875, there was drawn from the whole number of bonds issued by the Industrial Exhibition Company the following forty series:
Nos. 199, 507, 512, 1,189, 1,438, 1,966, 2,714, 2,974, 3,123, 3,277, 3,385, 3,388, 3,843, 4,239, 4,293, 3,162, 3,198, 4,314, 4,472, 4,749, 5,404, 5,358, 6,000, 6,046, 6,333, 6,717, 6,781, 6,791, 6,816, 6,855, 7,364, 7,375, 7,377, 7,809, 8,346, 8,660, 8,675, 8,747, 8,900, 9,726, 9,562.
Each of the above series representing 100 bonds—making a total of 4,000 bonds.
According to the plan of issue of the bonds of the company, these 4,000 bonds will receive the interest on the whole loan for three months, amounting to $150,000. No interest falls due or becomes payable on any of the bonds issued by the company until it is drawn in a series drawing, and the remaining bonds await their turn, and are drawn in a subsequent public allotment.
The allotment for the distribution of the interest on these 4,000 bonds, above enumerated, will be held at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, June 7, 1875, at 5 P. M., when the public are invited to be present.
Three thousand nine hundred of the above-named bonds will be entitled to receive $21 each, and 100 will receive larger sums, varying from $50 to $35,000.
The company redeems a portion of its bonds every three months in this manner, until the whole loan has been redeemed, and each bond has been redeemed with a premium.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, Rooms Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York, May 29, 1875.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.
At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote." WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., New-York, May 5, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed from May 28, to June 7, both inclusive.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.
In accordance with the provisions of chapter 16 of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May 28, 1861, I hereby give notice that on and after the 1st day of June, A. D. 1875, the principal and interest of all bonds over $100, of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned, and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking house of Messrs. Kountze Bros., in the City of New-York.
C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.
W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 17, New-York, May 26, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., New-York, April 23, 1875.
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.
Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, May 29, 1875.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., New-York, May 26, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 15, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGETT, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.
GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

MEN AND IDIOMS OF WALL STREET is a new 72 page book, showing how to make money from small investments.
Call for a copy or write to
JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Several small sums to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. C. Burroughs.
Matinee at 1:30—Benefit of Mr. W. W. Tillotson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AMOS CLARK—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Mary Brabrook.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT—Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT—By the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

The Republicans of Ohio enter on the canvass for State officers with good candidates and a sensible platform. The Convention yesterday nominated Gen. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES for Governor. He is a strong man, as was proved by the determination of an overwhelming majority of the Convention to choose him in spite of his repeated refusals to accept the nomination. The men whom office seeks, and who do not seek office, are of the kind the country and the party need. Probably the friends of Judge TAFT may, for the time being, be somewhat estranged by their failure to carry the convention; but it is to be hoped that they will be able to bring themselves to the hearty support of HAYES, who deserves all that they can do for him and for the party. On the other hand, the representatives of the party, having fairly forced a nomination on Gen. HAYES, and placed him in a most delicate position with reference to Judge TAFT, cannot with honor fail to do their utmost to carrry the State.

In this work they will probably be aided by the judicious platform adopted by the Convention. This declares the party in favor of that policy of finance which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar." We do not see how this resolution can cost the Republican Party any votes, and we do not see how it can well gain it any. Negatively, it is perhaps as good as could have been expected. Positively, it amounts to nothing, and unless the Democrats are crazy enough to put some wild repudiation plank in their platform, national finance will not be an issue in Ohio this year. The convention also declared for "a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection for American industry"—a harmless abstraction. The resolutions touched only one other point of national interest. They said: "The observance of WASHINGTON'S example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic." This, we should say, might satisfy the most exacting. If there are any nervous patriots who refuse to understand Gen. GRANT'S letter on this subject, they can hardly misunderstand what the Ohio Convention says about it. On State matters the convention is out-spoken and sound. It meets the issue forced by some of the Catholics distinctly and vigorously, as follows: "We stand by free education—our public-school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund."

Important special dispatches from Pottsville inform our readers of the practical, actual termination of the coal miners' strike in the Schuylkill region. On Tuesday and yesterday work was resumed at the extensive collieries in Mahanoy City, Ashland, Shenandoah, and Gilberton, and in some of the mines in the Western part of the county. Others will resume to-day. The termination of the strike occurs in the simplest possible form. There is no surrender by the trades' unions, and no action from them; but individual miners apply for work, and receive it on the terms originally proposed by the Coal Exchange—that is, on the "basis of 1875." There has been no disturbance or interference of any consequence. This result is a heavy blow to the miners' organization, which practically, for the present, goes out of existence, without even retaining the prestige of negotiating a close of the long contest it has maintained. On the whole, though the organization has shown a wonderful vitality and resolution, it has forfeited its right to continued existence and all hope of usefulness in the immediate future, by ignorant, violent, and reckless abuse of its power. It embarked, at a time when success was impossible, on a war that had no justification, and has kept it up with terrible and cruel indifference to the useless suffering it has caused.

President GRANT yesterday had a plain talk with the Indians at Washington. He explained to them that their rights under the treaty of 1868 had expired, but that Congress had appropriated money to pay them for any loss the expiration of those rights had caused. This money they could have by signing an agreement to waive all future claims in the premises. The President is regarded as first-rate authority by the red-skins, and his talk had a good deal of influence with them. There is now some reason to hope that the tedious "negotiations" will come to an end, and that SPOTTED TAIL and YOUNG MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES, with the other titled bores of the Black Hills will disappear from the Washington dispatches in a day or two.

The Masonic celebration yesterday was a striking and imposing spectacle. The day was brilliant and cool, and all the conditions for a successful and satisfactory display were highly favorable. The pageant moved smoothly and harmoniously to its end, its completeness reflecting great credit upon its managers. Probably no such procession has ever before been seen in this country, and it is not likely that any Masonic demonstration in any country has ever equaled this in importance and dimensions. More than 17,000 members of the ancient craft were in line, gorgeous in regalia, and attended by numerous well-trained bands of music. The spectacle was unique, and it gave great delight to a vast and enthusiastic multitude of people crowded on the sidewalks and swarming over every available point of observation. The day will be long remembered in the annals of Masonry, and the event will be certain to commend the Order to the attention of the hundreds of thousands who gazed upon the demonstration.

THE DIVISION OF RING PLUNDER.

The affidavits of JAMES H. INGERSOLL and ANDREW J. GARVEY, which we publish this morning, throw some new light on the methods adopted by TWEED and the thieving officials associated with him, to divide the money which they filched from the City Treasury. The story which they tell is more minute, connected, and comprehensive than any yet published. INGERSOLL'S deposition recalls the fact to which attention has been frequently directed in these columns, that the year 1867 marks the commencement of the system of fraud under which the prices on tradesmen's bills were "marked up" for the benefit of a Ring of Municipal officers. It should be remembered that the officers without whose signature no warrant could become an order for money upon the City or County Treasury were the Controller, Mayor, and Chamberlain—the latter being *ex officio* County Treasurer. In 1867, when INGERSOLL was led to understand that there was "a new programme; that people who supplied public offices of the City or County must pay for it," JOHN T. HOFFMAN was Mayor, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was Controller, and PETER B. SWEENY was Chamberlain. The auditing authority for County claims was the Board of Supervisors, and of that TWEED was President, being also Deputy Street Commissioner.

The first period of the peculations explained by INGERSOLL extends from Jan. 20, 1868, to Sept. 16 of the same year. During that time the plan of division was to "put up" bills for supplies thirty-five per cent., of which TWEED was to receive twenty-five per cent. and CONNOLLY ten per cent. Under this system at least three-quarters of a million of dollars was drawn from the Treasury. The warrants for this amount were signed by Mayor HOFFMAN, Controller CONNOLLY, and Chamberlain SWEENY. The beginning of a more elaborate system of fraud is rather curious. Certain laws were passed in 1868 giving the Controller authority to adjust and allow old claims against the City or County, and to pay these from the issue of bonds. INGERSOLL says that payments on account of these adjusted claims began on Sept. 16, 1868. In point of fact they began on Sept. 12 with a series of warrants paid to W. D. ROE & Co. and J. O. SEYMOUR. INGERSOLL'S own payments, however, began on the 16th. The new system then devised was that bills bearing old dates were to be manufactured, and that fifty-five per cent. of their amount was to be divided among the official Ring. TWEED was to get twenty-five, CONNOLLY twenty, and SWEENY ten per cent., leaving forty-five per cent. for INGERSOLL. As a number of these bills were entirely fictitious, INGERSOLL did not fare badly.

The question naturally arises why legislation which, according to TWEED, needed a good deal of money to secure, and which was passed with the well-understood intention of plundering the City, was allowed to remain unused between the Spring and the Fall of 1868. When TWEED is induced to open his mouth on this subject we may get a key to the mystery. What we know of the workings of this particular branch of fraud is sufficiently instructive. On Sept. 2, the Democratic Convention met at Albany and nominated, through the influence of Tammany Hall, JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor. On Sept. 8, Mayor HOFFMAN made at Buffalo his opening speech in the campaign. In the absence from the City of the Mayor, it became the duty of the President of the Board of Aldermen—at that time THOMAS J. COMAN—to perform the work of his office. When the Mayor's absence extended to three days the Acting Mayor could sign warrants and ordinances, and became, generally speaking, clothed with full executive powers. HOFFMAN left the City on the 7th of September, and by the 10th there were submitted for COMAN'S signature some thirty warrants, based on fraudulent accounts, to the amount of over a quarter of a million of dollars. All of these were for "County purposes," and chiefly for repairs on armories and drill rooms. On the 12th another batch of forty was signed by COMAN, most of them on account of "adjusted claims." On the 16th a still larger list was passed, nearly all in the names of INGERSOLL & Co., ROE & Co., and SEYMOUR & Co., and all payable out of the bonds issued on account of "adjusted claims." These three days' work of the industrious COMAN enabled the Ring to draw over a million of dollars from the City Treasury. This neat arrangement gave HOFFMAN time to stump the State, and enabled his backers in New-York to improve his absence by lining their own pockets, and supplying, in the nick of time, a good beginning for the campaign fund of 1868. Up to November, Mayor HOFFMAN'S frequent absence from the City was very effectually utilized. During the six weeks intervening between the opening of the "adjusted claims" mine and the date of the election, COMAN signed, in concert with CONNOLLY and SWEENY, warrants under this head, and based upon fraud, to the amount of another two millions of dollars.

During 1869 the system of fraud detailed by INGERSOLL and illustrated by GARVEY worked with remarkable ease and smoothness. The merely limited amount of stealing which could be practiced under specific appropriations in the annual tax levies was first improved on by the "Adjusted Claims" acts, under which millions could be obtained without the necessity of making the tax-payers feel the burden. The superior ease and secrecy of putting plunder down to the account of permanent debt were, doubtless, kept in view by the Ring when they secured the passage of the "Special Audit" clause in the County Tax-levy of 1870. They carefully avoided making the old claims which were to be manufactured under that legislation payable from long bonds. But having authorized the Controller to issue revenue bonds to pay for the bills "allowed" by the Board of Audit, they secured in due time, the passage of the law which enabled him to convert these revenue bonds payable from the taxes of the year into consolidated stock payable in 1901. INGERSOLL shows that previous to the passage of the County Tax-levy of 1870, the Ring had made their preparations for utilizing the fourth section of that act. Bills were to be made up so that thirty-five per cent. would suffice for the person who concocted them, and the remaining sixty-five per cent. was to be thus divided: TWEED, as usual, was to receive twenty-five, CONNOLLY twenty, SWEENY ten, WATSON five, and WOODWARD five per cent. The rest of the story is a tolerably familiar one, only the details are more minute and graphic than have yet been given to the public, and the share of the SWEENY family in the systematic frauds of the Board of Audit, as well as in previous swindles, is elucidated with a degree of clearness not yet attained. Whatever exception Mr. DUDLEY FIELD may take to the affidavits and their accompanying schedules as a bill of particulars, they are certainly precise enough to lead the public to expect the successful recovery of some of their stolen property.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As the negotiations now going on at Washington with the Indians seem to proceed upon the theory that a treaty may possibly be the fruit of them, it is worth while to call attention to the comparatively recent action of Congress in respect to Indian treaties. There had been a controversy for several years between the Senate and House over the right of the President and Senate to make treaties with the Indians, and thus practically to bind Congress to make the appropriations called for by such conventions, when, near the close of the last session of the Forty-first Congress, after a more than usually sharp contest between the two houses, the following provision was put into the Indian Appropriation bill for the then next fiscal year:

> "That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe."

The majority of the House of Representatives had held to the view contained in the above clause for several years, and so tenaciously that the Indian bill had been put in peril several times at previous sessions of Congress, as the Senate would not surrender the point. It had been urged frequently in debate that these treaties were usually much more in the interest of speculators and Indian agents than of either the Government or the Indians. It was also said that the Senate had usually ratified them without any careful examination of their provisions or understanding their merits; and it was asserted that less than a quorum, sometimes less than ten, of the members of the Senate had been present at their consideration. It was also urged that, fairly construed, the treaty-making power in the Constitution did not include treaties with Indian tribes; that the Constitution gave to Congress the power to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes," and also "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of the United States, and that the Indian treaties usually trespassed upon one or both of these powers. While, as a matter of authority, there was a good reply to the denial of power in the President and Senate to make treaties with the Indians, in the fact that the Supreme Court had recognized such treaties as valid, the objections to the expediency of that method of dealing with persons wholly within our own territory, and conceded to be so far within our jurisdiction as to be in fact subject to our authority, at last prevailed with the Senate, and the provision above recited was agreed to by that body without a division. As President GRANT signed the bill, thus making the provision a law, it is hardly likely that he will now attempt any negotiation in the form of a treaty with the Indians at Washington; and, indeed, it seems probable that the Sioux delegation are not themselves in a mood for a trade of any sort. All, in any event, that the President and Secretary of the Interior have power to do is to consider some basis of arrangement which, next Winter, may be submitted to Congress for its consideration.

In this state of affairs, the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution should be well considered. That declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." Indians are "persons born in the United States;" are they "subject to the jurisdiction thereof"? If they are, they are citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court spoke of them in one decision as "governed exclusively by the Government of the Union," and "under the control of Congress by necessity." One can hardly see what more is required to put them under the jurisdiction of the United States. The territory occupied by them is the territory of the United States; otherwise what business have Gen. CUSTER and Gen. SHERIDAN, and our surveying and exploring expeditions, to go over it with military escorts at pleasure? A murder committed in that territory by a white man would be punished by our courts; our Government would at once arrest an Indian who killed a white man, and punish him for it. Certainly the Indians are, to some extent, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but whether sufficiently so to bring them within the definition of citizenship in the fourteenth amendment remains for the courts to determine; and perhaps the court would say, if the case were presented, as it said in the slaughter-house cases from Louisiana, that the fourteenth amendment was especially made for the benefit of the negro, and not for the white man or the red man.

We notice that the President, in his talk with the Indians, told them bluntly that the white man must eventually have the free run, so to speak, of the territory of the United States. This may be a recognition of the inevitable, and probably is; but on any theory upon which we have been dealing with the Indians, it is indefensible. Every white man who goes upon their reservation is as much a trespasser as though he went on land owned by a private individual; and if the Government had always acted upon the theory that Indian reservations were as much to be respected by our people as the territory of Canada or Mexico, there would be far less trouble with these savage tribes. While we pretend to have treaties with them, we should maintain the stipulations we have entered into; at least we should do so until we are prepared to protect them, as we protect citizens, by the whole power of the General Government.

PLAYING WITH HUMAN LIFE.

There is such a wide difference between the systems of construction adopted in building a country church and a business structure in the city, that most people appear to think that no general principle can be applied to both classes. Heretofore, all the art of the architect has been applied to protect costly metropolitan edifices from fire. We have learned treatises on fire-proof material, means of egress, apparatus to be used in case of sudden alarm, and suitable devices to prevent the spreading of flames from block to block. How successful the application of all this wisdom to city building has been we may judge by looking at the list of New-York hotels, lately presented by our local Board of Underwriters as absolutely unsafe. Walls are thin, windows and skylights are unprotected against fire from without, floors and ceilings are easily combustible, mansards are fire-boxes, elevators are flues for the ready communication of flames from floor to floor, stairways are narrow and liable to be cut off, boilers are inside of buildings in rooms not fire-proof, and business houses are built so high that no stream of water could possibly be carried to the roof or upper floors. This is true of hundreds of large towns and cities in the United States. It applies to a great variety of buildings.

Furthermore, an official report shows that the local laws relating to the security of buildings against fire are very lax throughout the country. A canvass designed to ascertain how many American cities had laws relating to this subject which might be said to "approximate a standard of excellence," brought to light the striking fact that only seven cities could claim as much for their local legislation. These were New-York, Syracuse, Boston, Mobile, Springfield, Mass., Peoria, Ill., and Wilkesbarre, Penn. This City is included in this first class of well-protected communities, and our readers know how dangerous are scores of the larger and best-known of our business houses and hotels. Springfield, since that canvass was made, has been visited by a fire which destroyed half a million dollars' worth of property. Meanwhile, whatever may be the condition of fire laws in cities, towns and villages are left to go to destruction in their own way.

The church at Holyoke, burned last week, was a flimsy structure of pine. It was one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, with a gallery built around on three sides. The stairs and halls were four or five feet wide; the doors opened inward, and the interior was decorated with light drapery and illuminated with kerosene lamps. When the fire caught in the decorations, it took only twenty minutes to reduce the house to a pile of ashes and charcoal. The conditions necessary for a quick fire were all fulfilled, and the structure went out like a flash of fire in dry grass. No provision was made for emptying the church in a hurry, and more than seventy people were burned or trampled to death. It is not necessary to dwell on this horrible occurrence for the sake of pointing an obvious lesson. This, at least, was not one of those calamities which are out of the reach of human prevention. And it is morally certain that there are to-day numberless structures throughout the country, used for various purposes, which are just as dangerous as the Holyoke Church ever was, and from which we shall sooner or later hear a similar story of loss of life and human suffering.

The Fire Underwriters think that the remedy for such a state of things is to be found in appropriate legislation. It is idle to talk of plans for fire-proof buildings, we must suppose; such plans are discussed but scarcely ever adopted. It is clear that there ought to be some more stringent legislation compelling the adoption of ordinary means of safety. Repeated disasters in small towns and villages show that, in proportion to the density of population, life is possibly as insecure in the small churches, factories, and public halls as in the great crowded hotels and theatres of a city. Human life is exposed to great risks everywhere, but the experience of the few past years ought to teach us that the principles of construction generally in vogue throughout the United States are radically bad. We build in haste and repent at leisure. There is little attempt at fire-proof building, and it seems hopeless to urge anything worthy of that name upon our people. But the worst of the business is that, so far from attempting anything which may even pretend to be proof against fire, the commonest precautions are neglected. A Broadway hotel may be run up six or seven stories, crowned with a wooden mansard, and divided into labyrinths in which a guest might lose himself in daylight, while a village church is built of kindling-wood and tarred paper, and filled with people who are like rats in a trap. There certainly must be a cure for this enormous evil. We cannot afford to drift on, year after year, working in the same bad fashion, and wasting human life and increasing the sum of human misery.

HEALTH AND HOT WEATHER.

The Summer of 1875 has begun, and it is not impossible that the season may prove a very hot one. The long, cold Winter through which we have passed affords no conclusive evidence to the contrary. Many weather-wise individuals would say that it rendered protracted and extreme heat all the more probable. Whether this idea is or is not correct, there can be no question that extremes of temperature in one part of the year are frequently followed by opposite extremes in another part.

To the minds of many people, the idea of high temperature is almost inseparably connected with that of an insalubrious atmosphere. The expression "hot and unhealthy" when applied to climate is one which strikes most persons as a juxtaposition of adjectives which could scarcely by any possibility be inappropriate. On the other hand, the phrase "a cool and healthy climate" contains an assumption which the majority of people would never think of questioning. On the same principle, it is often taken for granted that the hot weather which we usually have here during a great part of the Summer is necessarily much less conducive to health than the weather of Winter or of Spring or Autumn.

So far as our own City is concerned, the idea we have just mentioned is certainly not without apparent foundation. The mortality here, when, for several days in succession the mercury in the middle of the day is among the nineties, and falls but a very little in the night, is unquestionably terrible. That a part of the usual sickness and death at such times is produced directly by the heat, is a fact which it would be absurd to deny. But a part, on the other hand, and generally much the greater part, is occasioned by circumstances which could in a great measure be obviated. A moment's reflection will, we think, convince any one that if there were no more care taken to guard against the dangers to health produced by cold than against those produced by heat, our mildest Winters would be incomparably more fatal than our most torrid Summers. The ordinary condition of our City in July and August is a Municipal invitation to pestilence, just as truly as walking down Broadway, with nothing on but a linen suit in a driving snow-storm, would, on the part of the eccentric individual thus appareled, constitute a most cordial invitation to pneumonia.

Every season of the year presents dangers to health peculiar to itself. A similar statement is also, to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, true of different climates and latitudes. If we compare any one distance from the equator with any other distance, we shall find, in all the latitudes inhabited by man, a surprising uniformity in health and longevity, except where the condition of the people in these respects is evidently affected by other circumstances than those of temperature. And so the degrees of health at different seasons are much more uniform than many persons suppose. This is true even in this City, notwithstanding all the influences to which we have alluded as unfavorable to health in Summer. If New-York were in a reasonably clean and wholesome condition during the whole of every Summer, and if our horrible tenement-house system were done away with, there is abundant evidence that in a series of years the average mortality here between the first of July and the middle of September would not very much exceed the average for the whole year.

The mistake of supposing high temperature to be in itself prejudicial to health is one which we cannot but regard as productive of some very injurious consequences. This is especially the case in respect to the health of little children. If a child is sick in hot weather, parents often look at the thermometer when a rigid inquiry into what he had been eating would be much more to the purpose. Children often die in Summer from taking into the stomach a quantity of unripe or partly decayed fruit or vegetables which would have killed them at any season. There are some families in which some of the rising generation are always sick in hot weather. There are others that are comparatively seldom troubled in this manner. This difference often, doubtless, proceeds from constitutional causes. But quite as often, we suspect, it is owing to the circumstance that proper care in reference to food is taken in one case and not in the other. A great many little ones, by the way, get sick in Summer, upon whom the heat would produce much less effect if their mothers had not secured the services of "*such* an excellent nurse," with whom they "can trust the dear little creatures at any time without the slightest anxiety." But whether owing to want of suitable care and judgment on the part of nurses or of parents themselves, it is very certain that the idea that hot weather is necessarily unhealthy causes a great many people to overlook the real influences which unfavorably affect the health of their children in Summer.

A FARMER'S COMPLAINT.

Farmers and residents in the country are once more beginning to bewail the existence of a grievance which comes back upon them with steady regularity every year. They do not exaggerate it in any degree, and yet we cannot say that they have much claim upon our sympathy. Throughout a circle of several miles' radius round New-York, the country is inflicted with a pestilence of tramps. The proportions to which this nuisance has grown, and the degree of annoyance which people suffer from its existence, can be but very inadequately understood except by the actual sufferers. The vicinity of New-York is not exceptional in this respect. It prevails more or less in the neighborhood of all our large cities, and even in remote country districts, particularly on the line of railroads.

A very large proportion of the idle and thriftless part of the population which betakes itself to the towns in the Winter, attracted thither by misdirected charity, spreads itself over the country as soon as the weather grows a little genial, and there becomes a curse to the farmer and a terror to his wife and family. The profession of the tramp is indolence. His great principle is to do no work, and, come what may, he adheres to it very strictly. No inducements that can be offered to him will cause him to earn an honest living, although it be but for a single day. He is not altogether averse to stealing when a good opportunity offers itself, but even that must not cost him much trouble. He lives by begging, and if we can judge from his manner and appearance, he is not quite devoid of some degree of pride in his calling. He is at war in a lazy kind of way with society, and rejoices at being able to prey upon it. Where he cannot have all he wants by solicitation, he uses threats; where he fails to excite commiseration, he tries the effect of fear. Isolated roadside houses are his delight. He can take these on his way without the trouble of a special walk to reach them, and if he can avoid the dinner hour, when men are apt to be about, he knows that he can generally gain his end by working on the feelings of the women. At night he betakes himself to the farmer's barn; and if he does not set it on fire before morning, the farmer owes him no thanks. We have no facts before us to prove the amount of mischief he does in this way, but from what we do know it is a very reasonable conjecture—indeed it is a very safe assertion to say—that if tramps had no existence fires would be very much less frequent throughout the country.

But while all this is true, we do not see why the farmers should appeal for public sympathy. They set forth their grievance and apply for general legislation. They are asking others to help them in a matter where they do not help themselves. General legislation is not absolutely needed, although we are quite willing to admit that vagrancy may very justly be dealt with by the law. Every village and every individual farmer has the remedy at hand. Tramps pursue their present calling simply because they find that it pays. So long as that is their experience, they will continue it. Withhold assistance from them, and they must turn to something else. If the farmers and people generally throughout the country would, by unanimous consent, refuse to accede to even the smallest of their demands, the nuisance would very speedily be removed. There is no charity in helping these people. It is not a question of charity at all. Within the last two weeks a woman called at a country house, and told a long tale of distress, the burden of which was about a sick child dying for want of food and warmth. She was supplied with fuel and food, and before she had gone a hundred yards from the house she had thrown both away into a ditch. She wanted money, to spend in all probability in whisky, but it was evident that she did not want a meal.

On some of the lines of railroad, travelers are often to be met with who are journeying on foot from one city to another. Out of New-York the lines into Pennsylvania are the most frequented in this way. Men who have failed to procure work in the City endeavor by the shortest route to try their luck in the mines of that region. It is a resource of many laboring men. For the most part they have no money whatever. They trust to their chances of getting a stray meal or two as they go along, of sleeping under the best shelter they can find at night, and of plodding away on foot till they reach their destination. Such people are deserving of assistance, and are invariably grateful for any little help that is given them. But they are readily distinguished from the professional tramp; at any rate, if any farmer is unable to distinguish them, he is a very fit subject to be imposed upon. In their case no harm can result from that little timely aid, which is also a piece of well-directed charity which we should be the last to discourage. But people in the country owe it to themselves to put a stop to professional beggars. They can do it if they will, and it is for that reason that, in our opinion, their cry for general legislative protection should, for the present at least, remain unheeded. Every village has full power to regulate its affairs in this respect; but where municipal action cannot be taken so as to be effective, individual residents can make laws for the guidance of their own households, and if they would only do this, they would not have to wait long without reaping the benefit.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Benefit performances once more demand notice. This afternoon Mr. Tillotson, Treasurer of Booth's, is to profit by an exceedingly attractive representation at that theatre. "Black-Eyed Susan," with Mr. Rignold; one act of "Camille," with Miss Morris and Mr. Thorne, and divers other strong features, mark the programme of this affair. At the Lyceum Theatre this evening is set apart for the benefit of the doorkeeper, Mr. Robert Finan, and the attaches of the place. Miss Soldene and her associates are then to sing "Madame Angot," and the single recital of that tuneful work will no doubt attract a large audience. At the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, Mr. Hunter, the Treasurer, is to benefit by Friday's entertainment.... The sale of seats for the performance in aid of the Central Dispensary was so brisk yesterday, that it was declared not impossible that a supplementary matinée, intended to help the same cause, would be given.... On and after to-day Gilmore's Concert Garden will be thrown open to the public every afternoon (Saturdays excepted, when regular matinées are to take place,) at half-price. No music will be supplied, but it is believed that the curiosity to visit the establishment will suffice to attract far a time, at any rate.

THE NEW LONDON OPERA-HOUSE.

The *Architect* says: "The promoters of the scheme for the erection of the new opera-house on the Thames Embankment, having provisionally selected (out of a number sent in competition) the designs of two architects, Mr. C. J. Phipps, F. S. A., and Mr. F. H. Fowler, as being the best, have now agreed to accept the plans of Mr. Fowler. On Wednesday Mr. Webster, who has undertaken the contract, entered upon the plot which adjoins the St. Stephen's Club, and the exact site upon which the structure will be erected was staked out. The land which Mr. Mapleson has secured has a frontage to the embankment of 200 feet, and extends 300 feet in depth to the northern boundary at Cannon row. The site for the building and approach s thus covers a ground area of 60,000 superficial feet, or nearly an acre and a half in extent. There will be a space in front of the principal elevation to the embankment of about thirty feet in depth, which will not only have the effect of displaying the façade to advantage, but will also serve as an approach and carriage drive. In addition to the main embankment frontage there will also be two other striking elevations—one on the south-west side and the other on the north-east side—with a street and carriage way, extending from the embankment to Cannon-row, upward of thirty feet in width. The carriage drive on the south-west side will open out direct communication with the embankment from Parliament street, along the street facing Whitehall Club and intersecting Cannon row, where it is understood will be the stage entrance. Preliminary to laying in the foundations the whole of the ground from the line of the embankment frontage to a short distance from the rear of the intended building at Cannon row, and in width about 140 feet, is to be excavated to a considerable depth from the embankment level, in order to form a spacious basement; and this portion of the work was begun on Thursday. A numerous body of workmen are employed by the contractor in the excavations now in progress; and it is estimated that 20,000 cubic feet of earthwork will have to be removed before the work of putting in the foundations can be commenced. The basement will have a concrete floor several feet in thickness. The construction of the foundations will be carried on with the greatest activity, so as admit of the superstructure being commenced as early as possible; and it is expected that the building will be completed and ready for opening by the commencement of the opera season next year."

FRANCE.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 2.—The Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier was yesterday re-elected President of the National Assembly.

The Vice Presidents and Secretaries were also re-elected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 2.—Immense numbers of persons continue to attend the meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Many are driven away from the doors for want of room to accommodate them. At noon to-day a meeting for thanksgiving for the results of the meetings held in the Opera-house took place.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

LONDON, June 2.—A mass meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day to express sympathy for the cabinet-makers who have just been released from imprisonment. They were sentenced for accosting comrades on the way to work, and endeavoring to induce them to join in a strike. It is estimated that 80,000 people took part in the demonstration. Resolutions were adopted declaring the sentence a gross violation of personal rights. The speakers denounced laws made in the interest of a privileged class.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER.

LONDON, June 2.—The German Government announces that it reserves the right of holding an inquiry on the loss of the steamer Schiller, in addition to the one now in progress at Greenwich.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, June 2.—The bark Athena, from Bremen, for New-York, before reported in collision with a steamer, was but slightly damaged.

The ship Charles H. Oulton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Fayal on the 14th of May, leaky.

RUSSIA.

TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—The International Telegraphic Conference was opened here to-day. The Czar gives a banquet to the delegates to-morrow.

PORTUGAL.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

LISBON, June 2.—The United States man-of-war Juniata has arrived in the Tagus, and the Alaska, which has been here for several days, has sailed.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—DECREASE OF CRIME.

HAVANA, June 2.—The official resumé of the events of the war for the past two weeks says reports have been received that the insurgent Gen Maximo Gomez has at last retired beyond the Trocha. Many persons living within the enemy's lines have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities for pardon. The troops have captured the rebel Captain, Manuel Sayas, who has made important revelations to Gen. Ampuda. In an engagement in the Munajunabo Mountains twelve rebels were killed. The Spanish loss was only one volunteer wounded. The insurgents have killed two gendarmes at Vicieute Ruiz. Other official reports mention no incidents of importance.

The Government is now paying off the Army for April in gold. The £100,000 borrowed by Captain General Valmaseda of the Spanish Bank has been returned.

Crimes against persons and property, which were recently of daily occurrence in Havana, have decreased notably within the past week. The stringent measures for public protection adopted by the city authorities have proved effective.

THE SCHOONER MARY COLTON—A STORY OF THE SEA.

HAVANA, June 2.—The mystery surrounding the arrest of the three sailors who arrived in a small boat at Punta de Cartas, on the 24th ult. has been explained. It appears that the Schooner Mary Colton left New-York in March last for San Andres, Colombia. She had an assorted cargo, which proved to be unsalable, and the Captain was directed to take the vessel back to New-York. This he refused to do, whereupon the consignees appointed a new Captain named Gunper, and the Colton sailed for New-York about the middle of May, having on board, besides the Captain, three seamen, a boatswain, a cook, and one passenger. Shortly after leaving, Gunper, fearful of getting lost, desired to bring the vessel back to port, but to this course the crew would not consent. He then took one of the small boats, and, with the cook and passenger, returned to San Andres, the Colton proceeding on her voyage. Upon reaching the San Felipe Keys, and when within eighteen miles of Punta de Cartas the three sailors refused to proceed any further with the boatswain, whom they declared to be no navigator, and, taking the remaining boat, landed at Punta de Cartas. The boatswain was taken off several days after by a fishing smack, and the abandoned schooner was taken charge of by a Government vessel. The three sailors are still detained at Pinar del Rio.

FREEMASONS' DAY.

THE TEMPLE DEDICATED.

Continued from Second Page.

Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York and of the brethren owing it fealty and allegiance, I declare this new Masonic Hall dedicated.

The same formula was repeated at the station of the Senior Grand Warden in the West and at the station of the Grand Master in the East, after which the full Grand Honors were given. An ode was then sung, after which the Grand Stewards covered the Ark, and the services were brought to a conclusion by the singing of the Doxology. A benediction was then pronounced by the Grand Chaplain, and the audience dispersed.

The Police arrangements at the Temple were in charge of Capt. H. V. Steers and Sergt. Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and these officers were commended for the discretion displayed by them in preserving order during the entire proceedings.

UNVEILING OF THE COMMEMORATIVE TABLET.

During the progress of the dedication ceremonies the tablet commemorative of the building of the temple was unveiled. It consists of a large slab of black marble let into the exterior of the western wall of the Grand Lodge room, and is on the right of the main staircase ascending from Twenty-third street. On this tablet, in deeply-cut letters, heavily gilded, appear the following inscriptions:

The Corner-stone
of this
Masonic Temple
was laid
June 8, A. L. 5870, A. D. 1870,
by the
M. W. James Gibson, Grand Master,
assisted by
John H. Anthon, D. G. M.; Christ. G. Fox, S. G. W.; Edmund L. Judson, J. G. W.; John W. Simons, G. Treasurer; James M. Austin, G. Secretary.
And
the edifice was
Dedicated
June 2, A. L. 5875, A. D. 1875.
By the
M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master,
Assisted by
James W. Husted, D. G. M., Jesse B. Anthony, S. G. W., Levi M. Gano, J. G. W., John W. Simons, G. Treas., James M. Austin, G. Sec'y.
Building Committee.
John J. Crane. Charles Roome,
John T. Conover, Charles D. Brown,
Zachariah Dederick.
Architect.
Napoleon Le Brun.

DECORATIONS OF THE TEMPLE.

THE EXTERIOR TRIMMED WITH AMERICAN FLAGS—THE VESTIBULE DRAPED WITH NATIONAL AND MASONIC EMBLEMS—FLORAL DECORATIONS IN THE LODGE ROOM.

The decorations of the Temple, though simple, were well chosen and most artistically designed and executed. The only decoration on the outside of the building, apart from the United States banner floating from the flag-staff surmounting the dome, and the flag of the State of New-York, depending from one of the upper windows, was over the main entrance, on West Twenty-third street. It consisted of a drapery composed of American flags, from which depended a broad blue silk ribbon, bearing in golden letters the universal motto of the Masonic fraternity, "*Sit Lux et Lux Fuit.*" The interior decorations were confined to the vestibule on the first floor. The inner gate of the Temple, facing the grand staircase, was draped with a superb silken national flag; suspended at either side were lambrequins of purple, trimmed with heavy bullion fringe. In the centre appeared a purple shield, bearing the square and compass and symbolic letter "G" in gold, surmounted by a splendid stuffed specimen of the American eagle. Silken streamers of red, white, and blue radiated from the eagle's bill to the doorways at either side of the vestibule. The window facing the gallery immediately over the main entrance was heavily draped in purple and gold, relieved by the Stars and Stripes, tastefully arranged, and surrounded by a stuffed eagle, forming, as over the gate, the centre of a cluster of streamers, extending at either side to the door of the Grand Master's Room, and southern entrance to the Grand Lodge Room. The entrances to the Grand Lodge and other rooms were all draped with purple and gold, and the Stars and Stripes, to match the gateway and window. The only decorations in the Grand Lodge Room, in which the dedication services were performed, were floral. On each end of the dais at the east end of the hall appeared a pillar composed of ivy leaves, around which were entwined calla lilies and orange flowers. These two pillars were intended to represent the famous bronze columns set up at the entrance to the porch of King Solomon's Temple, and denominated Jachin and Boaz. On the base of the column representing Jachin was the letter J in violets on a ground of white flowers, and on the base of the corresponding column, representing Boaz, appeared the letter B, also in violets. The columns were surmounted by spherical bodies, representing the celestial and terrestrial globes, and formed of violets and smilax. In the centre of the dais rested an immense bank of rare flowers in the shape of a bee-hive, an emblem of industry well known to the craft. On one side of this bee-hive was placed an hour-glass, fully four feet in height, and formed of flowers. On the other side was a representation of the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid, which, like the hour-glass, is an expressive Masonic symbol. The only other decoration in the Hall was the beautiful banner of the Grand Lodge, which was suspended near the Grand Master's Throne.

HOSPITALITY OF HOME LODGES.

RECEPTIONS GIVEN TO GUESTS BY VARIOUS COMMANDERIES AND LODGES.

St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 4, of Philadelphia, who had their head-quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will leave for home to-day at 12:30. Eighty-seven members came on to take part in the dedication ceremonies, and were received by Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of this City, who entertained them with a magnificent banquet in the banqueting hall of the Temple on Tuesday night, and with a luncheon at the same place after the parade yesterday.

Detroit Commandery, Sir J. E. Saxton, E. C., who have rooms at the Grand Central Hotel, turned out about sixty Knights in line yesterday. They will visit the new Temple in a body this morning at 9 o'clock by special invitation of Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne. On Saturday evening they will start for home by the Erie Railway, via Niagara Falls, at which place they will remain until Sunday night, when they will continue their journey.

Lodge No. 2, of Philadelphia, Thomas Ayres, Master, and Col. Ramborger, Secretary, which was represented by eighty members at the dedication, were the guests of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of New-York, and were entertained by them at the Metropolitan Hotel. They will leave for Philadelphia to-day.

Portsmouth Commandery, No. 5, of Portsmouth, Va., Sir James G. Bain, E. C., of which thirty members were present yesterday, were the guests of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, of this City, who received them on their arrival and escorted them to their quarters at the Continental Hotel, and yesterday afternoon gave them a banquet at Odd Fellows' Hall after the ceremonies at the Temple. In the evening they were entertained at the hotel by a delegation of Morton Commandery, No. 4, also of this City. This commandery will leave for the South on the Norfolk steamer this evening.

Maryland Commandery, Sir H. L. Emmonds E. C.; Sir J. E. Kriess, P. C., and Sir F. J. E. Gorgas, P. C., numbering 100 Knights; Baltimore Commandery, Sir J. H. Weber, E. C.; Sir W. H. Adrian, P. C. and Grand Commander of the State of Maryland; Sir J. H. Marston, P. C. and Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of the State of Maryland, with fifty Knights; Crusade Commander, No. 5, of Baltimore, Sir James H. Ives, E. C., and Sir C. W. Hatter, P. C., with 18 Knights; the Monumental Commandery, No. 3, of Baltimore, Sir Charles F. Cisco, E. C., Sir F. Lincoln, P. C., and Sir H. L. Bump, P. C., with 60 Knights; and Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington City, Sir F. M. Marshal, E. C., Sir F. Daniels, Generalissimo, and Captain General W. Shaw, 100 Knights, were all quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They were the guests of the Manhattan Commandery of this City, and were entertained by them at a grand banquet at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon. They will leave for their respective homes this evening on the mail train.

The Morton Commandery, No. 4, of this City, gave a grand banquet yesterday afternoon, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at which more than 600 guests were entertained. Among them were the Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, numbering over 205, including the band; the Grice Commandery, No. 16, of Norfolk, Va., Sir John L. Roper, E. C.; the Cœur de Lion Commandery, of New-Brunswick, N. J., forty-five in number; the St. Omer Commandery, of Paterson, N. J., thirty-five Knights; the Hugh de Payen Commandery, of Jersey City, sixty Knights present; the Berkshire Commandery, of Massachusetts, twenty Knights, and the officers of the Utica Commandery, with a delegation of its members. The affair was enjoyable, and after a bountiful repast toasts and speeches became the order of the day, and were kept up until a late hour.

The banquet of the Manhattan Commandery, given at Tammany Hall, yesterday afternoon, was also a brilliant success. Among the guests were the Maryland Commandery, of Baltimore, the Monumental, No. 3, the Baltimore, and the Crusade, No. 5, Commanderies of the same city; the Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., and the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York. All were pleased with the entertainment, and after the removal of the cloth many of the guests took advantage of the opportunity to express their sentiments in regard to the kindness and hospitality that had been shown them. A pleasant feature noticed in all the festivities was the exchanging and presentation of badges among the organizations, so that toward the close of the evening many Knights were seen decorated with as many as six or seven badges, representing the same number of different Commanderies.

The Columbian Commandery, No. 1, of this City, entertained Damascus Commandery, No. 1, at a grand banquet yesterday afternoon, at No. 52 University place.

York Commandery, No. 55, Sir Martin Cantlon, Eminent Commander, entertained their special guests, the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-Jersey, and St. John's Commandery, No. 9, of Elizabeth, N. J., last evening, with a banquet at Turn Hall, in Fourth street, near Second avenue. Eminent Commander Cantlon welcomed the visiting Knights in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, after which the several grand and subordinate bodies were toasted and responses made by R. E. Sir Knight W. H. McIlhaney, of New-Jersey; T. H. Anderson, Grand Captain General of New-Jersey, the Eminent Commander of St. John's, of New-Jersey; and Sir Knights John Hardy, Sheriff Reinhardt, of New-Jersey, and others. Immediately after the close of the banquet the visitors were escorted to the Erie Railway depot, from which they began their homeward journey.

Washington Lodge, No. 285, held a festival communication last night at their hall, No. 289 Bleecker street, on which occasion the original apron and scarf worn by Gen. Washington was worn by the presiding officer. A large number of visiting brethren were present.

THE GRAND BANQUET.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES AT IRVING HALL—THE GRAND MASTER PRESIDES—ADDRESSES BY HON. JAMES W. HUSTED, JOHN W. SIMONS, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, RICHARD VAUX, AND OTHERS.

The grand masonic banquet at Irving Hall was the chief feature of the evening celebrations, and a strong representation of the Grand Lodge of this State and leading delegations from other States and from Canada were in attendance. Under the supervision of Delmonico the arrangements in every detail were of the most complete character, and the general decorations of the hall were in keeping with the nature of the celebration. The main table was appropriately decorated with Masonic emblems, surmounted by a life-size photograph of Washington in full regalia. A magnificent contribution of flowers, the gift of lady friends of the craft, were placed upon the main table, and the bunting suspended from the sides and roof of the hall was also intertwined with flowers and evergreen. A Masonic band performed at intervals during the evening.

Most Worshipful Ellwood E. Thorne presided, and among the prominent members of the craft in attendance were Deputy Grand Master James W. Husted, Postmaster James, Rev. James B. Murray, Grand Chaplain Grand Chapter; M. W. J. W. Simons, R. W. Jessie B. Anthony; M. W. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia; Hon. John T. Hoffman, M. W. Serino D. Nicholson, M. W. Isaac Phillips, Rev. J. G. Webster, Grand Chaplain, M. W. James H Nicholson, M. W. Clinton F. Page, P. G. M., R. W. Justice P. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden, John L. Lewis, M. W. William A. Pembroke, G. M., of New-Jersey; Rt. W. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, and R. W. John G. Webster; Col. J. W. Laurie, G. M. Nova Scotia; William wallace Lee, G. M. Connecticut; M. W. James Dunbar, Queen's Counsel, G. M. Quebec; M. W. and Hon. J. H. Rabote; M. W. Joseph P. Evans, P. G. M. New-York; William Silas Whitehead, G. M. New-Jersey; Erastus Brooks, Congressman Holmes, N. Odell, Jerome Buck, F. N. Gedney, ex-Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, William H. Stiner, Excise Commissioner; John N. Lewis, of Connecticut; John D. Cauldwell, of Massachusetts.

In calling the meeting to order the Chairman gave the first toast of the evening, "Our Country—Like our Fraternity—It has a place men of every clime, condition, and opinion." The sentiment was received with cheers, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

THE TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

Mr. John W. Simons responded to the toast of "The day we celebrate—an event in Masonry and the culmination of a great work." He began by alluding to the history of Masonry in this country and the grand triumph it had achieved in this State over prejudice and misrepresentation. The new Temple was the symbol of this triumph, and wherever Masonry was known, and it was co-extensive with the habitable globe—in Bombay and in Australia, in Europe and Asia—the news of this day's solemn dedication of this splendid home of the craft would fill the hearts of the brethren with rejoicing. He closed by saying that the Masons of New-York did not to-day celebrate so much the dedication of the Temple as that in its erection and completion they had demonstrated that God was on their side, and He being with them, the gates of hell should not prevail against them.

The third toast proposed was "The Grand Lodge of New-York, our Masonic 'Alma Mater.' In this complete Temple she greets her peers, and we retemper our zeal for the endowment of the asylum." Right Worshipful Jesse B. Anthony responded. Among other things he said;

To-day, this Grand Lodge is the cynosure of all eyes—not only for the brave and gallant battle which she has fought in the interest of Freemasonry—not only because she has defended the institution—not only because she has conferred upon mankind greater blessings than any other institutions—save that of the Christian religion—but because having proved her faith by her works, she has this day solemnly pledged her sustenance and her wealth to the erection and endowment of an asylum which bespeaks for the future a sanctuary and home for the worthy and the distressed, for the widow and for the orphan. To-day has this Grand Lodge, by its demonstration, proved to the citizens of this City that there is a power and strength contained in our Grand Lodge, in its membership of some 80,000, which will in the future present a page far exceeding anything of the past. Not even the attempt of our opponents to raise the dead body of "Morgan," and through the medium of that story of political use bring back his ghost as a phantom of the hallucination of the past, can do away with the effect of the inherent strength of our Grand Body, as so grandly exemplified to-day. This is a day of enthusiasm, where heart beats responsive to heart, hand impulsively clasps hand, and each unites in congratulation at the completion of the Temple in which she is proud to greet her peers.

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, responded to the toast of "Our Guests—Welcome, Thrice Welcome." After humorously referring to the relation of the jurisdiction of the Keystone State over the craft, he said that hospitality was not a virtue unknown to the profane world. The Greeks had their first stone, the Romans their *hospitia*, and the Arabs their salt. But hospitality in a Masonic sense had no parallel among men. There was a good deal said also in the profane world about the brotherhood of man. But the brotherhood of man had no part in the Masonic understanding. They construed the brotherhood of man to mean the fraternity of cognate races, and when cognate races met in the Masonic organization it was neither the salt of the Arab, nor the stone of the Greek, nor the *hospitia* of the Latin, nor the hospitality of our own race that described the essential and peculiarly and distinctively Masonic hospitality. In their organization guests were received from every clime, from every grand lodge, from every grand jurisdiction, whether it was under the burning sun, or whether it was from the north pole. It mattered not where the stranger came from, if he could assure them, when he came, that he belonged to the race that governed the world, and belonged to the brotherhood that governed the race, they took him by the hand and said, "Welcome to our table."

ADDRESS OF GEN. HUSTED.

The sentiment to which I am called upon to respond has fallen to me by one of those unlucky accidents which will happen even on the most auspicious occasions. I had hoped and expected that our honored Chief Magistrate, his Excellency the Governor, would in person have described the glories, the power, and the grandeur of the Commonwealth, but the obligations imposed on him by our new Constitution made his absence from official duties an absolute impossibility, and it has therefore fallen to my lot, at his request, to apologize for his enforced absence, to bear his congratulations and regrets to the fraternity, and to represent him on this occasion. Lacking his great experience, his acknowledged ability, and the power of his eloquence, I have, I confess, assumed a weighty and a dangerous responsibility. The history of the Empire State is the history of the nation. Throughout the length and breadth of our great land the citizen of the Union, while pledging his allegiance, firstly, to the Republic, and, secondly, to his own Commonwealth, pays his alternative devotion always to New-York. She belongs not to herself. She belongs not to us. She is now, as she has ever been, the asylum for the poor and the oppressed of every nation and of every clime. Here, on the shores of her Metropolis, the foreigner and the stranger seeking a land of liberty first press the soil of the home of freedom. Here her boundless and unnumbered charities extend the hand of welcome to the wayworn, the desolate, and the needy. From here, as a radiating point, the emigrant and the tourist take up their line of march to the prairies of the West, the savannas of the South, and the golden shores of the Pacific. She is the pivotal centre, as she is an integral part, of the great brotherhood of States. What she has wrought in the shock of battle and amid the stern and terrible realities of war, what she has achieved in the gentle days of peace, stand forth pre-eminently among the written as among the unwritten records of the age. To be ignorant, to be unmindful of her grand achievements in any, nay, in every walk of life, is to ignore the history of the nation and the onward march of progress and of time. On her altar poesy has laid her choicest offerings. At her shrine science has offered up the results of her grandest investigations. Into her lap art has poured her richest treasures. Aspiring to reach the standard that her motto, "Excelsior" embodies, genius in its every form has rendered to her his devotion and his homage. To all she has extended the hand of welcome and the word of hope and cheer. To science she has given a Fulton and a Morse; to art, a Palmer, a Bierstadt, and a Church; to poetry and song, a Bryant, a Morris, and a Street; to the church, a Beecher, a Chapin, and a Nott; to the Bench, a Livingston, a Walworth, and a Jay; in the press a Greeley, a Raymond, a Bennett, and a Weed; in the Bar a Hoffman, a Spencer, an O'Conor, and an Evarts; in the forum a Seward, a Marcy, and a Wright; in romance an Irving, a Paulding, and a Cooper; in the world a Hamilton, a Clinton, and a Kent.

It is true that not all "to the manner born," but all "nourished by her indulgence," have alike recognized her as their patron, and, winning their proudest triumphs under her protecting ægis, have claimed their trophies in her name. Nay, even from a warlike point of view, she stands unrivaled and pre-eminent. Within her borders has been educated and trained every great soldier of the Republic. On the banks of her noble Hudson a Grant, a Sherman, and a Sheridan, a McClellan, a Burnside, and a Hooker—yes, a Lee, a Jackson, a Johnston, and a Beauregard, learned the first lessons of military discipline, and within her precincts acquired the rudiments of that education which in after years enabled them to display those qualities of genius, tactical and strategic, and that brilliancy in administration that have won plaudits of the military world. But New-York has done more than develop artists, statesmen, scholars, journalists, jurists, or soldiers. She led the van, and was the originator, as she has since ever been the active agent, in the development of the internal commerce of the Republic, and, as she was before the completion of the grand chain that binds the Eastern to the Western ocean, the business centre of the Union, she is to-day, since the achievement of that great work in this her imperial City, the emporium of the world. But it is not in the busy walks of life, nor yet in the culture of the military, the civic, the literary, the scientific, or the esthetic arts that she has won the laurel wreath. No! Her Masonic achievements have added another and a brighter jewel to her crown. She has fought the good fight—fought it manfully, fought it honorably, fought it successfully. She has put to shame the cavil of the carping critic, has silenced forever the howlings of a superstitious, if not jesuitical priesthood, and has torn off the mask from the canting hypocrite, and the time-serving, pretentious, and self-seeking demagogue. Here was fought the first battle of anti-Masonry. Here was waged the desperate struggle between universal benevolence and selfish ambition; and true virtue in her purity, and truth in her might prevailed. How after years of fearful struggle, of anxiety, and of doubt, that victory was won which compelled a recognition throughout the length and breadth of her area not only, but throughout the universe, of the benefits and blessings conferred by Freemasonry upon mankind. When the smoke of that great conflict cleared away the spirits of delusion fled forever, and Masonry, phœnix-like, sprang forth from her own ashes into a grander newness of life. What has been the result? With pride and joy she to-day inscribes on her escutcheon a muster-roll of 100,000 Masons, heirs of her inheritance, her bulwark, and her defense. To-day, in a spirit of gratitude and filial devotion, in her home, and under her auspices, we consecrate to the protection of her worthy and distressed, her widows and her orphans, an asylum and a home. To-day we place under her watchful care and guidance this great undertaking, which she has solemnly pledged us shall be forever sacred against the approach of the publican and the tax-gatherer. Why, then, should we not hail the Empire State? Why should we not as Masons rejoice in her greatness, her wealth, her advancing prosperity? We do so rejoice, and to her hands, with every confidence and every trust, we commit not only our material interests, but, what is of far greater moment, we commit the future of this glorious work which we have inaugurated to-day.

CLOSING TOASTS.

Hon. John T. Hoffman responded to the toast of "New-York, the Metropolis of America; her brightest jewel is her well-earned fame for deeds of evolence."

The other toasts were: "Freemasonry. Each brother a link in the chain of fraternal affection that encircles the globe." Responded to by Rev. James Byron Murray, Grand Chaplain, Grand Chapter.

"Woman—the guardian of our homes in all the relations of life. She commands our devotion." Responded by M. W. Sereno D. Nicholson.

"The founders of the Hall and Asylum Fund. Let their memory and that of their departed colaborers be cherished with reverence." Responded to by M. W. Isaac Phillips.

The festivities terminated shortly after midnight.

BROOKLYN FREEMASONS.

ASSEMBLING OF THE VARIOUS LODGES IN THE MORNING—THE MARCH TO THE FERRIES—RECEPTIONS AND BANQUETS GIVEN TO GUESTS IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

The various lodges composing the Third Masonic District, located in Brooklyn, R. W. Henry S. Knapp, District Deputy Grand Master, assembled at 7 o'clock A. M. at their lodge-rooms, and thence proceeded to the rendezvous appointed for them, on Clinton street, near Atlantic avenue. Clinton Commandery, No. 14, of Brooklyn, and their guests, Salem Town Commanderys, of Auburn, acted as escort to the foot of Atlantic street, where they took a special boat in order to reach their proper position in the Third Division. They were preceded by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band and a drum corps of ten drums. The lodges fell into line in the following order, and were represented by the number of members indicated in the appended list: Covenant Lodge, U. D., 56 members; Sanctorum, No. 747, 44 members; Ezel, No. 732, 28 members; Adytum, No. 640, 25 members; Crystal Wave, No. 638, 55 members; Cosmopolitan, No. 585, 75 members; Bedford, No. 574, 25 members; Greenwood, No. 569, 80 members; Nassau, No. 536, 71 members; Zeredatha, No. 483, 155 members; Delta, No. 451, 71 members; Commonwealth, No. 409, 225 members; Long Island, No. 382, 122 members; Central, No. 361, 44 members; Star of Bethlehem, No. 322, 50 members; Lexington, No. 310, 50 members; Brooklyn, No. 288, 50 members; Joppa, No. 201, 102 members; Anglo-Saxon, No. 137, 30 members; Hohenlinden, No. 56, 125 members; Fortitude, No. 19, 130 members. Apollo Lodge, No. 386, of Philadelphia, Penn., the guest of Hohenlinden, had 58 members in line. In all there were twenty-two lodges and 1,613 members in this division of the line.

The procession moved at 7:45 o'clock and proceeded to the foot of Atlantic street, where the ferry-boat Monticello, which the Union Ferry Company had generously placed at the disposal of the Masons of the Third District, was awaiting them. On this they embarked and were conveyed to the foot of Christopher street, New-York. On the passage thither the Monticello was saluted by every steam vessel which she met or passed, and she responded with the usual pilot's salute of three whistles. A United States frigate was anchored off the Battery, with the Stars and Stripes flying. That was also duly saluted, the band on board the Monticello playing "Hail Columbia." Upon arriving at the foot of Christopher street the lodges disembarked, were formed in their proper order, and then proceeded to Tenth street, and across it to Fifth avenue, where they fell in line into their appointed position in the grand procession, forming the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Divisions. They were thus absorbed in the multitude of their brethren, and lost their identity as an independent feature of the parade until the end of the route was reached, when they were again detached from the main body. They then marched to the foot of West Twenty-third street and were there dismissed.

The Second Masonic District, comprising the lodges in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, of which R. W. Horace Sawtelle is Deputy Grand Master, formed the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Divisions in the grand procession. They met on Bedford avenue at 7 o'clock, the right resting on Division street, from whence it proceeded to the foot of Grand street, Eastern District, and proceeded to New-York by the Houston Street Ferry on a boat chartered for the occasion. About 1,500 persons were in line, representing the following lodges: Cosmopolitan, No. 585; Herder, No. 698; Island City, No. 586; Greenpoint, No. 403; Sewanhaka, No. 678; Yew Tree, No. 461; Tyrian, No. 618; Manual, No. 636; Euclid, No. 656; Tuscan, No. 704; Hillgrove, No. 540; Clinton, No. 453; Altmans, No. 446; Cassia, No. 445; Star of Hope, No. 430; Corner-stone, No. 367; Progressive, No. 354; Baltic, No. 284; Hyatt, No. 285; and Marsh, No. 188. The procession was escorted to New-York by De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar, preceded by the Forty-seventh Regiment Band. St. Elmo Commandery No. 57, Knights Templar, of Greenpoint, proceeded direct to New-York and assumed its proper position in line.

Clinton Commandery No. 14, of Brooklyn, entertained as special guests Salem Town Commandery No. 14, of Auburn, N. Y. At 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening they met their guests at the Erie Railway Depot at the foot of Chambers street, and escorted them to their hall in Phœnix building, on Court street, Brooklyn, where a banquet was partaken of, after which they conducted them to their quarters at the Mansion House, on Hicks street. After the parade yesterday they returned to the Mansion House, partook of lunch, and proceeded to the Prospect Park Fair Grounds to witness the racing there. From there they went to Coney Island, and, returning to the Prospect Park Club-house for dinner at 5 o'clock, and to the Mansion House for supper at 10. They will return to Auburn to-day.

Apollo Lodge, of Philadelphia, were the especial guests of Hohenlinden Lodge, of Brooklyn, with headquarters at the Pierrepont House, on Hicks street. They were entertained at a banquet at Dieter's, on Montague street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They leave for home this evening.

Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, of Brooklyn, partook of a banquet last evening at Samuell's Assembly Rooms, Washington street, at which a large number of their friends were present.

Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, of Brooklyn, embarked on board the steamer Wyoming immediately after the close of the parade for a sail up the Hudson.

Among the other commanderies entertained in Brooklyn were Temple Commandery No. 2, of Albany; Palestine Commandery, of New-London, Conn.; Damascus Commandery, of Newark, N. J.; the Grand Commandery of Louisiana; Monroe and Cyrene, Commanderies, of Rochester, N. Y.; St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia; Westchester Commandery, of Sing Sing; St. John's Commandery, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Great Bend Commandery, of Pennsylvania; Clark Commandery, of Waterbury, Conn.; Delaware, Hudson River, De Soto, and Washington Commanderies, of this State; the Berkshire Commandery, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Philadelphia Commandery No. 2 of Philadelphia, Penn.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the various lodges who had come from different parts of the State, and from other States of the Union, to participate in the ceremonies, were entertained in various ways by the New-York lodges. There was no regular programme arranged for these entertainments. In some instances a collation was served at the lodges to the invited guests as soon as the procession broke up, and in others excursions were organized to afford the visitors from distant parts of the country an opportunity of seeing the beautiful scenery along the Hudson, the Sound, and other objects of interest in the vicinity of New-York. The members of the New-York and Brooklyn lodges who did not join in these entertainments, returned home after visiting the Temple, which was thrown open to all at the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies. Besides the members of the masonic fraternity, several thousands of citizens visited the new building. Up to 7 P. M. a continuous stream of visitors kept pouring into the spacious halls to inspect the various apartments in which the brethren of the mystic tie are henceforward to perform their secret rites. Those who could not obtain admission up to the time the doors were closed were informed that they could see the building to-day.

Hon. Thurlow Weed visited the new Masonic Temple yesterday, and shook hands cordially with a number of leading members of the order, and was warmly congratulated by them on his apparent good health.

In passing Lincoln's statue Detroit Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., paid a graceful tribute to the great Mason's memory by saluting it with their swords. The movement was executed with such grace and precision as to call forth loud and prolonged plaudits from the spectators.

About 10 o'clock last night, Philadelphia Commandery and its band, under the escort of Sir William L. Gardner and a delegation of Morton Commandery, of this City, visited and serenaded the several newspaper offices.

At 9 o'clock last evening, Past Grand Sire J. H. Schultz was serenaded by the Manhattan Commandery at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Baltimore, the Monumental, the Maryland, and the Columbia Commanderies, were last evening escorted to the depot, from the St. Nicholas Hotel, by the Manhattan Commandery.

THE GRAND LODGE IN SESSION.

A brief session of the Grand Lodge was held at the temple yesterday at 7:30 A. M. Grand Master Thorne presided. The only business of importance transacted was the presentation by R. W. William T. Woodruff of a report from the Committee on the Grand Master's Address apportioning the various subjects treated in the address to the different committees. The Grand Lodge then "called off" until 9 o'clock this morning, when the business of the session will be resumed. The officers and members were then formed in procession by R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal, assisted by Col. Edward Gaul, his chief aid, and with their distinguished guests (of whom a list was published in yesterday's TIMES) took carriages in front of the temple. Headed by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, they proceeded along Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, and down Fifth avenue to the reviewing-stand in Washington square, where they took up their positions for the purpose of reviewing the procession as it passed.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN STORMS.

LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—BRIDGES AND HOUSES WASHED AWAY—DAMAGE TO ROADS NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2.—The storm last night extended over a large area of country. Nearly all the railroads centering here suffered more or less in the loss of bridges and culverts. On the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad three small bridges were washed away. On the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road the bridges at Sionsville and Acton are gone. The accident on the Bellefontaine road was caused by the washing away of the culvert near Fortville. Engineer Alonzo Rose, and Fireman Edward Bowen were instantly killed. The country in the vicinity of Fortville is inundated. A dispatch from Cambridge City says: "The heavy rains of last night and this morning have been very damaging to the crops and property throughout White Water Valley. At this point the west fork of the White River has overflowed its banks, flooding the fields in its course, and washing away the tracks and fences at the race-ground. Poison Creek, a small thread of a stream, was swollen to a rushing torrent, and besides damaging property along its banks to the extent of thousands of dollars, it has taken a slice out of the Wayne Turnpike and carried off the bridge on the White Water Valley Railroad and several bridges below it. Half a mile east of Cambridge City, an engine and three freight trains, westward bound over the Pan Handle Railroad, were thrown from a sunken grade this morning and badly wrecked. There is a gap of 240 feet, and the bridge at Knightstown is reported giving way. The east pier of the bridge at Charlottesville is washed away. One mile south of the railroad to Shelbyville the waters have made a fissure forty feet wide, and carried off part of the track. The long trestle over Simon Creek is three feet out of line, with its abutments badly washed, making a new structure necessary. Travel is suspended in every direction. The loss in this region is estimated at over a quarter of a million dollars.

THE TORNADO AT RICHMOND, IND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Richmond, Ind., says that a tornado passed over that place at 6 o'clock this evening. It blew in the gable end of the Methodist Church, which crushed through the ceiling and demolished the organ and pulpit. St. Andrew's Church, the largest in the city, was struck by lightning. The steeple and clock were damaged and the slate roof torn off. The German Lutheran Church was partly unroofed. The main building of Eartham College was about half unroofed; Wiggins' tannery was partly unroofed. The tin roofs of the Post Office building and two or three stories were taken off. Robinson's machine works were partly demolished. Garr, Scott & Co.'s manufactory was badly damaged. The smoke-stack of Nordyck, Morman & Co. was blown down, and the buildings and stables at the Fair Grounds were badly injured. Many chimneys were demolished in all parts of the city. Shade-trees were broken or uprooted, and a number of small buildings were blown from their foundations. Several mills along the river were considerably damaged. The storm was of short duration, and was followed by a perfect calm.

TERRIFIC STORM AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—A terrific rain and wind storm passed over this city about 7:30 o'clock to-night, doing great damage at various points. The middle portion of the large Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, just completed, but unoccupied, was leveled to the ground, leaving the north and south wings uninjured. No one was hurt. Many houses were unroofed and large trees blown down. It is reported that several buildings were demolished in the extreme southern portion of the city, including the Catholic Hospital.

THE YALE REGATTA.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 2.—The Yale Summer Regatta was rowed on Lake Saltonstall this afternoon.

The first race for barges, one mile and return, was very exciting, and was won by the crew from the Law School in 13 minutes and 9 seconds, the best time made on the lake. The crew of Academic and Scientific Freshmen was next in 13 minutes and 16 seconds, while the last was the crew of Academic Juniors, including Capt. Cook and two other members of the University Crew, in 13 minutes and 19½ seconds. The latter crew was delayed soon after the start by the bow-oar losing his seat in the bottom of the boat. All of the boats carried coxswains.

The next, a single scull race, one mile and return, was won easily by Julian Kennedy, of the Scientific School and the University Crew, in 15:21¼. The other contestants were Hall, of the University, who came in in 16 minutes, and Seymour, of the Senior Class, in 18:48¾.

The last event was a pair-oar race between Cook and Brownell and Fowler and Kellogg, all of the University Crew, half a mile and return, and was won by Cook and Brownell in 7:05½, the other boat's time being 7:14.

Julian Kennedy will pull in a single scull at Saratoga.

FRANCE.

M. OLLIVIER TO PRINT A BOOK ON THE COUP D'ETAT AND THE PLEBISCITE.

LONDON, June 3.—The Paris dispatch to the *Times* says M. Ollivier will soon publish a book on the *coup d'état* and the *plebiscite*, which is expected to make a considerable sensation.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday was the second day of the Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association. There was a very large attendance of spectators, including some 200 Knights Templar, whose brilliant uniforms attracted general attention. There were two races on the card, the first being a purse of $1,500 for horses that had never beaten 2:31. There were twelve entries, of whom the following six appeared: B. J. Murphy's b. g. Tip Allen, John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman, M. Roden's gr. m. Heatherbloom, John S. Doty's br. g. Windermere, Dan Mace's bl. g. Arthur, and M. Carroll's b. g. Dustin Jim. Before the start Arthur was the favorite at $60, Dustin Jim bringing $41, and the field $45. The first heat was won by Dustin Jim by half a length, but Arthur was still the favorite at $50 to $35 over the field. Arthur won the second heat by three lengths, the betting being $50 to $10 in his favor. He also won the two next heats and the race.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Gravesend, Long Island, Wednesday, June 2.—Purse, $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; mile heats, best three in five in harness; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third.

Dan Mace's bl. g. Arthur	4	1	1	1
M. Carroll's b. g. Dustin Jim	1	2	2	5
John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman	2	3	6	2
B. J. Murphy's b. g. Tip Allen	3	5	3	3
M. Roden's g. m. Heatherbloom	6	6	4	4
John L. Doty's br. g. Windermere	5	4	5	6

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:17	2:32¾
Second heat	38	1:15	2:28¼
Third heat	38	1:14½	2:31½
Fourth heat	38	1:13½	2:31½

THE 2:22 RACE.

The principle event of the day was the purse of $2,500 for the 2:22 horses. This had five entries, but the only starters were W. B. Smith's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson and Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation. The former was the favorite at 100 to 25, and sustained his reputation by winning the race in three straight heats; the first by five lengths, the second by one length, and the third by two lengths.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,500; for horses that had never beaten 2:22; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, and $250 to third horse.

W. B. Smith's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson	1	1	1
Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation	2	2	2
Dan Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	dr.		
Budd Doble's b. g. St. James	dr.		
Charles S. Green's br. g. Young Bruno	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:14	2:26¾
Second heat	37½	1:13½	2:24
Third heat	35¾	1:10½	2:23

COLORED MASONS IN SESSION.

The United Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of the State of New-York convened in annual communication yesterday. Most Worshipful Grand Master W. C. H. Curtis, of Brooklyn, presiding. All sections of the State were represented, fifty lodges having their delegates present. The Grand Lodge was opened in form by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and, after the usual congratulations had been extended, the following committees were announced: Credentials—Alexander Cooprew, Arnold Ricks, H. H. Matthews. Warrants—Saul Manning, James Bowser, James E. Stotes. Finance—Peter T. Jewell, Richard H. Sampson, J. M. Butler. Grievance—William A. Mars, Thomas Mann, Charles Rogers, Jr. M. W. G. M. Curtis then delivered his annual address, giving an interesting review of the progress made by the grand body since it came into existence twenty-seven years ago. During the past year peace and harmony had prevailed, he said, among the lodges, but he was sorry to say that in a financial point of view, prosperity has not universally reigned, as many of the individual members and lodges have been sadly impoverished and disheartened by the failure of the Freedman's Bank. He had hoped, at this annual communication, to have joined bands with the brethren of the State of New-York, working under the national compact, and to have sent forth the glad tidings that henceforth they were one united band; but the project had thus far failed, and he would not comment upon it. In conclusion, he heartily commended the fraternal call of the Massachusetts brethren, and trusted that the omen boded good. The usual routine business was next taken up, and occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge during most of the session. During the communication a resolution was adopted to attend the centennial demonstration in Boston on June 24, in commemoration of the reception of the charter of Colored Lodges of the United States from Great Britain. The charter was granted on March 6, 1775, to Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and fifteen others, who formed a lodge which was called Prince Hall Lodge. The celebration will be a very interesting affair, and is under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Synod of the Reformed Church of America, commenced its annual session yesterday afternoon in the First Church, Jersey City, about 250 delegates from all parts of the country being in attendance. The proceedings opened with prayer, which was followed by an election for permanent officers. After several ballots the following were elected: President, Professor Charles Scott, D. D.; Adsessor, Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, D. D.; Permanent Clerk, Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck; Stated Clerk, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef. Rev. H. M. Voorhees, and Rev. C. D. Kellogg acted as temporary clerks. In the evening Rev. George Talmage delivered the annual sermon.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING VESSEL.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The Norwegian bark Holmestrand, Capt. Boe, from Holmestrand, Norway, arrived here last night. She reports that, on May 8 in latitude 45°, longitude 40° 30′, she fell in with the Norwegian bark Constantine, Capt. Johanssen, of Frederickshald, Norway, from Norway for Quebec, in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak May 6, during a severe storm. The Holmestrand succeeded in saving the Constantine's Captain and crew, fourteen in number, bringing them to this port.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Kansas City says Dunkee and Stout, extensive farmers near Fort Scott, Kan., have recently examined by dissection large numbers of grasshoppers, and found that about three-quarters of them contained a well-developed live maggot, which they are confident will soon exterminate the pest in this country. In further proof of the existence of this maggot, Dunkee and Stout say the large piles of grasshoppers which they killed were almost immediately alive with maggots.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—At a meeting of the members of the Commercial Exchange Association, held this morning, an invitation was read for a meeting of merchants in the Continental Hotel to-morrow evening, to make arrangements to have Philadelphia properly represented in the military display in Boston on the occasion of the Bunker Hill Celebration.

DAMAGING GALE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 2.—About 8 o'clock to-night a violent wind arose which continued about fifteen minutes. During that time the roof of the east wing of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, covering a space about 110 feet long by 40 wide, was blown to the ground. Walls, chimneys, and large trees were also blown down.

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS.—There is nothing can compare with it for making the healthiest, best, and cheapest Spring or Summer beverage in the world. Sold by all druggists by the bottle, quart, or gallon, at 30c., 60c., $3, and $10 per gallon. Depot, No. 362 Hudson st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No. 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

"Outfits for the Country."
Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

The New White Star Steam-ship Germanic will be open to the public from 2 to 5 on FRIDAY AFTERNOON. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Engraving and Printing of every description. Established 1840.

The Folly of Neglect.
It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations, and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, out-door laborers, employes in manufactories, and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safeguard, taken at regular intervals, imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak, and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

"The Leaves * * * were for the Healing of the Nations."
In the modest little plant found growing by the road-side and known as Smart-weed, or Water Pepper, reside medicinal properties of more than ordinary value. In Dr. PIERCE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SMART-WEED these wonderful properties are combined with other vegetable extracts of acknowledged virtues in such a manner as to make it a most efficacious remedy for colic, cramps, Summer complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera morbus. A celebrated medical author says: "A friend of mine had an only child dangerously ill with the Summer complaint. He had employed a great variety of the usual means for relief, but all appeared unavailing. The child was finally given smart-weed which was entirely successful. It arrested the vomiting and purging in a short time, and without the aid of other medicine entirely restored the little patient." Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is sold by all druggists.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

For Our Stock we know of no Liniment that equals GILES' IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It is what horse men have long wanted. Something reliable. It never disappoints. Sore throat and lameness particularly.
PORTER & DOUGLASS,
North Howard st., Baltimore.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

A Hundred Volumes
Have been written about the teeth, but one bottle of Fragrant SOZODONT is worth them all!
It is an elixir that will keep the enamel sound, brilliant, and spotless, for a lifetime.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Preserve the teeth to old age.

Dyspeptics are always "out of sorts." The Peruvian Syrup has cured cases of 27 years' standing.

Pomeroy's Finger Pads and Water Pads for rupture are by far the best in use. No. 744 Broadway.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

COUENHOVEN—MACDUFF.—On Wednesday, June 2, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. W. French, of Jersey City Heights, CHARLES J. COUENHOVEN, of Tremont, N. Y., to ABBY C., daughter of Arthur L. Macduff, of Bedford Station, N. Y.

FINK—BECKER.—On Monday, May 31, by Rev. A. H. M. Held, RUDOLPH FINK to AMANDA BECKER, all of this City.

TUCKERMAN—FENNO.—On Tuesday, June 1, at Emanuel Church, Boston, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, FLORENCE HARDINGE, daughter of J. Brooks Fenno, Esq., to WALTER CARY TUCKERMAN, of New-York.

TURNBULL—VOORHEES.—On Wednesday, June 2, by Rev. J. B. Patterson, at the residence of the bride's parents, WALTER A. TURNBULL to ELEANOR, daughter of John E. Voorhees, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J.

SANFORD—MARTIN.—On Tuesday, June 1, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Elder assisted by Rev. Mr. Judson, Mr. EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Jr., to Miss LILLIES F. MARTIN, daughter of Reune Martin, Esq., of Orange, N. J.

STIVERS—FERRIS.—At Riverside, Conn., June 1, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Baine JOHN WILLIAM STIVERS, of this City, to ANNIE, daughter of Alonzo Ferris, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BLACKLEDGE.—On Wednesday, June 2, ADAM BLACKLEDGE, aged 92 years.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, May 31, ELIZA R., wife of Hon. J. W. Brown aged 68 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, June 3, at 3 P. M., from her late residence.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday morning, May 31, of diphtheria, LETITIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Joseph and Fanny Crawford, aged 9 years, 10 months, and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Van Nest place, (Charles st.,) on Thursday, June 3, at 1:30 o'clock.

DOWS.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on the 1st inst., at Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., Mr. AMMI DOWS, formerly of this City.

FALCONER.—After a short illness, on Monday evening, May 31, JOHN G. FALCONER.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers,) corner 21st st. and 5th av., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GILBERT.—On Wednesday morning, June 2, 1875, at the residence of his brother, Clinton Gilbert, DAVID GILBERT, in his 71st year.
Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Friday, June 4, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HAWTHORNE.—At Baltimore, Md., on the 28th May, Mrs. EMILY S. HAWTHORNE, relict of the late W. Meredith Hawthorne, and daughter of the late Wright Post M. D., all of this City.

HULL.—On Wednesday, June 2, at residence of his father, No. 214 East 18th st., FRED. DEMING, son of John A. and the late Maria W. Hull.
The remains will be taken to New-Canaan, Conn., for interment, Saturday morning, June 5.

LOCKE.—At Whitestone, June 2, HENRY C. LOCKE, son of John D. Locke, aged 30 years.
Carriages will be in waiting at Whitestone Depot upon arrival of 2 P. M. train from Hunter's Point on Friday, the 4th. Funeral at 3 P. M.

MEEK.—JOSEPH L. MEEK, on Tuesday morning, June 1, in the 37th year of his age.
Funeral on Thursday, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 28th st. and 9th av., at 1 P. M. The members of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association are requested to attend the funeral.

MARTINEZ.—In this City, 31st May, 1875, JUAN B. MARTINEZ aged 37 years, 2 months, and 20 days.
Funeral will take place on next Thursday, June 3, at 10 A. M., from St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PARSONS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday morning, June 1, GEORGE S. PARSONS, aged 28 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Charles Parsons, on Mountain av., Montclair, on Friday morning, 4th inst. Trains leave the Morris and Essex Depot, foot of Barclay st., at 10:50 A. M. Carriages will meet the train at Montclair. Interment in Green-Wood.

PHYFE.—Suddenly, at his residence, Atlantic st., Stamford Conn., June 1, WILLIAM PHYFE, in the 71st year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, June, 4, at 2:30 P. M. Train on New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of train. The remains will be taken to family vault, Green-Wood, on Saturday morning, carriages leaving Forty-second Street Depot at 9:30 A. M.

RONALDS.—On May 15, in Paris, France, GEORGE LORILLARD RONALDS, in the 43d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his father-in-law, Rudolph August Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th st., on next Friday morning, June 4, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SURTZER.—On Tuesday morning, June 2, ANDREW SURTZER, aged 69 years.
Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

TICE.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 2, 1875, OPHELIA N., beloved wife of George W. Tice, aged 33 years, 11 months, 22 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend a service at her late residence on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Friday morning, by the 8:30 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, to the Red Mills Presbyterian Church, where funeral services will be held, after which interment at Amewalk.

VAN SOLINGEN.—At New-Orleans on May 31, HENRY VAN SOLINGEN, son of the late Henry Van Solingen, of New-York.

VILLERS.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, June 1, 1875, after a lingering illness, LAURA M. C. VILLERS.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Third Presbyterian Church, Friday, at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9:25 train from New-York.

VAIL.—At his residence, "Valmere," New-Market, N. J., on Monday, May 31, WILLIAM VAIL, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, on Thursday, June 3, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Dunellen station.

WILCKENS.—On Tuesday, June 1, ELLA CORNELIA, second daughter of Martin H. and Ella C. Wilckens, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 22 days.
Funeral on Thursday, June 3, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wilckens, No. 261 Henry st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and die. It is better they should than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is a preventive. Every one going abroad should go provided with a quantity of it, and thus escape the retchings and deadliness of this malady. The most delicate stomach retains it, and is strengthened by it. Druggists sell it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
REMOVAL.
The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 940 Broadway, corner of 22d st.
The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.
The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.
ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.
SPECIAL RATES
for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seedsmen, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.
Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company....25 cents each
If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania....25 cents each
Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky....40 cents each
And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri....50 cents each
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.
Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the
NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

THE AMERICAN LIFE SAVING SUIT COMPANY
Desire to announce that on SATURDAY next, June 5, they will first introduce their Life-Saving Suits, (Stoner patent,) on the steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, (White Star Line.) A conductor on board will be in readiness to give such information as may be desired. Terms of rental for the voyage, $5 for each suit. Parties desiring to secure suits before the sailing of the steamer, can do so by application at the office of company, Equitable Life Building, No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 50, fourth floor.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12 mo, phamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.
On FRIDAY at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 12 Washington place, to pay storage and advances, a large assortment of general household furniture.
On SATURDAY at No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875. }
MEMBERS' TICKETS FOR THE TRIP TO Boston on the 16th of June can be procured of Ed. A. Kingsland, No 51 Nassau st.; Henry Everdell, No. 104 Fulton st.; Chas. B. Bostwick, No. 171 Broadway.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh and Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No connection with any other office in this City.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRICE CATALOGUE NO. 58
OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOOKS,
Just issued, and will be sent free of charge to any address.
A. DENHAM & CO.,
Importers and Publishers.
No. 17 Murray st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY, Nos. 16 and 18 Park place, (the only authorized publishers) have just published the first three views of the Centennial Buildings now being constructed in Philadelphia, for 1876. They are beautifully printed on fine card 28x20 at 50 cents each. 1. Main Building. 2. Horticultural Hall. 3. Art Gallery. To be followed shortly by—4. Machinery Hall. 5. Agricultural Hall. 6. Bird's Eye View. For sale by all book and print sellers.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Giroflé-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. Copies mailed. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

"THE RED CROSS MARCH," JUST OUT.—A magnificent march by G. D. Wilson, dedicated to the Washington Commandery, No. 33, K. T. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION will meet at head-quarters this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp.
SAMUEL LECOMPTE, President.
G. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Wednesday, June 2, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the small frame house, stable, with plot 59.5 by 98.9, on Forty-first street, south side, 320 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $13,000, to D. Dorlan for plaintiff.

The remaining auction sales of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of unimproved property on Tenth avenue, south of Ninety-ninth street; on Ninety-ninth street, west of Tenth avenue; on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, east of Tenth avenue, and on Eleventh avenue, running through to Hillside avenue, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate, adjourned to June 3. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the brick factory, with lots Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to June 8. Sales by the same firm of the marble building, with plot, on Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, known as the Grand Opera-house; of a house, with lot, No. 331 Twenty-third street, and of a house, with lot, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth street, adjourned to July 2. Sale by James M. Miller of two lots on Forty-second street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to June 3. Sale by same auctioneer of one lot on Eighty-third street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to June 8.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales taking place at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Maurice Walsh, deceased, of property as follows: One frame hotel building, with plot 100.11 by 100, on New avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, and eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, public auction sale of two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 51 feet south of Eighty-third street, with gore lot 36.6 by 51 by 55 by 54 on West Eighty-third street, south side, 63.5 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, a similar sale of the following unimproved real estate: One lot, 21.8 by 61.7 by 18.4 by 80.2, on Tenth avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Ninety-ninth street; one lot, 33.8 by 58.4, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 77.6 feet west of Tenth avenue; one lot, 25 by 90.8 by 25.3 by 87, on West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue, and one plot, 157.10 by 263.1 by 150 by 218.9, on the Eleventh avenue boulevard, running through to Hillside avenue, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 70, on Sixth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two four-story French flat houses, with lots each 20 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, west side, 22.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100 on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 150 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 82, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, executor's sale of one four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 14.8 by 98.9, No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. The lease expires in 1885, has one renewal, and the present ground rent is about $94 per year. The house rents at the rate of $1,500 per annum.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Forty-second street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue. Also, a similar sale, S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one brick factory, with plot 50 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fiftieth street, south side, 295 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 408 East Fifty-second street, south side, 150.3 feet east of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Shaw, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 100.5, on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet east of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, of two lots, each 20 by 67.2, with improvements, on Lexington avenue, west side, 62.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 188.5 by 150 by 202 by 165, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, and one plot, 140 by 125, on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, north-east corner of West New avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of a large plot of land fronting on the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By James L. Wells, at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at Carpenter's Hotel, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 33.4 by 210, on Fulton avenue, west side, north of Seventh street, being a part of lot No. 95 on map of village of Morrisania.

By J. Cole, at Flatbush Long Island, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, peremptory public auction sale of 550 choice building lots, located respectively on Ocean Parkway, Coney Island avenue, and adjacent streets and avenues, just outside of the city limits of Brooklyn—a splendid property. Take the Coney Island horse cars at Hamilton, Fulton, or Catharine Ferry to the place of sale. Maps may be had at the office of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau street, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 small dwelling, stable, with plot on 41st st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 7th av., plot 59.6x98.9.....$13,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT AND arranged large corner dwelling, on Madison av., for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to E. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE square mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start. Natural grazing the year round. Profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum. Climate unsurpassed. Society unexceptionable. Mr. Grant's colony (over 500 square miles) the largest and most successful in America. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen, who have visited the estate or have sons and relatives settled upon it.

JOHN C. GUNTHER, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
GEORGE MOLLER, Esq., No. 98 Wall st.
PETER MOLLER, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel.
THOS. R. CLARK, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.

For circulars apply to GEO. GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR one or more years, a new cottage of twelve rooms, fully furnished, with every improvement; gas, Oakland Lake water, bath, wash-trays, stationary wash-basins, &c.—in fact, everything to make it a complete place; located on a wide avenue, with first-class surroundings, making it exceedingly desirable. Also, an unfurnished cottage of eleven rooms, on Sandford avenue, with improvements, to let. Both places within five minutes' walk of depot; trains half hourly. Apply to J. L. STEELE, Main st., Flushing, Long Island.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, Two hours and a quarter from New-York, near New-Hamburg Station. Location high and cool; unexceptionable for health, beauty, and surroundings. House double, brick, hot and cold water, commodious, well furnished and decorated. Billiard-room, graperies, shaded lawns, and avenues of old trees. One of the finest views and most attractive places on the river. Terms favorable. For rent or sale. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, at office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On the banks of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of unsurpassed elegance and beauty; grounds over forty acres, with a fine water front; mansion large; rooms numerous; suitable for a family of wealth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park Row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

GRAND SUBURBAN SALE.
ELEGANT MANSION AND GROUNDS,
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AND TWENTY SPLENDID PLOTS at CRESSKILL, N. J.,
WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
by order of Mrs. L. BALLARD.

This splendid property, which will be positively sold as above, without reserve, is delightfully situated on Teneck Ridge, half way between the Northern and Jersey City and Albany Railroads. It has a frontage of upward of 1,000 feet on Madison av., which runs from the North River to Hackensack River; is opposite the charming residence of Demott Clark, Esq., and in the immediate vicinity of the property of Wm. S. Opdyke, Elijah Clark, Wm. Walter Phelps, Wm. C. Browning, Smith J. Homans, Esqs., and others. The location is unparalleled for health, beauty of situation, commanding views and fine surroundings. Terms easy. Ten per cent. and auction fees must be paid at sale. Seventh Regiment Band. Collation. Harrison. A limited number of tickets issued for train leaving New-York at 12:15 day of sale. Maps &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF PATERSON, N.J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,
AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS, NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)
WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,
By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,
On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 M., on the premises,
FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS. CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st.; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to
McCARTER & McCULLY,
No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J.,
and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold on the ground, WITHOUT RESERVE, to the highest bidder, at public auction.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, AT 1 P. M.

By J. COLE, Auctioneer.

550 RESIDENCE LOTS

beautifully located in the Town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse-car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues.

The Rapid-transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS,

to City Line and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car—or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st.; and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—Take cars at Hamilton, Fulton, or Catharine Ferry to the place of sale. Should the day be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 44 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
VALUABLE LOTS
on 10th av., 146th, 147th, and 139th sts.
JOHN McCLAVE & CO.
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, June 10, 1875,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
by order of the Executors of
Francis W. Worth, deceased,
the following property:

10TH AV., two lots, east side, commencing 54 feet 4 inches north of 74th st.

146TH ST., twelve lots, north side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

147TH ST., twelve lots, south side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

Also, the following lots, which are not a part of the above estate:

139TH ST., six lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th av.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 44 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND 109TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES H. FAY, ESQ., REFEREE:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The two very valuable lots situated south-east corner 5th av. and 109th st., being together 50.4x100 feet.

These lots are beautifully located, overlooking the upper end of the Park and lake.
LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
of houses and lots Nos. 118 and 120 Delancey st., 25 feet east of Essex st., on
FRIDAY, June 4,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LOTS, EAST side 9th av., 51 feet south of 83d st., and gore lot, south side of 83d st., 63 feet east of 9th av., on
THURSDAY, JUNE 3,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., on the premises at West Boiling Spring, near Rutherford Park, N. J., 700 lots, all well located and very desirable, for account of whom it may concern.

Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. Executors' sale, June 3, of four lots, 100 feet 11 inches front by 100 feet deep, with all improvements thereon, being north-west corner of 122d st. and New or 5th av., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON LONG ISLAND, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and three miles from South Islip, to rent: the house is elegantly furnished, and complete in every respect; it cost $60,000, and has never been rented; the grounds about the house are handsomely laid out, and the stables and outbuildings are first class and elegant; to a desirable tenant the rent for the season will be very low; the general expenses of keeping up the place will be paid by the owner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

ONSHORE AT WHITESTONE BAY, ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL, 37 TRAINS DAILY.—To let, for season or year, or on lease, Robinswood, the elegant country seat for twenty years past of Stewart Brown, Esq.; suitable for private family or for Summer boarders: house well furnished; twenty-four rooms, piazzas, cottage, stables, garden, boat and bathing houses, green-house; thirty-five acres; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; this place is not surpassed in any respect by any in the vicinity of this City. Call on Mr. Brown's Attorney, GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st. Commission paid to agents.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

AT TOAD HILL, STATEN ISLAND.—TO rent, furnished, the former residence of H. H. Newman, consisting of a fine large house, with nine and a half acres of land under fine cultivation, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; house has gas and water, and commands an extensive view of New-York Bay and surrounding country. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

APARTMENTS—STEVENS BUILDINGS.—A parlor, large bedroom, and bath-room, all communicating, handsomely furnished, will be rented from now till the 1st of November; moderate terms. Address or inquire of Mr. CHANDLER, E. H. Ludlow's Up-town Office, No. 35 East 17th st.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to lease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, a fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house; use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, TEN ROOMS, to let at Flushing, Long Island, at $60 per month; part of rent would be taken in board by two adults. Address Mrs. O. R. PUTNEY, Flushing, Long Island.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WM. LANE, Agent, East Long Branch.

COTTAGE TO LET AT OCEAN BEACH, Monmouth County, N. J.—Unfurnished, well finished, large and handsome. Apply at No. 150 West 34th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS—a second or third floor front rooms, in a genteel private house, between 26th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. either furnished or unfurnished, for two gentlemen to lodge in: highest references given and required as to respectability, &c. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. E. EDWARD, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., OR VICINITY, FOR three mo ths, a well located, furnished house, with stable; six bedrooms required, and room for coachman. Address, with particulars,
J. P. ROCKWELL, No. 47 Ferry st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A double harness, as good as new; also a fine new light, single harness; City made, first-class, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 99X20, SUITable for lager-beer and billiard saloon, or furniture store. No. 461 3d av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., can be obtained servants of all nations. Hotels and Summer houses promptly supplied.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as competent chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 213 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, tidy Protestant young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a nice family seamstress; is fond of children; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Protestant young woman, whom we know; City or country; is a good chamber-maid, an excellent waitress, and understands the care of children; good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address No. 251 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; no objections to the country; can furnish the best City references; is willing and obliging. Call until suited at No. 220 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, OR seamstress; willing to take both works, and will give satisfaction; has good reference; willing to go to the country, and wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl, a first-class servant, recommended as a thorough chamber-maid and seamstress; is steady, neat, willing, stays long in her places. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, tidy, well-recommended girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do anything required from her; City or country; wages reasonable. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch young woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress, also a good seamstress; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 31 West 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young and respectable woman; can furnish good City references. Call at No. 60 Spring st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; understands her work thoroughly. Call at No. 153 West 30th st., rear, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with children. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children and do chamber-work; has best City references. Call at No. 118 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or would assist with grown children; best of City reference. Call at Millinery Store, No. 715 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; likes to go in the country; highly recommended. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 27 West 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid; first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 838 2d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS a thorough chamber-maid; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; Country preferred. Call at No. 140 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A WELSH girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Apply at No. 327 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., near 7th av., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class, well-recommended chamber-maid and waitress, with good references; is a neat, steady, tidy girl. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—CITY or country, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 411 East 14th st., near 1st av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as competent chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 177 East 11th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 458 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, about sixteen; knows how to take care of children, sew, and do housework; City or country; wages not so much an object as a home; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as a first-class cook; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, &c.; creams, jellies, confectionery; can bone and lard, get up nice fancy dishes; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands getting up dinners for first-class family parties; best testimonials from first-class families; City or country; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, pastry, &c.; bones and lards, and understands the care of milk and butter thoroughly; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook, good baker; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young girl, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing and obliging girl; has eight years' City reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good references. Call at No. 555 West 46th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and baker; would assist with washing, or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; has lived several years in England; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REliable, colored young woman; or as chamber-maid, waitress, and generally useful; for City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; she is highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, and as being strictly sober. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its parts; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 636 2d av., first floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS first-class in every branch; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; will work in Summer house or first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMan who is a reliable and capable cook in all branches, or house-work; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman, with first-class City reference; bakes bread, buns, makes desserts, ice-cream, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; understands French, English, and German cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands soups, pastries, cakes, &c.; is not afraid of work; best City reference. Call on or address No. 226 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and assist in washing, or would go as laundress; the best of City references. Call 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a good baker; would assist with the washing; would go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st., in basement.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; excellent washer and ironer; is willing to be useful; has reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 136 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; HAS GOOD recommendations, and is willing to assist in washing; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; country preferred; take charge of milk and butter. Apply at No. 269 Mulberry st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; fourteen years' City reference. Call at No. 354 East 20th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with washing and ironing; four years' good City reference from last place. Call at No. 363 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking and the care of milk and butter; has excellent recommendation; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 54th st., near 3d av., over the store, first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A first-class cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 410 East 79th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable Presbyterian women; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have five years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call or address No. 317 East 24th st., below 2d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of family cooking; can take entire charge of kitchen; no objection to the country; highly recommended from last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement bell.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; A VERY GOOD cook, baker, &c.; will do the coarse washing; gives good references as a neat, agreeable, and willing young woman; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH GOOD CITY references; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; willing to go to the country with a private family. Apply at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A PROTestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best of references; country preferred. Apply at No. 411 East 14th st., near 1st av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; first-class cook; best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as good plain cook; will assist with washing; would like to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 155 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is first-class; can take charge of a kitchen and marketing; City or a short distance in the country. Call at No. 397 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, WHO CAN FURnish the very best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 742 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK. CAN BE SEEN at her present employer's, No. 11 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter of dresses and cloaks; thoroughly understands trimming and fitting; will give the newest styles of the season; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Address, for two days, M. E., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, who understands cutting, fitting, and trimming in the latest style; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine of her own; wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would go to the country with a family for the Summer. Call at or address 210 East 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and trimming; a few engagements by the day; satisfactory references. Address by note, Dress-maker, No. 301 West 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—NO. 469 6TH AV., FIRST floor—Dresses and suits made to order at the shortest notice, at the most reasonable terms. Call and examine our styles.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, A few families to work for by the day, week, or month; would go to the country. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—WILL GO OUT BY THE DAY or will take work home and do it very neat and very reasonable. Address Mrs. L., No. 104 West 18th st., near 6th av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent, either as governess in a family to teach the plain English branches and music, or to superintend the household where there are children to be educated; is capable and trustworthy; references furnished. Apply to or address Teacher, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT HOUSE-keeper, in hotel or boarding-house; or as traveling attendant to a lady; excellent references. Address M., No. 61 Lexington av., corner 25th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer; first-class City reference. Call at No. 71 West 52d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as general servant or chamber-maid; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and will make high wages no object for a steady place; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., upstairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman; is an excellent washer, ironer, and thorough cook; is willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer and excellent baker; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 80 Charlton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 733 76th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable person as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address Lady's Maid, No. 17 West 10th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, speaking fluently English, French, and German, as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and an excellent packer; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 Madison av., from 11 till 3.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A lady's maid and seamstress; is a good operator; cut, fit; all kind of family sewing; would do light chamber-work, or go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 169 West 25th st.; second floor bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair, cut and fit children's clothes. Call or address for two days No. 109 Madison av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS LADY'S maid, who understands dress-making; good City reference. Address S. A., No. 475 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SUISSE PERSON as first-class lady's maid; understands her business thoroughly in dress-making and hair-dressing; speaks German, English, and French; best of references. Address Suissesse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as lady's maid; is a competent dress-maker, operator, and hair dresser; would be willing to take care of a grown-up child. Call on or address L. M., No. 468 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG WELSH GIRL AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; will do some chamber-work if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can do all kinds of ladies' finery, and understands her business thoroughly; can give best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 265 1st av., first floor, between 15th and 16th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at No. 109 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTAble German girl, Protestant, to do fine washing and assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 252 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands polishing and fluting; leaves on account of family discontinuing housekeeping; excellent reference from present employer, at No. 47 East 10th st., Training School.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN LAUNDRESS; she can wash and iron, puff and flute beautifully; will do some chamber-work; is very willing, neat, and obliging; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LANDRESS IN a private family; has best reference. Apply at No. 454 2d av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., in the confectionery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman; first-class seamstress, a good maid, can dress hair, is fond of children; the best written and verbal references as to competency and character. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse for an infant or grown children; would assist in taking charge; is experienced; has good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 35th st., ring second bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable English woman as nurse for one or two grown children; is a good seamstress by hand or machine; has no objection to the country or to travel, or wait on an elderly lady. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, HIGHLY RECOMmended as to honesty, neatness, and good disposition for the children; she sews neatly by hand, and will be found very obliging. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 53 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young person; is a good seamstress, and has three years' references from her last place. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A HEATHY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, speaking English fairly, as nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; City or country; willing to travel. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine, with good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WHO UNderstands the care of young infants; can furnish excellent reference. Apply for two days at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS NURSE; HAS no objection to the country; has good references from her last place. Call or address No. 224 East 121st st., Harlem.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference. Address Nurse, No. 200 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT nurse and to assist in chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GIRL OF FIFTEEN YEARS to take care of children or do light house-work; can give good reference. Call on or address Mary McFide, No. 311 East 60th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, who thoroughly understands the care of children; will be found willing and obliging and good sewer; good City reference. Apply at No. 296 7th av.

NURSE.—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, BY A VERY respectable young American girl, kind and careful of children, in a respectable family. Call or address for two days No. 343 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; is willing to go in the country; can give the best City reference. Call at or address No. 239 West 41st st., for two days; ring bell twice.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 85 Park av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, ENGLISH, Protestant, speaks French fluently, as nurse to growing children and light chamber-work. Address for two days Rouen, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or see to growing children; good reference; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; would travel with a lady; has the best of City references. Call at No. 344 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, with good education, for grown children; has the best of City reference. Will be seen at St. George's Chapel, No. 207 East 16th st., near 3d av., from 9 till 2.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED woman as child's nurse or grown children and to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 50th st., present employer's.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as nurse with a family going to England, or to wait on an invalid during the voyage. Call or address for three days No. 114 East 51st st.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INTELligent young American girl to take care of children, or to do light house-work; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 233 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; can bring up a child from its birth, either on the bottle or otherwise; eight years' City reference. Apply at No. 217 9th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to one or two grown children; is a neat sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; highest reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG girl as competent seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a good knowledge of dress-making and hair-dressing; a first rate sewer by hand; is very fond of children; or would assist in chamber-work; City or country; first-class City references. Apply at No. 422 7th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Address B. O., Up-town Advertisement Office, 1,238 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; the best City references as a competent chamber-maid and seamstress; any kind of sewing by hand; neat, willing, tidy, first-class servant. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and hair-dresser; cuts and fits, and a most accomplished person in every way, to travel with a lady or go in the country; has the very best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO BY DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 600 9th av., corner 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTS ENGAGEMENTS BY THE day or week. Address F. H. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING; BY A COMPEtent laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 293 7th av.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By an English Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress, excellent chamber-maid, competent nurse for young and growing children, a good seamstress; dress-make, cut, fit, operate, &c., in fact, a very desirable person; competent in either capacity; can dress hair; best testimonials: sober, very neat, tidy, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT AND REspectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands care of silver and salad dressings of all kinds; can take a man's place; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 309 West 42d st., in store.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Nurse.—By a young, well-recommended Swedish girl; would like to go to the country with a family; is willing, obliging, and good-natured. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT YOUNG girl as waitress or waitress and light chamber-work. Can be seen until engaged at present employer's, No. 6 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy young woman who is an excellent waitress and an experienced chamber-maid; would take a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 38 East 81st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 38 East 31st st.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN as servant to an invalid gentleman; no objection to travel. Call on or address J. McZINNEY, No. 321 East 21st st.

CLERK OR PORTER—IN A WHOLESALE house by an active young man. Address G. B. F., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., BOX NO. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman, or as coachman and gardener; knows how to be useful on a gentleman's place; can milk and mow lawns; a good driver; knows how to care horses and carriages; good references. Address James McKeown, No. 51 High st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS both thoroughly; can milk; is industrious, honest, and sober; second to none in the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a stylish and careful driver; ten years' very best reference. Address E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE; single, industrious, willing, and competent to take charge of horses and first-class carriages; gives good references; will come for moderate wages; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WHO has had care of horses from his boyhood, both in England and here, and lived twenty-five years in last place in this City as coachman; country preferred. Address J. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, who thoroughly understands his business; has nine years' City reference. Call at his present employer's, or address J. G., No. 6 East 30th st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, twenty-five years of age, and of light weight; understands the care of horses; is willing and obliging; five years' good City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman or groom; understands his business; best reference for honesty and sobriety; stylish driver. Address T. K., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address Brewster Warerooms, 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; CITY or country; first-class reference from his last employer. Call or address Stables, No. 162 West 18th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced man in a private family; best of reference; wages, $60, or $35 with board. Address J. M., Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; City or country; good City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN whom present employer can highly recommend as a first-class coachman and groom; understands the proper care of horses and carriages and is a perfectly safe driver; will be found willing and obliging. Any person in want of a reliable man address J. A. W., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City recommendation; strictly honest and sober. Address Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call on or address C. W., at his employer's stable, No. 215 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man who thoroughly understands his business; leaves on account of gentleman going to Europe; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references can be given. Address John, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman in a private family or for a single gentleman at some watering-place, or in the City or country; good City reference from present employer; will do waiting. Address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest, and trustworthy; excellent City driver; knows Newport. Call or address J. T., No. 147 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; seven years best City reference. Call or address H. S., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT man; married, no children; has been six years in my employ, and refers (by permission) to, Thomas H. Faile, No. 130 Water st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address T. M., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman; first-class reference from last place in the City. Call on or address W. W., 11 East 27th st.

COURIER.—TO FAMILIES TRAVELING TO Europe.—By a young man accustomed to traveling, and who can speak French, German, Italian, and English, as courier or traveler's servant; best City references; salary no important object. Address Swiss, No. 208 West 40th st.

FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman; speaks good English; can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, assist in garden, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND FARMER.—By an English Protestant single man, aged thirty-four, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, do farm-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, STEADY MAN, who understands greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO CAN manage flower and vegetable garden, or a small farm. Address Gardener, 137 Graham st., Brooklyn.

GARDNER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; SINGLE; understands plain gardening, vegetables, &c.; can milk cows, drive and take care of horses, and be useful around a gentleman's place; can give good reference from last employer. Address D. N., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—COOK.—By a Swedish couple; takes care of horses and cows, work in garden, and be generally useful; wife for general house-work, cook, washer, ironer; makes butter; at low wages. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN MILK, drive, and take care of horses; is handy with carpenter's tools; good reference. Address F. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

PORTER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS light porter in a store; is willing and obliging. Call on or address S. B., No. 59 Norfolk st., for three days.

USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, skillful horseman and driver; good penman and accountant; willing to make himself useful; City or country; best reference or security will be given if required. Call on or address Security, No. 527 West 44th st.

USEFUL GIRL AND HOUSE-MAID.—BY A young girl for house-work or care children, sewing, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not an object; good references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND HIS WIFE, no family, a gentleman's house to take care of; best City reference. Address J. F., No. 319 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE; SEVEN months' reference from last place; left his place for no fault of his; he is willing, cleanly, and well clothed; speaks good English; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; can give the best of reference. Can be seen or addressed at No. 587 7th av., third floor, back room.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, (SINGLE and Protestant,) speaking good English, as waiter in a private family; City or country; good references. Address Marie, Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE AS waiter and cook; man is first-class waiter; wife is first-class cook, good baker, clean, and economical; Protestants; references first class. Address Advertiser, No. 25 West 11th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WITH THE BEST City reference as a first-class table waiter; is competent, neat, and willing, can dress salads excellently; speaks good English; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED YOUNG man in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A LADY, FOR A RELIABLE waiter; one whom she can recommend in every respect. Call at No. 16 West 17th st., before 3 P. M.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH GOOD references, speaking good English, German, and French. Address G., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer, with best of reference; can be seen or addressed at No. 587 7th av., third floor, back room.

WAITER.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG man (Protestant) as waiter in a private family; perfectly knows his business; is strictly temperate and trustworthy; City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; would go to the country; good reference from his present employers. Call at No. 612 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER, FIRST OR SINGLE-hand; fully understands his business; has the best of references; no objection to any part of the United States; advertiser is a native of Ireland; Protestant, strictly temperate and trustworthy. Address R. W., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general house-work with small family in country, seventy miles from New-York; unquestionable reference only; may apply at No. 80 Wall st., Room No. 4, to-day.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; one who is competent, willing, and obliging, with good City references; wages moderate. Call at No. 160 East 23d st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; only those having first-class City references need apply; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 196 Madison av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE UNMARRIED MAN, aged thirty, as superintendent over men on institution; to live in house; salary, [illegible]; references indispensable. Address J. C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; good wages to competent person; Protestant preferred. Apply early to A. PELTON, No. 645 6th av., where lady can be seen.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work; [illegible] must be well recommended. Call [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 127 West 44th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, TO ASSIST WITH THE ironing; wages $15; none need apply but those who state the address of their former employers and the length of time they have lived with them. Address Box No. 37, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS AGENTS, WITH $100 capital, to sell an article needed in every family. Apply to Miss WRIGHT, No. 155 East 37th st. Ring No. 2 bell.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTESTANT woman as laundress. One who thoroughly understands her duties, may address, with reference and terms, Post Office Box No. 1,663.

WANTED—A NURSE WHO IS WILLING TO DO washing and ironing. Call at No. 117 West 21st st., between 9 and 12 A. M., to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATES to sell our new publications of the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia. New-York Lithographing and Engraving Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Park place.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Offices Nos. 28 and 30 Court st., Brooklyn; No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable MONDAY, May 31, 1875.
WM. T. LANE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, May 27, 1875.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

ON AND AFTER THE 7TH INST., A DIVIDEND of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to share-holders whose claims are duly verified. The certificates must be presented in order that the payment thereon may be stamped.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.—THIS DAY, Thursday, 3d, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, the balance stock of a jobber, viz.: [illegible] of cases shirts and drawers, men's, women's, and children's hose and half-hose, linen and white goods, handkerchiefs, suspenders, gloves, and a large assortment of dry and fancy goods too numerous to mention. Store open for inspection on morning of sale. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SONS, No. 13 4th av.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—BARGAINS TO-DAY—Large variety Red, Check, and Fancy at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Patent [illegible] Mantels, new designs, lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., near 7th av.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—CHEAPEST, RICHest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots No. 305 4th av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean, and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal in any of the schools, nor for shoveling or removing it from yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and must be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD.
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials, &c., for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless [illegible].

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
S. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s.......... 74½	700 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
35,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92⅝	44 do..........102½
2000 Pacific Mail..... 36	700 do..........102⅛
500 do.......... 36⅛	200 do..........102¼
2800 do.......... 36	100 do........c.102¼
1900 do.......... 35⅞	100 Erie Railway..... 18⅜
1300 do.......... 35¾	1000 do.......... 18⅜
700 do.......... 35⅝	800 do.......... 18⅜
1800 do.......... 35½	1600 do.......... 18¼
900 do.......... 35⅜	800 do.......... 18⅛
200 do.........c. 35⅜	1500 do.......... 18
2400 do.......... 35¼	200 Rock Island......102½
4800 do.......... 35⅛	100 do..........102¼
2600 do.......... 35	200 do.......b3.102½
1600 do.......... 34⅞	200 St. Paul.........c. 34¼
2800 do.......... 35	100 do.......... 34⅛
1800 do.......... 35⅛	100 do.......... 34
600 do.......... 34¾	100 do.......... 33¾
2700 Western Union. 76¾	300 do.......... 34⅛
1000 do.......... 76⅞	300 do.......... 34
1700 do.......... 77	50 N. J. Central.....108
800 do.......... 76⅞	100 Illinois Central..101½
500 do.......... 76¾	500 Union Pacific..... 79⅛
1300 do.......... 76⅝	500 do.......... 79¼
2500 do.......... 76½	1000 do.......... 79⅛
100 do.......... 76⅜	500 do.......... 79
500 do.......... 76¼	700 do.......... 78⅞
100 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 78¾
1000 do.........c. 76⅛	100 do.......... 78⅝
400 do.......... 76⅛	200 do.......... 78½
700 do.......... 76¼	100 do.......... 78⅜
300 do.......... 76⅛	600 do.......... 78¼
200 do.......... 76	700 do.......... 78⅛
300 do.......... 75⅞	900 do.......... 78
1400 do.......... 75¾	500 do.......... 78⅛
1600 do.......... 75⅞	500 do.......b3. 78
400 do.......... 76	500 do.......... 77⅞
700 do.......... 76⅛	1100 do.......... 77¾
600 do.......... 76¼	300 do.......s3. 77½
3300 do.......... 76⅛	700 do.......... 77⅝
1800 do.......s3. 76	100 North-western..... 40½
1000 Lake Shore..... 61¾	200 do.........c. 40⅝
1500 do.......... 61⅞	200 do.......... 40¾
3000 do.......... 62	200 do.........c. 40⅞
1000 do.......... 62⅛	600 do.......... 40⅞
1500 do.......... 62	300 do.......... 40¾
500 do.......... 61⅞	100 do.......... 40⅝
300 do.......... 61¾	200 do.......s3. 40½
1000 do.......... 61⅝	300 do.......... 40⅜
1000 do.......... 61½	200 do.......... 40½
2300 do.......... 61⅜	100 do.......... 40⅜
3300 do.......... 61¼	100 do.......... 40¼
1500 do.......... 61⅛	500 do.......... 40⅜
1000 do.......... 61	100 do.......... 40½
400 do.........c. 61	300 do.......... 40⅝
1500 do.......... 60⅞	100 do.......... 40½
1000 do.......s3. 60¾	200 do.......... 40¼
500 do.......... 60⅝	500 Tol. & Wab........ 9
1500 do.......s3. 60¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 16
1500 do.......... 60⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...... 24
1700 do.......... 61	300 do.......... 23⅞
500 do.......... 61⅛	300 do.......... 23¾
800 do.......... 61¼	100 do.......... 23⅝
1500 do.......... 61⅛	700 do.......... 23½
1200 do.......... 61	300 do.......... 23⅜
200 do.......... 60⅞	200 Han. & St. Jos.... 23
500 do.......... 60¾	20 N. Y., N. H. & H..142¼
1000 do.......... 60⅝	100 St. L. & Kan. C... 9
1300 do.......... 60½	100 Kansas Pacific... 17½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........118⅛	$500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........c.119¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.123¼	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........12.124¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........124½	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........118¼
1,500 do.......c.124⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.117⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 74⅝	230 American Ex..... 64
4,000 Va. 6s, C., 2 s. 44½	10 do......b.c. 64⅛
450 do.......... 44	100 W.-F. Ex....b.c.c. 85¼
8,000 Tenn.6s,O.b.c. 51	400 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102¼
6,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.104½	200 do.......s3.102
10,000 N.J.Cen.1st,C.105¼	100 do......s30.101⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. C.	100 do..........102¼
C. G. B.......... 82⅜	200 Erie R'y...b.c.s3. 18
5,000 do.......... 82½	300 do.......... 17⅞
13,000 M.& St. P. 1st.	100 do.......... 18
La C. Div..b. c. 89	50 Ill. Central...b. c.101⅜
1,000 Chi.& Alt. 1st.113¼	300 Panama.........b. c..131
6,000 Mor.& Es.1st.110¼	16 do..........133
3,000 H.& St.J.8s,C. 83	300 L. S. & M.S......b.c. 60½
1,000 do.......... 83½	300 do.......... 60⅝
500 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.100	300 do.......... 60¾
500 C.,P.& Ash., O.106	200 do.......... 60⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.117	800 do.......... 60¾
4,000 O. & M. C.,S.F. 97	100 do.......s3. 60⅝
1,000 Nor. Mo. 1st.... 90½	200 do.......s3. 60¾
2,000 do.......... 90⅜	400 do.........c. 60¾
10,000 Mich. So. S. F.106½	1100 do.......... 60⅞
5,000 Pen. Pac. G. B.103¾	100 do.........c. 60⅞
13,000 do..........103⅞	2400 do.......... 61
12,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,	200 do.......s3. 60¾
San J'n Be'h. 92¼	900 do.......... 60⅝
1,000 West. Pac. B.. 97	900 do.......s3. 60½
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102½	1100 do.......... 60⅜
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 97½	800 do.......s3. 60¼
10,000 do......b.c. 97½	1800 do.......... 60⅛
30,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 92⅝	2500 do.......s3. 60
2,000 do......b.c. 92⅝	1900 do.......... 59⅞
1,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.107	300 do.......... 60
9 Amer. Ex. B'k....119	800 do.......... 60⅛
20 Metropol'n B'k....134	1100 do.......... 60¼
18 Del. & H. C....b.c.119½	700 do.......... 60⅛
25 U. S. Express.b.c. 50	200 C. & Pitts. G...b.c. 88⅜
500 W. U Tel........b. c. 76	100 do.......... 88⅞
700 do.......... 75⅞	300 do.......b3. 89
2700 do.......... 75¾	200 Tol.,W.& W...b.c. 8⅞
1300 do.......s3. 75⅝	700 Un. Pacific.......b.c. 77⅝
1800 do.......... 75¾	2400 do.......... 77¾
5 do.......... 75½	500 do.......s3. 77½
400 do.......s3. 75¾	200 do.......... 77¼
700 do.......... 75⅝	400 do.......s3. 77
500 do.......... 75⅞	500 do.......... 77⅛
600 do.......... 76	600 do.......... 77¼
700 do.......... 76⅛	500 do.......... 77⅜
300 do.......... 76¼	500 do.......... 77½
100 do.......... 76⅜	900 do.......... 77⅝
600 do.......... 76½	300 do.......... 77¾
1100 do.......... 76⅝	300 do.......... 77¼
900 do.......... 76¾	100 N. J. Cen.......b.c.108⅜
1000 do.......... 76⅝	100 do..........108⅛
1500 do.......... 76½	33 do..........108⅛
600 do.......... 76⅜	300 C.& N.W..b.c.b30. 40¼
600 do.......... 76¼	300 do.......... 40⅛
200 do.......... 76⅛	100 do.......s3. 40¼
2000 do.......... 76	10 do.......... 40
1300 do.......... 75⅞	100 do........b3. 40½
1000 do.......... 75¾	25 do.......... 40⅞
400 do.......... 75⅞	100 do.......s3. 40½
200 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 40⅜
400 do.......... 76⅛	100 do.......s3. 40¼
400 do.......... 76⅜	100 do.......... 40½
2700 do.......... 76¼	200 do.......... 40
200 Harlem.......b.c.134	200 do........b3. 40¼
100 Pacific Mail........ 34¾	300 do.......... 40½
500 do........b.c. 34⅜	900 C. & R. I...b.c.s3.102¼
2700 do.......... 34⅝	300 do.......s3.102
400 do.......... 34½	100 do..........102⅛
200 do.........c. 34⅜	200 do..........102¼
1400 do.......... 34⅜	100 Chi.M. & St.P.b.c. 33¾
2000 do.......... 34½	100 do.......... 34¼
100 do.........c. 34½	300 C.,M.&St.P.P.b.c.c. 56
700 do.......... 34⅝	300 do.......... 56½
1200 do........b3. 34¾	100 Del., Lack. & W..118
300 do.......... 34⅞	60 do........b.c.118
1000 do.......... 34¾	100 do.........c.118¼
1000 do.......... 34⅝	200 St.L.K.C.& N.....c. 8¾
400 do.......... 34½	50 Chi. & Alt....b.c.103
1100 do.......... 34⅜	20 St. L.,I. M. & S.... 20
3200 do.......... 34¼	100 do........b.c. 20
900 do.......... 34⅛	15 P. R. of Mo.....b.c. 51½
200 do.......... 34¼	8 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 96½
800 do.......... 34⅜	25 do.......... 97
50 do.......... 34⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 23⅝
2200 do.......... 34½	500 do.......... 22⅞
2400 do.......... 34⅝	500 do.......... 22¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 54½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 C.R.I. & P.7s.111	100 N. J. Central.....108¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel... 23¼	100 Union Pacific..... 77⅛
200 Western Union... 76⅜	100 do.......... 77¼
900 do.......... 76½	100 do.......... 77⅜
2500 do.......... 76⅝	100 do.......... 77⅛
1000 do.......... 76½	1700 do.......... 77
100 do.......... 76⅜	200 do.......... 76⅞
800 do.......... 76¼	1000 do.......... 76¾
800 do.......... 76⅛	500 do.......... 76⅝
200 do.......s5. 76⅛	500 do.......... 76½
300 do.......... 76¼	200 do.......s3. 76⅜
200 do.......... 76⅜	100 do.......s3. 76⅛
600 do.......... 76½	1200 do.......... 76
1000 do.......... 76⅝	100 do.......... 75⅞
1000 do.......... 76½	300 do.......... 75¾
700 Pacific Mail........ 34½	1000 do.......... 75½
300 do.......... 34⅝	100 do.......... 75¼
800 do.......s3. 34½	300 do.......... 75
200 do.......... 34⅜	200 do.......... 74⅞
100 do......s15. 34½	200 do.......... 74¾
1400 do.......... 34⅜	900 do.......... 74⅝
300 do........b3. [illegible]	100 do.......... 74½
600 do.......... 34⅝	100 do.......... 74⅞
1200 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 75
200 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 75⅛
500 do.......s3. [illegible]	100 do.......... 75¼
1300 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 75½
100 do........b3. [illegible]	100 do.......... 75⅞
100 do.......... 34	100 do.......... 76
100 Panama..........131	100 do.......... 75⅞
500 Lake Shore........ 60¾	1400 do.......... 75¼
1800 do.......... 60½	1300 do.......... 76
900 do.......... 60⅝	200 do.......... 75½
1500 do.......... 60½	100 do.......... 75⅝
200 do.......... 60⅜	400 do.......... 75¾
200 do.......s3. 60¼	300 Rock Island........102¼
100 do.......... 60⅛	1300 North-western.... 40½
800 do.......s3. 60	100 do.......b10. 40⅜
13 do.......... 60¼	200 do........b3. 40⅝
2000 do.......... 59⅞	100 do.......... 40⅞
1100 do.......... 60	100 do.......... 40⅝
600 do.......... 60⅛	100 do.......... 40¾
600 do.......... 60¼	300 do.......... 40⅞
100 do.......... 60⅜	100 do.........c. 41
400 do.......... 60½	200 do........b3. 41⅛
200 do.......... 60⅝	1000 do.......... 41¼
200 do.......... 60¾	100 do.......... 41
500 do.......... 60⅞	100 St. Paul........... 33⅞
1500 do.......... 61	200 do.......... 34
300 do.......... 61⅛	100 Tol. & Wabash... 9
1500 do.......... 61	100 do.......... 9¼
800 do.......... 60⅞	1100 do.......... 9⅜
1500 do.......... 60¾	100 Ohio & Miss... 23
500 do.......... 60⅝	100 do.......... 23¼
500 do.......... 60	100 do.......... 23⅜
1000 do.......... 60⅝	100 do.......s3. 23¼
500 Erie Railway....... 18⅛	100 do.......... 23⅛
500 do.......s3. 18	13 Morris & E.......c.102¼
200 do.......... 18⅛	100 St. L. & K. C..... 8¾
200 do.......... 18⅜	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf... 40
500 do.......... 18	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 51
400 do.......... 18⅛	50 do.......b30. 51¼
5 Adams Express....101	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S.6s, R.,'81, b. c..........120¼	$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1867.... b. c.124⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........123⅜	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C...118¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...122	500 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.118½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Pac. 7s, Gt.	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 75⅞
by S. of Mo.b.c.103	500 do.......... 76
4,000 Union Pac.1st.102½	600 do.......... 76⅛
3,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 97	1800 do.......... 76¼
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92½	1000 do.......... 75⅞
10,000 do.......... 92⅝	300 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 60⅜
2,000 L. & Nash.con.	1300 do.......... 60½
'98.......... 88	500 do.......... 60⅝
2,000 Ch.&N.W...1st.102½	500 do.......... 60¾
1,000 do..........102¼	100 do.......... 60⅞
500 do..........100	200 do.......... 61
1,000 Mich. S.. 2d...100⅝	100 do.......... 61⅛
1,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.105¼	100 do.......... 61¼
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s,	100 do.......s3. 61⅛
Con.......... 83¼	100 do.........c. 61⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.[illegible]	600 do.......... 61⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. [illegible]	100 do.......... 61½
1,000 M. & Es., Con.	300 do.......... 61⅝
x i..........[illegible]	100 do........b3. 61⅜
10 Del. & .. Can.b.c.119	100 Chi.& N.W.b.c.s3. 41
37 do..........119	100 do.......... 41⅛
100 do..........[illegible]	100 do.......... 41¼
13 American Ex...... [illegible]	100 do.......b30. 41¼
200 West. U. Tel. b. c. 76	100 do.......... 41⅜
800 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 41⅝
600 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 41¾
200 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 41½
2000 do.......... [illegible]	100 Tol.,W.& W...b. c. 9⅜
3700 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 9½
1900 do.......... [illegible]	100 do.......... 9¾
200 do.......... 76	100 do.......... 10
200 Pacific Mail.b. c. 34⅝	50 C., C., C. & Ind... 53
1500 do.......... 34½	50 Cl. & P. G'd...b. c. 89½
300 do.......... 34⅝	400 do.......... 89½
2300 do.......... 34¾	600 do.......... 89¾
400 do.......... 34⅞	200 do.......... 89½
100 At. & Pac. T. b.c. 23½	26 N. J. Central....108
38 Adams Express..100½	50 do......b.c.108½
300 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c.102½	100 Del.,L.&West.b.c.118⅛
100 do.......s3.102½	25 Chi. & Alton.b.c.102½
500 do..........103	100 O. & Miss.b.c.s10. 23
100 Erie R....b. c.b3. 18¼	100 do.......... 23
100 do.......... 18¼	200 do.......... 23⅜
100 Mich. Cent..b. c. 64	100 do.......... 23⅝
300 Chi. & R.I.b. c.b3.102¾	100 do.......b3. 23¾
200 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 34¼	200 C. C. & I.C.b.c.s3. 4½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

7000 U.S.5-20 R.'65n.120	500 Union Pacific... 75¾
50,000 D.of C...3-65s. 74½	100 do.......... 75½
1000 Lake Shore C.2d. 95	300 do.......... 75⅜
2000 Erie 5th........ 89	100 do.......b3. 75¼
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 21½	1000 do.......... 75⅛
100 N. Y. C. &Hud.s3.102½	700 do.......... 75
100 do.......s3.102¼	700 do.......... 74⅞
400 Western Union... 76½	100 do.......... 74¾
1100 do.......... 76⅜	100 do......s30. 74½
900 do.......... 76¼	800 do.......... 74¾
100 do.......... 76⅛	700 do.......... 74⅜
300 do.......... 76	700 do.......s3. 74½
200 do.......... 75⅞	300 do.......... 74¾
1000 do.......... 76	500 do.......... 75
500 do.......... 76⅛	300 do.......... 74¾
2800 do.......... 76¼	300 do.......... 74⅝
300 do.......... 76⅛	100 Northwestern.... 41⅝
1800 do.......s3. 76	100 do.......... 41½
500 do.......... 75⅞	900 do.......... 41⅜
1200 do.......... 75¾	500 do......b30. 41⅜
700 do.......... 75⅝	800 do.......... 41¼
2000 do.......... 75¾	600 do.......... 41⅛
100 do.......... 75⅞	1100 do.......... 41
600 Pacific Mail...... 34¾	100 do.......... 40⅞
400 do.......... 34⅝	100 do.......... 40¾
1400 do.......s3. 34½	400 do.......s3. 40⅝
800 do.......... 34½	300 do.......... 40⅞
100 do.......... 34⅜	200 Northwestern Pf. 55
500 do.......... 34½	400 N. J. Central.....108
200 do.......b3. 34⅝	400 do.......s3.108½
200 do.......... 34⅝	400 Rock Island.......102½
1300 do.......... 34¼	200 St. Paul.......... 34½
600 do.......... 34⅜	400 do.......... 34¼
1000 Erie Railway.... 18⅛	100 do.......... 33¾
1200 do.......s3. 18	200 Toledo & Wab.... 9⅝
600 do.......... 18	100 Ohio & Miss...... 23⅝
200 Lake Shore........ 61½	100 do.......b3. 23½
100 do.......... 61⅜	100 do.......... 23⅜
100 do.......... 61¼	100 do.......... 23¼
700 do.......... 61⅛	300 do.......... 23⅛
900 do.......... 61	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 21⅞
3100 do.......... 60⅞	30 Chi. B. & Quincy.113½
1800 do.......... 60¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 51⅛
1000 do.......s3. 60⅝	100 St. L. & Kan. C.... 8½
200 do.......... 60¾	100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 24

WEDNESDAY, June 2—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange the dealings were characterized by less excitement than yesterday, the volume of business showing a marked diminution, and the fluctuations, as a rule, being confined within narrower limits; still, the transactions were on a large scale, and at times attended with considerable animation. The course of prices was irregular and the changes in the temper of speculation were frequent. During the day, in some instances, higher prices were reached than those recorded yesterday, but subsequently the market exhibited weakness and there was a decline of ½ to nearly 5 ⅌ cent. in the leading shares. The announcement was made early in the day that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad had held a meeting at which it was determined to declare a quarterly dividend of 1½ ⅌ cent. from the net earnings for the three months ending June 30, 1875. The transfer-books of the company will close June 15, and be reopened July 6, the dividend being payable July 1. The large and continued increase in the earnings of the company had led to the expectation in some quarters that the dividend would be much more than 1½, and consequently there was some disappointment, especially among speculators who had bought the stock on that assumption. Should the traffic of the road continue as large as it has been for some time past a larger division of the profits among the stockholders for the next quarter is to be looked for; and there is no doubt that there would have been a more substantial dividend this time only that the Directors considered it wise to adhere strictly to the letter of the resolution passed at the meeting of stockholders in March last, which called for a dividend at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The stock opened at 79⅛@79¼, fell off to 74½, and rallied to 76 before 1 o'clock. The highest price afterward touched was 76¼ and the lowest 74½, the closing transactions having been at 74⅝. Lake Shore opened at 61¾@62⅛, declined to 59⅞, recovered to 61½, and closed at 60⅝@60¾. Western Union in first sales brought 76¾@77, and, after frequent fluctuations, closed at 75⅝@75⅞, the lowest figures of the day. Pacific Mail declined from 36⅛ to 34⅛, rallied to 34⅞, and closed at 34¼. North-western common was, in the main, firmer, and closed at 40⅞, the two extremes of the day having been 40 and 41¾. The preferred rose from 54½ to 55. St. Paul common fell off from 34¼ to 33¾, rose to 34¾, and finally reacted to 33¾. The preferred sold at 56@56½. Rock Island, Erie, and Ohio and Mississippi declined ½ to 1¼ ⅌ cent., and closed at a recovery of ⅛ to ½ ⅌ cent. New-York Central rose from 102⅛ to 103¼, but closed at 102¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 118¼, New-Jersey Central to 108½, Illinois Central to 101½, Michigan Central to 64, and Pittsburg to 89½, an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose from 23¼ to 24. Hannibal and St. Joseph advanced to 23, and subsequently declined to 21⅞. Wabash rose from 8⅞ to 10 and closed at 9⅝.

The money market was extremely easy throughout the day, and call borrowers supplied their requirements at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. Discounts continue easy at 3½ to 4½ ⅌ cent. for best approved names, with the demand ahead of the supply.

The foreign advices reported an improved tone of affairs in London, the market for United States bonds being firm at 106½@106⅝ for old 1865s, 109⅜@109½ for 1867s, 104⅛ for 10-40s, and 102¾@103 for new 5s. At the close, however, Consols were lower at 92⅜@92½ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. The Bank of England gained £33,000 bullion on balance, and discounts in the open market were quoted at 3½ ⅌ cent. for three-months' bills. Erie advanced to 16¼@16½ on a cable dispatch from this side to the effect that the assets of the company exceeded the floating debt. The sterling exchange market was quiet but firm, with actual business at $1 86¼@$1 87 and $4 89¼@$4 90 for bankers' sixty days and demand bills, respectively. The culmination of the speculation in grain at Chicago has stimulated exports, and the supply of commercial bills is consequently somewhat larger than of late. Gold was firm, ranging from 116⅜ to 116⅝, with opening and closing transactions at the intermediate quotations. There was a good demand for cash gold, and loans, after making free of interest, were at 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem, for use, the latter having been the final rate. In was rumored that a "squeeze" was contemplated within a day or two. The specie shipments by to-day's steamer consisted of $300,000 gold coin and $180,635 gold and silver bars. On Government bonds the business was comparatively small, although prices were well sustained. Railroad mortgages were generally higher and in good request. The Union Pacific issues led in point of activity and advanced ¼@½ ⅌ cent., although at the close Land Grants fell back to 97. Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated Sinking Fund sold at 97, Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts (La Crosse Division) at 89, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible at 83½, an advance of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. New-York Central coupon firsts and do. sixes of 1883, declined ½ and 1 ⅌ cent. respectively. Erie fifth sold at 89, against 86 yesterday, and the other issues were steady. In State bonds there were only a few small transactions. Tennessee old sold at 51, against 51¼ bid and 53 asked yesterday. District of Columbia 3-65s sold at 74½@74⅝.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 2.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup..........	117⅛	117¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862..........	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, coup, 1867..........	124½	124½
American Gold..........	116½	116½
Bills on London, 60 days..........	$4 86½	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central..........	102½	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island..........	103	102½
Pacific Mail..........	35⅞	34⅜
St. Paul Common..........	34¼	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred..........	56¼	56
Western Union..........	76¾	75⅝
Union Pacific..........	79⅛	74⅝
Lake Shore..........	61¾	60¾
Wabash and Toledo..........	8⅞	9⅝
North-western Common..........	40½	40⅞
North-western Preferred..........	54½	55
Delaware and Lackawanna..........	117¼	118⅛
New-Jersey Central..........	107¾	108½
Panama..........	130	131
Erie..........	18¾	18
Ohio and Mississippi..........	23¾	23⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central..........	4¾	4½
Harlem..........	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central..........	103¼	102⅛	3,700
Harlem..........	134	134	200
Erie..........	18½	17⅞	11,400
Lake Shore..........	62⅛	59⅞	93,700
Wabash..........	10	8⅞	3,300
North-western..........	41¾	40	17,700
North-western Preferred....	55	54½	200
Rock Island..........	102¾	102	2,500
Delaware and Hud. Canal..	119¼	119¼	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul....	34¾	33¾	2,300
Milwaukee and St Paul Pref.	56½	56	400
Pittsburg..........	89½	88¾	1,700
Delaware, Lack. and West'n.	118¼	118	260
New-Jersey Central..........	108½	107¾	1,250
Michigan Central..........	64	64	100
Illinois Central..........	101½	101⅛	150
Union Pacific..........	79¼	74½	41,300
Missouri Pacific..........	51⅛	51	300
C., C. and Ind. Central.....	4½	4½	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	23	21⅞	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref....	16	15¾	200
Ohio and Mississippi..........	24	22¾	6,400
Kansas Pacific..........	17½	17½	100
Panama..........	131¼	131	400
Western Union..........	77	75⅝	81,000
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph.	24	23¼	300
Pacific Mail..........	36⅛	34⅛	67,300
Quicksilver Preferred.......	21½	21½	100
Iron Mountain..........	20	20	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.	85¼	85¼	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express.	64	64	240
St. L., K C. and N..........	9	8½	400
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref....	40	40	400
Total sales..........			338,140

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	122¼	122⅜	5-20s, '65, n., c.	123¼	123⅜
6s, 1881, r.....	120	120¼	5-20s, 1867, r..	120	120¼
6s, 1881, c.....	125¾	125	5-20s, 1867, c..	124⅜	124½
5-20s, 1862, r..	117¼	117¾	5-20s, 1868, r..	120	120¼
5-20s, 1862, c..	117¼	117¾	5-20s, 1868, c..	124	124½
5-20s, 1864, r..	118	118¼	10-40s, r......	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1864, c..	118¼	118½	10-40s, c......	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1865, r..	119⅞	120	5s, 1881, r.....	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, c..	121¼	121⅜	5s, 1881, c.....	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, '65, n., r.	119⅞	120			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $16,000 for interest and $648,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared..........	$63,030,000
Gold balances..........	1,634,834
Currency balances..........	1,940,342

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges..........	$96,035,647
Currency balances..........	4,512,024
Gold exchanges..........	3,848,782
Gold balances..........	695,095

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 28	South Carolina 6s... 33
Ark.7s.L.R.&F.S.iss. 11	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 32¾
Ark.7s.Mem.& L.R.. 11	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 32½
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.. 11	S. C. 6s, F'd'g act,'66. 32½
A.7s,Miss.O.& R.R.. 11	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 32
A.7s,Ark. Cent'l R.. 11	S. C. L. C.,'89, A.&O. 32
California 7s....115	S. C. 7s, '88.......... 32½
Connecticut 6s......107	S. C. Non Fund. bds. 6
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 93	Tenn. 6s, old........ 52⅜
Long bds,due'81'91 in102¾	Tenn. 6s, n. bds.....52
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.108	Tenn. 6s, n. series.... 52
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78..112	Texas 10s, of '76..... 99½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...115	Virginia 6s, old...... 35
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...115¼	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66... 35
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83...115	Va. 6s, do., '67...... 35
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91...121	Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 63⅛
N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75...114	Va. 6s, ex m. coup.. 57½
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1.. 3	Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser.... 44
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 2.. 3	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8½
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 4	Dis. of C. 3-65s,1924. 74⅝
Rhode Island 6s.....107	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....110¾	C. P. & A. new bds.103
Alb. & Susq. 2d....104½	Det., M. & Tol. bds.101¾
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 25	Buff. & Erie new bds.103
B., H. & Erie Guar.. 25	Buff. & S. Line 7s...102
B.,C.R.&M.1st 7s g.. 31	L. S. Con. Coup., 1st.103
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 40	L. S. Con. Reg., 1st.. 99
Ches. & Ohio, ex C.. 34	Marietta & Cin. 1st. 106
Chic. & Alton S F.. 99½	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.103
Chic. & Alton 1st...113⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101½
Chic. & Alton Inc...102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..101
La. & Mo. 1st Guar. 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..102¼
C.,B.& Q.8 per ct.1st.115	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 98½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..107¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 98½
Chic., R. I. & Pac...110½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..103½
C. R. of N. J.1st,new.111½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.115
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.105⅛	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F., '85.111
C.R.of N.J.Con.Con.106½	Harlem 1st 7s. Coup.109½
Am. Dock.& Im.bds.100	North Missouri 1st.. 90⅞
M.& St.P.1st 8s, P.D.110	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 97
M.&.St.P.1st,LaC.D. 88½	Ohio & Miss. Con... 95¼
M.&S.P.1st C.&M.... 83	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 75
M. & St. P. 1st Con... 74½	Ohio & M. 1st, S.Div. 80
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 81	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..103¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104	C. P., C. & Ore. 1st. 93½
C. & N. W. ext'n bds. 90	Union Pacific 1st b..102½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 99	U. P. Land Grant 7s. 97
C. & N.W.coup.G.bs. 82½	Union Pacific S. F... 92⅝
Peninsula 1st conv.. 96½	Atl. & Pac. L. G. M. 40
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 98½	Pacific of Mo. 1st.... 94¾
Del., L. & W. 2d.....110½	Pacific of Mo. 2d.... 89
Del.,L.& W.7s,conv..118	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.102
Morris & Essex 1st.110	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.112
Morris & Essex 2d..107	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d.100½
Morris & Essex con.100	C. & P. Con. S. F......100
Erie 1st, extended...100½	Clev. & P. 4th S. F...100
Erie 2d 7s, 1879...... 93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 48½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883...... 91½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 16
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 88	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 88
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 87½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 45
Han. & St. Jo L. G.100	Atl. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 72
H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv. 83	Tol., Peo. & W.,E.D. 60
Dub. & S. City 1st..102½	Tol., Peo. & W.,W.D. 52
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 28	T.&W.1st,St. L. Div. 55
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.100	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 54
M. S. N.I.S. F.7 ⅌ ct.105	Tol. & Wab. Con. C. 36
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...106	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.103½	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 55½
C., P. & A. old bds..104½	

And the following City bank shares:

America..........160	Mechanics'..........146
Amer. Exchange..........117	Merchants'..........126
Butch. & Drovers'..........135	Merch. Exchange....104
Chemical..........1600	Metropolitan..........133
City..........300	New-York..........135
Commerce..........124	North America......102
Continental..........100½	Park..........150
First National..........200	People's..........140
Fourth National......100½	Phenix..........100⅛
Imp. & Traders'..........201	State of New-York.112
Irving..........130	Tradesmen's..........146¼
Manhattan..........151	Union..........136
Marine..........132	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new..........	105¼	....
Camden & Amboy Railroad..........	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad..........	49	49⅛
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad...	53½	53⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad..........	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Pref..........	....	41½
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad..........	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad..........	....	29½
Lehigh Navigation..........	49⅜	49½
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	103	....

The German-American Bank is paying the coupons of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company due June 1.

The well-known firm of Robinson, Chase & Co. has been dissolved by the retirement from active business of Messrs. Eugene M. Robinson and William T. Morris. The business will be continued by Messrs. George H. Chase and Thomas B. Atkins, under the firm name of Chase & Atkins.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	41	Spirits Turp., bbls..	54
Bees-wax, pkgs....	6	Tar, bbls..........	488
Beans, bbls..........	85	Pea-nuts, bags......	40
Cotton, bales..........	1,844	Rice, pkgs..........	283
Eggs, bbls..........	2,833	Rice Chaff, bags....	717
Flour, bbls..........	17,391	Oil Cake, pks......	900
Meal, bbls..........	100	Beef, pkgs..........	82
Wheat, bushels....	146,325	Pork, pkgs..........	304
Corn, bushels......	126,750	Cut-meats, pkgs..	883
Oats, bushels......	69,900	Lard, tcs..........	165
Malt, bushels......	23,750	Butter, pkgs..........	2,774
Grease, pkgs..........	250	Cheese, pkgs..........	10,429
Hops, bales..........	13	Starch, pkgs..........	2,138
Hides, No..........	652	Skins, bales..........	60
Do. bales..........	1,020	Spelter, pcs..........	663
Lead, pigs..........	2,015	Tallow, pkgs..........	78
Molasses, bbls......	303	Tobacco, hhds......	283
Oil, bbls..........	100	Do. pkgs..........	273
Moss, bales..........	19	Wool, bales..........	661
Leather, sides......	14,902	Whisky, bbls..........	331
Resin, bbls..........	4,903		

BRICKS—Have been moderately active on the previous basis as to values.

COCOA—Has been in very slack request, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold; stock, 2,300 bags.

COFFEE—Dull and weak within yesterday's range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos, 42,291 mats and 19,172 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted steady, with, however, a very moderate movement reported.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively dull at former figures.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, but without important change as to prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 681 bales, (of which 320 bales were on last evening,) including 370 bales to shippers, 246 bales to spinners, and 65 bales to speculators....For forward delivery business has been quite active, but prices have been quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ ℔ lower under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,800 bales, (of which 8,100 bales were on last evening and 23,700 bales were to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; July 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; August, 16 3-16c.; September, 16c.@16 1-32c.; October, 15 17-32c.; November, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; December, 15 [illegible]@15 11-32c.; January, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; February, 15⅝c.@15 11-16c.; March, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; April at 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; and May, 16 5-16c.@16⅜c....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,844 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,255 bales, against 2,237 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 8,821 bales against 11,634 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,391,785 bales, against 3,671,836 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 31,385 bales; to the Continent, 516 bales. Stock in New-York, 144,694 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 304,306 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary..........	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling..........	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling..........	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling..........	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair..........	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair..........	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

DYEWOODS—Have been in limited supply and held above the views of buyers, checking business; stock, 480 tons Lima Wood, 286 tons Fustic, 130 tons Barwood, 50 tons Logwood, and 34 tons Camwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active at about previous prices, with the main inquiry for shipping stock, in lines, partly for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 16,500 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$4 60; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 90, with very fancy quoted higher; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; City Mills Extra at $5 35@$6; poor to very good shipping Extras Western at $4 85@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 15@$5 65, and Trade and Family Extras at proportionately reduced rates. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping Extras at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been inactive at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 for very poor to very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 05@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour altogether nominal....Rye Flour has been in request at steady rates, ranging from $4 35 to $5 60 for very poor to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 35@$5 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more sought after within the range of from $3 60 to $4 10 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,350 bbls.

FRUIT—Trade has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted irregular. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25; 1,400 bxs loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ box; 250 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 10c.; 300 bbls. Currants at 5⅞c.@6c., and 90 cks Turkey Prunes at 7⅜c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been again quite active, to-day, at an improvement of ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing about steady, with most of the dealings for export account. Winter Wheat quoted rather firmer, but quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 219,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 15@$1 16 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 17 for very choice do.; $1 16 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 11@$1 13 for No. 2 do., in store and afloat; $1 09 for No. 2 North-west do., in store; $1 13 for No. 1 Chicago do., afloat; $1 07@$1 08 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 05@$1 15 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 33 for strictly prime White Michigan, and within the previous range (nominally) for Red and Amber do....New Corn has been in quite active demand, partly for export, at about steady rates, with sales reported, since our last, of 129,000 bushels at 72½c.@74c. for steamer grades of new Mixed Western; closing at 74c. for good, afloat; 78c.@81½c. for fair to strictly choice sailing vessel do.; [illegible]c.@81½c. for new Yellow, and 77c.@82c. for new White do....Old Mixed Western quiet, with 16,000 bushels, in store, reported sold at 83c. ⅌ bushel, and nominal....Rye and Barley essentially unchanged....Barley Malt in more request, with sales reported of about 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte extra choice, at $1 80, and small lots of four-rowed State at $1 50@$1 52....Oats have been in decidedly more active demand mainly on trade account, though partly on speculation, at an advance of fully 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 135,000 bushels at 71c.@72c. for good to prime Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 72c. bid for Chicago; 68½c.@70c. for inferior mixed do., car lots; 70c.@75c. for poor to choice White do., mostly at 73c. for average car lots; 66c.@69c. for inferior do.; 73c. for White State, and 71c.@72c. for Mixed Canada, afloat....And of prime Mixed Chicago, to arrive in June, 25,000 bushels at 71c. ⅌ bushel....Hay and Straw about steady on restricted dealings....Feed in moderate demand, within the range of $20@$30 ⅌ ton, as extremes.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The feature of business has been the increased demand for Domestic Cloth, of which 2,500 rolls have been sold at 13c.@13¼c., time and interest. Domestic Bagging quoted at 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been held more firmly, but has been quiet. Other kinds of Hemp dull at old rates. Of Jute Butts, 1,850 bales sold at 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency, time, mostly at Boston....Stock here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., includes 79,779 bales of Manila Hemp, 15,000 bales Jute, 12,000 bales Jute Butts; and at Boston, 9,700 bales Manila Hemp, 2,300 bales Jute, 4,400 bales Jute Butts, and 1,600 bales Jute Rejections. Stock of American Hemp, 100 bales; of Italian, 98 bales. We quote: Manila Hemp at 8c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $235@$280; Undressed do., (nominally) $180@$185, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate request at about late quotations. Sales, to-day, 1,000 Montevideo, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, and 600 dry Texas on private terms. Stock in first hands, this morning, 277,300 do. Hides and 1,341 bales, against 129,200 Hides and 893 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in very light request, as a rule, within the previous range.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—A moderate trade has been noted in this line, with values generally quoted about steady.

LEATHER—Has been comparatively quiet, though buyers have had the advantage as to values.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been inactive at former rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 23c. ⅌ ℔; sales, 100,000 ℔....Copper products have been selling to a moderate extent at unchanged rates, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do. 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Iron continues dull and heavy in all lines, with sales reported of only 400 tons American Pig within our range. ....We quote: Eglinton Pig nominal at $30; Glengarnock, $30@$31; Gartsherrie, $28@$30; Coltness, $30@$31; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and at $38, gold, in bond, (with sales reported of 2,000 tons at the latter rate.) American Rails, $48@$50, at works and tide-water; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought scrap, $32@$34 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$80; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in generally slack request at old figures. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87@$7; American at $5 95@$6, gold; Western, $6 70@$7, currency; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been inactive at $7 12½@$7 50, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for Domestic....American steel continues inactive at previous quotations....Regulus Antimony has been slow of sale, yet quoted at 12¾c.@13c., gold, for foreign, and 12¼c.@12½c., gold, for American....Shot dull at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been very quiet since our last, at about former rates. Recent sales (not previously reported) included 3,000 slabs Straits and 500 bxs. Coke Plates on private terms. We quote: Straits at 19c., English at 19c., Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 62½@$9; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 25; Charcoal Terne, $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 gold....Zinc has been selling only in a jobbing way at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Very quiet to-day at the reduced figures. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "In view of the accumulating supplies and very limited demand from all sources, the market has been further depressed, and prices have been quoted much lower for invoices, with Refining Muscovado quoted at the close at 38½c. for 50 test, a decline of fully 2c. ⅌ gallon. Sales have been made of 386 hhds. Nevis and 214 hhds. Antigua to refiners on private terms; also, an invoice of 448 hhds. and 15 tcs. St. John, P. R., mainly for refining reported at 42c. ⅌ gallon. Invoices of 327 hhds. and 33 tcs. Cienfuegos, 370 hhds. and 25 tcs. Cardenas, 52 hhds. and 40 half-puncheons Point-a-Pitre, and equal to 16 hhds., 884 puncheons, 20 half-puncheons, 8 tcs., and 90 bbls. Demerara of recent receipt have not yet been reported as marketed. Stock in first hands here this morning, 4,524 hhds. foreign, (including 1,863 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,003 hhds. English Island 865 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 500 hhds. Centrifugal, 241 hhds. St. Croix, and 52 hhds. Martinique,) against 1,554 hhds. foreign, (including 741 hhds. Porto Rico, 740 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 50 hhds. English Island, and 15 hhds. Centrifugal,) June 1, 1874. Stock of New-Orleans estimated at 3,500 bbls. We quote: Porto Rico (nominally) at 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@52c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; do., refining grades, (nominal,) 38½c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix, 44c.@50c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@76c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been quite dull, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@55c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 35c.@[illegible]@45c. for ordinary to about prime ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive on the reduced basis of 26c. for hhds. and 30c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet at about former rates. Resin in limited demand within the range of from $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3@$4 75 for No. 1, and $4 50@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 310 bbls. low Pale to extra Pale at $4 50@$6 75 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive on the basis of $2@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, with merchantable quoted at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 205 bbls. Stock in yard, 61,233 bbls. Resin, 7,065 bbls. Tar, and 3,889 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull; quoted at 6½c.; and in shipping order at 9¾c.@9⅞c....Refined in less demand, with early deliveries quoted here at 13c.@13¼c., and June at 13½c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c....Naphtha as before....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 13c.@13¼c., and June at 13½c. And at Baltimore, various June deliveries, at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after, for early delivery, at easier rates, with sales reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 50; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 37½@$15 75 ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale at lower figures. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. August options, at $20 60@$20 65, with June quoted at $20 35, and July at $20 40@$20 45 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been saleable and steady at 9½c. for City ⅌ ℔. ....Cut-meats have been moderately active at somewhat weaker prices, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔. Rib Bellies at 11½c.; 20 boxes do, heavy, at 11⅜c.; 2,000 Pickled Shoulders and Hams at 9¼c., and 12@12¼c., and 1,500 Smoked Shoulders and Hams at 10¾c. and 13¾c. And for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Long-cut Hams, on private terms....Bacon dull and unsettled. City Long Clear quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Western do. (nominally) at 11½c., and Short Clear at 12c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported of 145 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, within our range....Lard has been in comparatively light demand for early delivery at reduced figures, closing rather steadier. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14⅜c.; 140 tcs. City do. at 13½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; and of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and for the Continent, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. ⅌ ℔....For forward delivery, sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 14⅜c., closing about 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; and 2,500 tcs., July, at 14 9-16c.@14¾c., closing at 14½c.@14 9-16c. ⅌ ℔....Beef quiet at former figures; sales, 80 bbls. and 50 tcs....Butter steady, and Cheese a shade cheaper on a moderate movement....Eggs less active and quoted at 18c.@20c. for about fair to fancy ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 37½; Louisiana, $6 50@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 65@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔. Stock, 250 tcs. Carolina, 300 bbls. Louisiana, and 15,300 bags East India.

SALT—Has been in rather more request and steady, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@91; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 25c.@30c., St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull, since our last, with Crude at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover has been in very limited request and quoted nominal, even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.@11¾c.; State at 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔....Rough Flax has been quite dull at $1 85@$2, from car and store....Timothy has been inactive at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 55@$2 75 from cars and store....Calcutta Linseed has been very quiet since our last at $2 05, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔; sales 7,500 bags....Rape-seed dull at $3 25@$3 75....Canary-seed has been less sought after at $11 50@$12....Stock of Calcutta Linseed here 65,161 bags, and at Boston 1,000 bags.

SKINS—Have been slow of sale and weak in price; 9,000 ℔s. Deer sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw firm to-day at the advanced prices of yesterday, but much less active; sales, 700 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8¼c....Refined unchanged....Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: A brisk demand prevailed to-day for Raw, almost wholly for refining purposes, and prices have been quoted stronger, with fair to good refining grades quoted at the close, at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., as the asking rates, holders evincing no desire to realize at anything off these quotations. Sales have been made of 5,027 hhds., 15 tcs., 367 bbls., and 945 bags, including 1,247 hhds. refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c.; 980 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 94 hhds. do. at 8⅛c.; 600 hhds. do at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 700 hhds. do., reported on the same basis; 1,100 hhds. do.; (rumored,) within the current range for fair to good; 182 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 112 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 12 hhds. and 140 bbls. Demerara at 8½c.@9c.; 945 bags do. at 8½c.@9⅛c.; 15 tcs. and 227 bbls. Jamaica at 8c. ⅌ ℔. ....The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 124,355 hhds., 41,228 bxs., and 104,812 bags, the latter including 43,122 bags Manila, 37,941 bags Brazil, 15,893 bags Cuba, 2,000 bags Java, 3,877 bags Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Laguayra; 945 bags English Island, 380 bags St. Domingo, 486 bags Mexican, 64 bags Porto Rico, and 104 bags Martinique. Also, 7,369 hhds. Melado. Stock same date last year, 116,819 hhds., 83,276 bxs. and 192,610 bags. Also, 1,379 hhds. Melado. We quote for refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.@8⅛c.; good do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; prime do. at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9 7-16c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been more active, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in fair though less active demand, on the basis of 8¾c. for prime, and 8⅞c. for choice, with sales reported of equal to 170,000 ℔., chiefly at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine has been quoted steady, with rather more inquiry noted; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. prime to choice Western at 15⅜c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—In moderate request at about former rates, with sales reported of 500 half chests Green, and 4,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Trade has been comparatively quiet since our last, yet values have been without important alteration. Sales have been confined to 400 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@21c.; 181 cases 1873 Pennsylvania Seed-leaf, on private terms; 100 cases sundries, in lots, at 8c.@45c., and 100 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 15 ⅌ ℔. Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here 3,606 hhds. in May; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here 3,468 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day 39,693 hhds., against 22,667 hhds. June 1, 1874. Of the 3,200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in May, 2,200 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in May were 5,499 bales; deliveries, 4,730 bales; stock June 1, 7,930 bales, (of which were 7,562 bales Havana, and 368 bales Yara,) against 23,913 bales same time last year.

WHISKY—Quiet, to-day, at $1 18 ⅌ gallon; sales, 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been noted in the way of berth freights. Rates have been generally quoted firm, on moderate offerings of accommodation, for early use. Room for Grain, Provisions, and Tallow was most sought after. The chartering movement has been fairly active in the line of Grain tonnage, which has been quoted strong as to rates. A moderate inquiry prevails for tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Tobacco, Flour, and Lumber trades on the basis of late quotations. ....For Liverpool, the engagements since our last have been, by steam, 190 tons Provisions, at 40s.@45s.; 200 tons Heavy Goods at 35s.; 50 hhds Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton, with Grain room quoted at 8d.@8½d. bid. And from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) a bark, 646 tons, with Deals, at 75s. And from Musquash, (chartered there,) a bark, 606 tons, with Deals, at 72s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 1,125 bbls. Sugar at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol Channel, a bark, 394 tons, with Deals, from Richibucto, (chartered there,) at 75s....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ standard bushel....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 316 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, a bark, 621 tons, with Deals, from St. John (chartered there,) at 75s....For an Irish port, John, (chartered there,) at 76s. 3d....For Cork and direct, a British brig, 229 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Wicklow, a schooner, 178 tons, with Deals, from St. orders, a Norwegian bark, 540 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 698 tons hence, with about 4,600 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 6s.; an Austrian bark, 560 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 6s.; another, 387 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork, direct, a bark, 532 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (chartered there,) at 75s. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bxs. Cheese @45s. ⅌ ton; and 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ standard bushel....For Leith, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ⅌ bushel....For Antwerp or Bremen, a British ship, 1,123 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d., clearance of July 1; and a German bark, 677 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. to Antwerp, or 4s. 1½d. to Bremen, with short lay days; and an American ship, 1,360 tons, with about 9,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (rumored, but without reliable particulars.)....For the Continent, a British bark, 745 tons, with about 4,800 bbls Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered to arrive,) at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 1.10 reichs-marks; 100 tcs. Lard, 300 hhds. Tallow, and 200 bxs. Bacon at 1.30 reichs-marks; and 1,200 Oars at 1c. ⅌ foot, running measurement....For Lisbon, an American schooner, 429 tons, with about 22,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, at 15c. ⅌ bushel....For Genoa, an American bark, 700 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 34s....For Naples, an American bark, 533 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 34s....For Porto Cabello, an American schooner, 236 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; and back with salt, from Bonaire, at 12c. ⅌ bushel....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, a British brig, 18[illegible] tons, with Flour, from Philadelphia, at 4[illegible]c. gold, ⅌ bbl....For Matanzas, an American bark, 368 tons, with empty Casks, from Philadelphia at 80c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1875.

There was a generally slow condition of trade in Live Stock on this forenoon. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves ranged from fair to good, and sold at 9¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4¾ to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, Beeves sold at 8c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4 to 8 cwt.; quality from poor to good. Milch Cows were not quoted, sales being too few. Calves sold at 4½c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔.; Veals at 6c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep sold at 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs at 8½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City-dressed, 9½c. for all weights.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 158 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 55 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $32 off the lot, weight 7¾ cwt. scant; 47 good Illinois steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. strong; 98 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¾ cwt. T. Gilles held on sale for Warn & Co. 60 Texan Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Wilber & Brother 92 Cherokee Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. scant. Held on sale for J. M. Bowman 22 Cherokee Steers. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 96 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 31 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 47 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 66 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 32 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 3 State Calves, weight 505 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 State Veals, weight 270 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 23 State Veals, weight 3,820 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. J. Kirby sold 33 State Calves, weight 4,220 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 32 State Veals, weight 5,110 ℔., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 58 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight, 88 ℔. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 237 State Veals, weight 33,570 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 44 State Veals, weight 6,240 ℔., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 73 State Veals, weight 10,980 ℔., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 391 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 92 ℔. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 132 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 97 ℔. ⅌ head, at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 22 State Lambs, weight 56 ℔. ⅌ head, at 12c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—C. Khan sold 745 Kentucky Lambs, weight 43,641 ℔., at 9½c. ⅌ ℔.; 21 Kentucky Sheep, weight 2,170 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔. Jelliffe & Co. sold 28 State Sheep, weight 79 ℔. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 40 State Lambs, weight 41 ℔. ⅌ head, at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 16 Veals, weight 2,260 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 Veals, weight 1,570 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 104 Veals, weight 14,140 ℔., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 43 Calves, weight 6,690 ℔., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 91 Calves, weight 13,260 ℔., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 161 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. D. H. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 33 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. J. McFillan, Jr., sold for self 88 Texan Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 45 Texan Cows and Heifers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 2 State Oxen, weight 3,210 ℔., at 11½c. ⅌ ℔. on 56 ℔. to the cwt. net. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 93 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 8 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. strong. W. E. Dudley sold 68 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt; 18 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 24 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weight 7¼ cwt. scant. M. Goldschmidt sold 31 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt.; 81 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾ ⅌ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 72 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. C. Khan sold 221 Kentucky Sheep, weight 18,920 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔. P. Kase & Sons sold 53 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 52 ℔. ⅌ head, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔.; 36 Jersey Lambs, weight 55 ℔. ⅌ head, at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 114 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,010 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,570 ℔., at $5 70 ⅌ cwt.; 220 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,010 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 223 Ohio Sheep, weight 21,540 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 72 Kentucky Lambs, weight 4,180 ℔., at 9½c. ⅌ ℔.; 128 Virginia Lambs, weight 6,280 ℔., at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 135 Virginia Lambs, weight 6,650 ℔., at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 Jersey Lambs, weight 590 ℔., at 12c. ⅌ ℔.; 38 Jersey Lambs, weight 2,090 ℔., at 13c. ⅌ ℔. Mr. Bristol held on sale 211 Virginia Lambs.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,124 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 450 Veals and Calves, 102 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—2,068 Sheep and Lambs, 569 Veals and Calves, 4 Cows.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,949 Hogs, 1,367 Sheep, 385 Calves and Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—1,100 head of horned Cattle, 1,315 Sheep and Lambs, 2,835 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 31, 1875—79 Beeves, 180 Calves and Veals, 2,849 Sheep and Lambs, 5,672 Hogs, 123 Horses.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Cattle more active, firm; 10c.@15c. higher; receipts, 3,000 head; sales of Texans at $3@$4 50; Stockers', $3 50@$4 75; Butchers', $4@$5; shipping Steers, $5 50@$6 55; choice Steers, $6@$6 35; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs dull, slow, weak, tending strongly downward; good to choice Bacon, $6 80@$7; heavy, $6 75@$7 25; scalawags, $6 25@$6 50; sales mostly at $7@$7 20; shipments, 6,000. Sheep weak, easy; small demand; poor to choice shorn, $3 50@$5 25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 289 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,372 head, or 316 cars, against 462 cars for the same time last week, 369 cars corresponding week last year; market slow, firm at the opening prices of the week. Eastern dealers about supplied, and have returned, 1,115 head disposed of; sales of 900 Illinois Steers, ranging from 965 to 1,236 ℔. at $5 25@$6 45; 500 Texas Steers, 827 to 1,060 ℔. at $4 80@$5; 50 Missouri Steers, average 916 ℔. at $5; 100 stockers, ranging from 700 to 905 ℔. at $4 25@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,000 head; same time last week, 7,800; same time last year, 4,400. Market dragged; principal sales for Brighton butcher market; owners demanding an advance; Eastern dealers holding off; 1,400 head Ohio clipped Sheep disposed of, ranging from 88 to 110 ℔., at $5 12½@$5 50; 5 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,100 head, against 8,600 same time last week, 12,600 same time last year. Market dull, slow; Yorkers in light demand at $6 85@$7 15; heavy Hogs in demand, holding at $7 35@$7 50; sales, including odds and ends and city trade, 4 cars; 8 cars unsold; majority heavy Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Live Hogs slow and easier; sales of Shippers at $6 25@$6 75; Bacon grades, $7@$7 25; Butchers, $7 30@$7 50; receipts, 2,400 head. Cattle active and firm; sales of good Native Steers at $5 80@$6 25; fair do., $5 40@$5 65; Mixed stock, $3 90@$5 75; good through Texans, $5 25; fair do., $4 50; medium do., $3 90@$4 10; common, $2 75@$3 25; receipts, 1,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; strong; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 do., Fresh, 93c.@94c.; Regular, 93c. bid, spot; 96c., July; 98c., August; No. 2 do., 90c.@91c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn active, higher, firm; No. 2 Mixed, Fresh, 66c.; Regular, 64⅝c., spot; 64⅝c. bid, June; 68⅜c. bid, July; Rejected, 62½c.@63c. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 59c., spot; 56⅜c.@56½c., July; Rejected, 54c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 98c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 15, spot; $1, August. Pork quiet and weak, lower, at $19 50, spot or June; $19 70, July; $19 90, August. Lard quiet and weak at $14 20, spot; $14 37½, July; $14 60, August. Bulk Meats quiet but firm. Whisky dull, unsettled; $1 15 bid; $1 17 asked. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 85,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 201,000 bushels; Corn, 168,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat easier at 93c., June; 95¾c., July. Corn steady at 64⅝c., June; 68⅜c., July. Oats lower at 58⅝c.@58¾c., June; 56¼c., July. Pork and Lard weak and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—Flour—Demand moderate; Single Extra, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $6 75; choice, $6 90@$7 50. Corn firm; White, 87½c.@88c. Oats quiet at 72c.@73c. Bran firmer at $1. Hay—No sales; nominally prime, $25@$26; choice, $27@$28. Coffee dull; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $21 75. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams dull; Choice Sugar-cured, 12½c.@13¼c. Lard—Jobbing Tierce, 15½c.; Keg, 16¼c.; round lots, ¼c. lower. Corn-meal dull at $4 30. Sugar dull, nominal; Common, 7¾c.@8c.; Low Fair to Fully Fair, 8c.@9c.; Prime to Strictly Prime, 9¼c.@9¾c. Molasses dull, nominally; Common, 40c.@45c.; Fair, 50c.@55c.; Prime to Choice, 58c.@70c. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 67; Gold, 116¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Receipts by lake—Flour, 7,800 bbls.; Wheat, 156,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels. Shipments by railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Wheat, 55,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to interior points—Wheat, 15,500 bushels. Canal freights higher and firm; 7c. for Wheat, 6¼c. for Corn to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull. No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 04; no buyers. Corn dull; a firmer feeling prevails; prime No 2 held at 69c.; sales of 10,000 bushels sample lots at 68c. Oats dull and heavy; sale of 1 car Western at 68c. Rye and Barley exhausted. Pork, Lard, and Highwines unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Flour dull, lower, at $5 55@$5 65. Wheat dull, lower; Red, $1 23@$1 25. Corn dull, drooping at 70c.@72c. Oats dull at 66c.@69c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 18@$1 20. Barley nominal. Butter heavy and weak; choice Western reserve, 20c.@23c.; Central Ohio, 18c.@20c.; lower grades nominal. Pork quiet and steady at $20 25@$20 50. Lard steady; Steam, 14¼c.@14½c.; Kettle, 14½c. for country; 14¾c. for City. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c., spot; 8½c., buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1 13. Live Hogs dull and declining; common, $6 50@$6 80; fair to medium, $6 90@$7 15; good Heavy, $7 25@$7 40; receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 50 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 2.—Flour steady; sales of 900 bbls at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Sales of 2 cars Extra White Michigan at $1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 16. Corn quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels High Mixed at 82½c. Corn-meal—$34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton. Canal freights—Wheat 5½c.; Peas, 6c., Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—Wheat, 29,300 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 6,900 bushels; Lumber, 941,000 feet. Canal shipments—Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Peas, 8,000 bushels; Lumber, 898,000 feet.

BOSTON, June 2.—There is a fair demand for Wool at steady prices. As the new crop is near at hand, manufacturers are buying cautiously. The only kinds of Wool really wanted are medium grades and Combing and Delaine Fleeces. There has been more inquiry for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, and there is a prospect that stock of this description will soon disappear. The sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio Fleeces have been at 50c.@55c., including choice XX Fleeces at 52½c.@53c.; Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces, 48c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine selections, 55c.@66c. New Kentucky Combing has been selling at 48c.@50c., and has been in fair demand, but the supply received as yet has been small. California Wool has been arriving quite freely, and continues in demand, with sales at 22c.@35c., as to Fall and Spring.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Flour too unsettled to give quotations, but generally lower. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red, $1 31@$1 31¼ bid, cash; $1 35 bid, June; sales, $1 38@$1 39½, July; No. 2 Spring, 92c. bid; sales, soft No. 2 Spring, 95½c.@96c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c., cash and June; 68¾c.@69c., July. Oats easier; No. 2, 57½c.@59c., cash. Barley and Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky dull at $1 17. Pork lower, $20 50; small lots sold at $20 75. Dry-salted Meats nominal, Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Receipts—3,000 bushels Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 2.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 24; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; Extra do., $1 24@$1 24½; Amber Michigan, $1 22; July, $1 23½; No. 1 Red, $1 24¼; No. 2 do., $1 21. Corn steady; High Mixed, 71c.; June, 71¼c.; July, 73¾c.; Low Mixed, 69c.; White, 73c., No. 2 White, 70c. no grade, 64½c. Oats steady; No. 2 and Michigan, 61c.; White, 66c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Oats, 46,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 00½; No. 2, 96⅛c.; July, 96¼c. Oats firmer and quiet; No. 2, in store, 58c. Corn dull and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 62c. Rye steady; No. 1, in store, $1 20. Barley nominal; No. 3 Spring, $1. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet and steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,600 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn dull at 74c.@76c., to arrive. Oats dull at 68c.@70c. Provisions stronger and in improved demand. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.; Hams, Sugar-cured 13¾c.@14c. Lard, Steam, 14c.; Tierce, 15½c.@15¾c.; Keg, 16¼c.@16½c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging firm at 13¾c.@14c.

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—Flour dull and drooping at $6@$6 15. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 22; No. 1 White, $1 21. Corn dull and drooping at 69c.@71c. Oats steady at 61¼c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 20. Corn—Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 62c.@64. Oats—Mixed, 65c.; White, 66c. Rye, $1 18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 14½c.; Kettle, 15c.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—Wheat dull. Rye, $1, in store. Oats quiet; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Mixed at 72c.; 1 car No. 1 White State, in Central Elevator, at 75c. Corn held at 78c.@81c. for all grades. Barley nominal. Malt in steady brewing demand at firm prices.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 162 bales; gross, 262 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 69,048 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; exports, coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,435 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 2.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 520 bales; sales, 442 bales; stock, 11,993 bales.

GALVESTON, June 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 192 bales; stock, 17,726 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@92⅝, ex interest; for the account, 92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 16@16¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 16.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅝@92¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £43,000. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾@16; do. preferred, 25. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July at 7¾d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 63s.@64s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 73s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 7 15-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of deliveries of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8d.

LONDON, June 2.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 51s.@52s.

ANTWERP, June 2.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

AN ACCOMPLICE'S STORY.

HOW THE TAMMANY RING SWINDLED THE CITY.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL TELLS HOW HE HELPED TO ROB THE NEW-YORK TAX-PAYERS—THE INCEPTION OF THE FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS—TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR TWEED, TWENTY FOR CONNOLLY, AND TEN FOR SWEENY—HOW INGERSOLL REPRESENTED THE "BOSS" AND HIS CONTROLLER AS COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONER.

THE TIMES of yesterday gave a full report of the argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, on the application of W. M. Tweed's counsel for a bill of particulars in the civil suit recently commenced against their client to compel him to disgorge his ill-gotten gains. Below will be found the affidavit of James H. Ingersoll, who tells how the plunder was obtained by Tweed and his friends, and how the money was stolen and divided. It is the first exhaustive statement of this character that has yet been given by anyone in the confidence of the Ring. The following is a verbatim copy of the affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—James H. Ingersoll, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-five years of age, and reside at No. 21 East Seventy-third street, in said City. For some time immediately preceding the year 1868 I had an interest in my father's firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., in said City, manufacturers and dealers. That firm had theretofore been in the habit of supplying furniture and other things to public offices and buildings in said City on account of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and of "The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York." William M. Tweed and my father were acquaintances. From my earliest recollection I have been informed and believe that, in his youth, my father learned his trade from said Tweed's father, and I believe it was in this way the said acquaintance commenced.

Whenever hereafter occurring in this statement, the name of Tweed means the said William M. Tweed; the name of Connolly means Richard B. Connolly; the name of Watson means James Watson, now deceased; the name of Woodward means Elbert A. Woodward.

In the year 1867 it was understood that persons who supplied such offices and buildings would be required to allow the public officers percentages on the amount of their bills for the same. My father and his partner thereupon ceased from furnishing such supplies. It occurred to me that I might profitably do so; and in that same year I called upon Tweed at the Street Department, on the corner of Broadway and Park place, and told him so. He asked me whether Watson had spoken to me about it, and I answered in the negative; he then said, "You had best go over and talk to Woodward about it." Accordingly I went to the Supervisors' Clerk's office, and, at my request, Joseph B. Young there introduced me to Woodward.

INGERSOLL'S FIRST CONNECTION WITH THE RING ROBBERIES.

I then stated to Woodward that I understood there was a new programme; that people who supplied public offices of the City or County must pay for it; that as some who had before furnished the supplies were unwilling to go on in that way, I had thought I might undertake it, and that Tweed had referred me to him. Woodward heard me through, and spoke but little. He, however, told me to call the next day. Within a day or two afterward I met Woodward in the same office, when he stated to me that it was all right, and added that I must fix my bills so as to "put up," as he expressed it, "thirty-five per cent." He told me that twenty-five per cent. was for Tweed and ten per cent. for Connolly. I assented, and thereupon he handed me a number of orders for supplies to public offices. This was the commencement of my dealing in this way. My first receipt of a warrant from the Finance Department of said City on account of such dealings was on Jan. 20, 1868.

As this undertaking promised to give me sufficient employment, I withdrew from my father's said concern, furnished a small office for myself, opened a set of books, and proceeded to carry on this business regularly on my own account. After I had complied with the first set of orders thus given me by Woodward, and before receiving any money therefor, I called upon Tweed at said Street Department, and had a conversation with him concerning the method of making up my bills. I mentioned to him that my father's partner had declined doing this sort of business, and that I could not use their firm name. Tweed replied: "He is very thin-skinned; you can use 'Ingersoll & Co.' as a firm; that little difference will not be noticed, and the bills will go right along as usual." I said, very well, and thenceforward in all my transactions, herein referred to, I made out my bills under the firm of "Ingersoll & Co.," except where fictitious names were used, as hereinafter explained. I had no partner, and no one but myself was interested in such business. I never manufactured anything myself for the public; I received the orders, bought the things, or got them made, paid for them myself, and charged the public with them, and throughout got payment of all my bills in the same general manner as hereinafter more particularly explained. I think that I never made any affidavit as to the truth or correctness of any bill rendered by me for public work or supplies. I feel sure of this. I never was asked to do so. I have seen on some of such bills the official jurat of a Notary or Commissioner, but in every instance the same was untrue; no such verification was ever, in fact, made. I never appeared in person or by any agent or representative before any Board of Supervisors or of Audit, or any public officer or officers, in relation to any bill or account of mine mentioned or referred to in this statement, or knew of any meeting or action of any such board or officers to examine, consider, or audit any such bill, account, or claim. I do not know or believe that anything was ever done in that way with any such bill, account, or claim. Nothing was ever done with any of them except making it out and handing or sending it in at the office of the Street Department, of the Public Works Department, of the Finance Department, or of the Supervisors' Clerk aforesaid.

THE THIEVING SYSTEM STEADILY PURSUED.

On the plan or system thus arranged prior to Jan. 20, 1868, between Tweed, Woodward, and myself, all my dealings and transactions with the public officers referred to in this statement, or in any of the schedules hereinafter mentioned, took place. From time to time there were variations in the amounts paid over by me to or for the public officers, and also in respect to the officers receiving such payments, and in some details as to the methods of doing the business. But the object of such arrangement as to procuring large percentages for the public officers on all bills or claims against said City or County for work, materials, or supplies was steadily kept in view and substantially carried into effect throughout all such dealings and transactions. All of such variations that I can now recall to memory are as fully and clearly herein stated as is at this time in my power. I understood during all the time mentioned in any of preceding schedules subsequently to Jan. 1, 1868, and I believe that substantially the same arrangement existed between every other person in whose favor any warrant mentioned in any of such schedules was issued, and the public officers concerned in issuing such warrant, and allowing the bill or claim on which it was issued, and was also kept in view and carried into effect in essentially the same manner as in my said dealings and transactions.

WHO COMPOSED THE RING.

During all that time I understood from the acts and occasional speeches of Tweed, Connolly, Watson, and Woodward, that I had only to do as I was directed by them or any of them, and that the allowance and payment of bills made up by me against said City Corporation and said County would be so arranged that I would be well paid thereout, and that from the residue and like dealings with others furnishing public work and supplies the necessary expenses of managing the State Legislature, and the New-York local Government, with ample rewards for the managers of such local Government would be realized. This was a common talk, and I supposed it to be understood between myself and the persons above named, that among the heads or controlling managers in these respects were Peter B. Sweeny, Tweed, and Connolly. All my operations herein alluded to were on this understanding. As I understood during all that time and believe, the following persons thus conducted the business of furnishing work and materials or supplies to the said public offices and buildings under arrangements between themselves respectively and the said Tweed, Connolly, and Woodward, substantially similar to those on which I conducted my business herein mentioned; that is to say, Andrew J. Garvey, John H. Keyser, John McB. Davidson, J. T. Barnard, J. T. Barnard & Sons, Daniel Berrien, S. J. Blanck's Sons, Alexander Brandon, James Cavanagh, M. W. Davis, East Chester Quarry Company, Gregg & Brother, Gregg & Co., Archibald Hall, Jr., Charles H. Jacobus, Johnson Rotary Lock Company, Morgan Jones, Bernard Kelly, P. C. Kingsland, A. W. Lockwood, C. Lockwood & Co., Edward Marrenner, Manufacturing Stationers, Alonzo Marsh, Peter McKnight, James A. Monaghan, New-York Metallic Roofing Company, New-York Printing Company, John O'Donnell, W. D. Roe & Co., T. W. Roe & Co., J. O. Seymour & Co., J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, Francis Sigerson, John Sigerson, J. W. Smith, and the *Transcript* Association.

I have carefully examined the preceding schedule marked No. 2, purporting to be "a list of warrants believed to have been fraudulently issued from the Finance Department of the City of New-York, on account of claims for work, materials, and supplies alleged to have been performed, provided, and furnished for the public;" and also the preceding schedule marked No. 3, purporting to be an "Identification of the persons receiving proceeds of warrants drawn for allowances made by the Special Board of Audit, under section 4, of chapter 382, of the Laws of 1870;" and also the preceding schedule marked No. 4, purporting to be an "Identification of the persons receiving proceeds of six certain warrants fraudulently issued by the Finance Department in payment of claims adjusted and allowed by the Controller of the City of New-York."

I have compared such schedules with all memoranda or writings accessible to me, and known or believed to be correct, and have diligently applied my memory to the task of recalling all relevant facts known to me; and, according to the best of my knowledge, information, recollection, and belief, the said schedules are true and correct.

THE WARRANTS PAID BY WOODWARD.

From the very commencement of the transactions aforesaid, until he was injured in January, 187

Watson exclusively delivered out from said Finance Department all warrants referred to in this statement, or in any of said schedules as having been issued to me; and, so far as I know or believe, he so delivered in like manner all other warrants issued from said Finance Department. All bills of mine, on which any warrants issued, were made out against either the said City or the said County, and though Watson was called County Auditor, he appeared to direct the whole business of delivering out all the warrants from said Finance Department. Either through Woodward, or in some other way, it was made known to me from time to time that Watson was ready with one or more of such warrants for me; and I uniformly called at Watson's office, received from him the warrant or warrants intended for me; and in every instance of any such receipt, (save in the few deviations hereinafter stated,) Woodward and I met on the same day and made a division of the proceeds until the close of the transactions mentioned in the preceding schedule, No. 3, say the middle of August, 1870. Until that time Woodward and Watson were business managers in dealing with the warrants aforesaid and distributing the proceeds. Then Woodward in a great measure withdrew from his participation therein, and thenceforth the part which had previously been performed by him mainly devolved upon me.

Early in 1871, after Watson's death, I had a conversation with Connolly in the said Finance Department concerning that event. Connolly then exclaimed, "What shall I do now? I have got no head here." I replied that it would be pretty difficult to fill Watson's place; but that I understood his business, and, as bills passed the said department, I could attend to them and see to his [Connolly's] interests. Connolly answered promptly, "That's good. I will see that the warrants are issued as usual."

WARRANTS ISSUED ON FICTITIOUS NAMES.

When the operation of obtaining warrants as aforesaid had been some time in progress, Watson remarked to me that it did not answer to have my name appear as the payee of so many warrants. We talked it over, and he and I agreed that I should use fictitious names in some of my bills. After I had for some time, with Woodward's and Tweed's knowledge, used two of these fictitious names in this way, I added a third fictitious name at Woodward's suggestion. We agreed that I should thus use the names of known persons slightly altered, so that to common observers the names would seem to be those of such real persons, and yet the men themselves would readily discern the difference. I thus used the fictitious names J. A. Smith, C. D. Bollar & Co., and A. G. Miller. About the time I began thus to use two of these fictitious names, I mentioned the fact to Tweed. The said fictitious names resembled those of Andrew J. Smith, Conrad Bollar, and Adam Muller, manufacturers, who occasionally supplied me with articles which I furnished to the said public offices and buildings. One Halsey furnished some supplies for some public offices through my agency. I rendered bills therefor in the fictitious name of Halsey & Co. I made up the bills in these fictitious names in the same way that I made up my bills in the name of Ingersoll & Co., and either I myself or some one else indorsed the name of the fictitious payee on each of the warrants issued therefor. I then added the indorsement of Ingersoll & Co., thus fitting the warrant for disposal as my own. These fictitious names, whenever occurring in this statement or in said schedules, represent me. I controlled the proceeds exactly as if the warrants had been made payable to Ingersoll & Co.

George S. Miller is a carpenter. He did some carpenter work for the public and had claims therefor. His bills were always made up on the same plan as mine. I received many of the said warrants that were made payable in his name; including all that are mentioned in said Schedule No. 3. Sometimes he indorsed these warrants, and sometimes I, or others did it. I realized the money on such warrants by running them through the bank, or in some other way. For such as I thus received, I gave said George S. Miller my check for a percentage thereon, similar to what I retained for myself on my own warrants issued in the same set of operations, accounting for the rest to Woodward, for the officers.

Prior to June 9, 1868, when, as hereinafter stated, I opened an account in the Broadway National Bank, the warrants issued for such bills rendered by me in the name of Ingersoll & Co. were through, as I believe, some clerk's inadvertent adherence to previous habits, made payable to my father's said firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., but I received such warrants, and realized the proceeds precisely as in the cases of the warrants made payable to Ingersoll & Co.

All the warrants mentioned in any of the said schedules as having been issued to Ingersoll, Watson & Co., or Ingersoll & Co., or C. D. Bollar & Co., or J. A. Smith, or Halsey & Co., or A. G. Miller, or George S. Miller, were, according to the best of my knowledge, information, present recollection, and belief, issued in pursuance of the arrangement so made between said Tweed, Woodward, and myself, modified from time to time as hereinafter stated.

I have not full personal knowledge of the precise method in which bills were made out, on which any warrants issued in favor of said George S. Miller; but I was informed as his transactions with the public were progressing, and I verily believe, that in each instance of a warrant issued to him in this statement, or any of the preceding schedules mentioned, he, said George S. Miller, made up his bill upon the same plan that I was acting on in making mine at the same time.

THE LEGISLATURE USED TO CONTINUE THE FRAUDS.

The said system or practice of issuing such warrants required a measure of attention to particular laws from time to time passed by the Legislature. Among these were annual acts commonly called the City tax levy or the County tax levy, which contained numerous special appropriations of limited sums for real or imaginary kinds of expenditure by the Government of the said City or of the said County. I understood from Watson, and believe, that in working such system or practice, it was necessary to frame the bills rendered for work, materials, and supplies so that each of such bills could be ranged under one of these special appropriations without exceeding it. Bills so rendered for payment out of these appropriations from the current annual income bore a date quite near to their presentation, and, consequently, the warrants issued as aforesaid, in payment thereof, were always, as I believe, for the precise sum mentioned in the bill, without interest.

Other warrants mentioned in said schedules were issued under laws which allowed them to be provided for by the issue and sale of bonds of said City or of said County, payable at distant periods. Warrants of this last-mentioned kind, with which I had any connection, were of several descriptions. By chapter 853 of the Laws of 1868, section 8, and chapter 854 of the same session laws, section 3, the said Controller had authority to adjust and allow claims against the said City Corporation or against the said County, and to pay the same from moneys obtained by so issuing and selling bonds. These claims are herein designated as "adjusted claims." By chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870, section 4, the Mayor, the said Controller, and Tweed, then President of the said Board of Supervisors, were appointed a board to audit and certify liabilities of the said County, which when so audited the said Controller was authorized to pay from the proceeds of like bonds. These certified liabilities are herein designated as "special audits." Every bill rendered under the system and practice aforesaid which became an "adjusted claim," as well as every bill which so became a "special audit" was for work, materials, or supplies charged to have been furnished at some date long prior to the presentation of the bill or claim. Consequently there was an allowance of interest on every such bill, and its amount as rendered differed from the amount of the warrant issued in payment thereof.

THE STEALINGS DIVIDED BETWEEN TWEED, CONNOLLY, AND SWEENY.

When I first began so to receive warrants as aforesaid, and until Sept. 16, 1868, the facts which transpired between said Woodward and myself in reference to the aforementioned divisions of proceeds were very simple. I merely gave him ten per cent. of the amount named in each warrant. But, after that time, many of my transactions with him herein stated became somewhat complicated, as will be seen hereinafter.

It was on Sept. 16, 1868, that the issue of such warrants on "adjusted claims" was commenced. Shortly prior to that date Watson and Woodward both explained to me that obtaining these laws had cost a great deal of money, and that I must make up bills under this head of "adjusted claims" as of dates anterior to that time, reserving for myself forty-five per cent., and must put up fifty-five per cent. for the officers. Watson said that of this, twenty-five per cent. was for Tweed, twenty per cent. was for Connolly, and ten per cent. was for Peter B. Sweeny. I acquiesced and made up the bills accordingly.

When I received the aforesaid directions about my bills for allowance as "adjusted claims," nothing was said about interest; but when the warrants were made out thereon and delivered, each covered the amount of a bill rendered, with interest from the date of such bill; Woodward then stated that the makers of the bills were only to receive their specified percentage of the principal. This rule was acted on in the divisions of the proceeds of all warrants mentioned or referred to in this statement, which included interest, except that in the six instances specified in the preceding Schedule No. 4, I received an equal percentage both of the principal and of the interest.

SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDED AMONG THE THIEVES.

Shortly prior to April 26, 1870, when chapter 382 of the laws of that year was passed, Woodward and Watson both told me that I must arrange and present bills under the fourth section of that act, so that thirty-five per cent. on the amount charged would suffice for myself. They stated that the rest was to go to the public officers, Tweed, as usual, to receive twenty-five per cent. of it, Connolly to receive twenty per cent. of it, Peter B. Sweeny to receive ten per cent. of it, Watson to receive five per cent. of it, and Woodward to receive five per cent. of it. I arranged accordingly all the bills on which the warrants appear in said Schedule No. 3, to have been issued to Ingersoll & Co., or C. D. Bollar & Co., or A. G. Miller, or J. A. Smith.

In the course of the conversation last referred to, I remarked to Watson that sixty-five per cent. was a pretty large sum to pay; he replied that if I got my full sum that ought to satisfy me. I further remarked to him that the bills would look large; (referring in my own mind to the possibility of their being made public;) Watson replied that I need not care, as the department passed the bills and took the responsibility. The business of making out bills for work, materials, and supplies on County account to be certified by the three Auditors named in said fourth section, and obtaining the money for the same and dividing it, proceeded on this footing from May 6, 1870, to the end of that series on Aug. 12, 1870, both days included. The warrants so issued are stated in said schedule No. 3.

Many of the difficulties encountered at the outset by Gov. Tilden in his attempts to trace the movement from hand to hand of the public money procured through the operations aforesaid is attributable to the aforesaid allowances of interest and certain peculiarities attendant upon the division of the sums so allowed for interest. As far as I know, am informed, or believe, Tweed never received any share of such interest, and the claimants or work and supply men very rarely received any of it. Besides, the process of dividing it was not uniform among the officials. As I was a very constant witness of the divisions of such percentages as aforesaid among said officers, and frequently took part in making them, I will explain how they were made. Taking, for an instance, by way of illustration, a division under the said fourth section of 1870, which has been commonly called the "Special Audit" act, let it be supposed that a bill of mine was for $100, and that the interest on it amounted to $10. This would give $110 to be divided. In such a case the rule so agreed on would require a division of this $110 as follows:

I would retain	$35 00
There would be allowed to Tweed, being his 25 per cent. on the principal only	25 00
There would be allowed to Peter B. Sweeny 10 per cent. on principal and interest	11 00
There would be allowed to Connolly 20 per cent on principal and interest	22 00
There would be allowed to Watson 5 per cent. on principal and interest	5 50
There would be allowed to Woodward 5 per cent. on principal and interest	5 50
Making	$104 00

This would still leave a fragment of the interest which, as I suppose, Watson and Woodward divided between themselves. This was in each instance just sixty per cent. of the entire sum allowed for interest, being the interest on Tweed's twenty-five per cent. and on the thirty-five per cent. kept by the mechanics and supply-men.

On or about June 5, 1869, speaking in reference to the class of bills on which I had been so directed to pay thirty-five per cent., Woodward and Watson told me that I must in future increase the sum "put up" by an additional five per cent. From that time forward my payments of this class to Woodward, which had before been ten per cent. on each warrant, was increased to fifteen per cent. I frequently saw Woodward and Watson divide this additional five per cent. between themselves; the other ten per cent. was, as before, set aside for Connolly.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT IN THE BROADWAY BANK.

For my convenience in the operations aforesaid I opened an account in the Broadway National Bank of the said City on June 9, 1868, in my assumed firm name of Ingersoll & Co. On July 1, 1870, taking a liberty with my father's firm name, I opened, for my own use exclusively, a similar account in the name of Ingersoll, Watson & Co. in the Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York. The method adopted in respect to such divisions of the said "special audits" mentioned in said schedule No. 3 did not, in any substantial respect, differ from any of the other divisions above mentioned. I will describe it as a specimen. It was as follows:

On learning that Watson had a warrant or warrants ready for one or more of my said bills, I went for and got the warrant or warrants from him accordingly. I then immediately met Woodward in the chamber of the said Board of Supervisors, whereupon, then and there, and before my taking such warrant or warrants to the bank, Woodward figured up the intended division of the amount specified in the warrant or warrants before us. We made these computations together, I helping Woodward. A memorandum of such division was then made by him, and any clerical work required in filling up and signing checks or otherwise to complete the day's operations, was then and there also performed by us. We did not wish to do these things at the bank. There was no one present but Woodward and myself at these operations, except that Andrew J. Garvey was sometimes present, and I think the said George S. Miller was also occasionally present. The said chamber of the Supervisors was chosen for the purpose as being a place free from observation. Except when the board was in session, it was neither a duty or practice of any one to be there; and, at our said meetings therein, we always bolted the door inside, and thus protected ourselves from any sudden intrusion. I always brought my warrants from Watson to our aforesaid place of meeting, that is, the Supervisors' chamber.

For the balance over what I was to retain I sometimes gave Woodward my check on the said Broadway Bank; at other times I gave that balance to him in bills drawn by myself from that bank on my check.

DISBURSING THE PLUNDER.

When our said meeting at the Supervisors' chamber ended, I always went immediately to the bank, deposited my warrant or warrants, and drew the twenty-five per cent. for Tweed in bank notes, or retained my check for it, and invariably, either on the same day or soon after, generally at furthest the next day, I handed the amount by check or bank notes to Tweed.

Woodward resided at South Norwalk, in Connecticut; his route home was by a railroad train running from the junction of Twenty-seventh street with Fourth avenue, and sometimes he was in haste to catch this train. That led occasionally to slight differences in the mode of doing the business. When so in haste to get off to his home by the cars, Woodward, after the division was figured out, as before stated, has sometimes left me to hand over to Watson the said percentage for said officers. On such occasions I wrapped up that money in a parcel along with a memorandum of the division as figured up at the Supervisors' chamber, which Woodward before leaving for his home had placed in an envelope addressed to Watson. I then went directly to Watson's office and handed him such parcel. Watson thereupon locked the door of his office, compared the memorandum so left by Woodward with one which he had in his drawer, and taking out his own five per cent., put Woodward's, Sweeny's, and Connolly's percentages apart, placing the two former in separate sealed packets with an initial W. or S. on the same respectively.

Sometimes Watson retained all these parcels, and sometimes he sent me to the Chamberlain's office with the share for Peter B. Sweeny. On those occasions I went directly to the City Chamberlain's office, and there left the money accordingly. In the said Chamberlain's office there was an inside or private office. Sometimes the share of Peter B. Sweeny was carried into this inner office of the Chamberlain and there delivered by Watson himself, I going with him and seeing it done. When I handed in that money I commonly said, "Jim Watson sent this," or uttered some brief words to that effect. The answer was, "Very well," or something like that. When Watson handed in the money nothing particular was said that I can remember. It seemed to be well understood. This ten per cent. was thus always handed to James M. Sweeny or to Peter B. Sweeny. On at least two of these occasions I handed the parcel containing the said ten per cent. to Peter B. Sweeny himself. I state this with perfect confidence, and from a distinct recollection, although I understand that said Peter B. Sweeny ceased to be Chamberlain, and was succeeded in that office by his brother-in-law, John J. Bradley, in April, 1870.

In his said office Watson kept a book, in which on these occasions he always made an entry of Connolly's exact share in the day's division as specified in his own and Woodward's memorandums aforesaid; but in making up the parcel containing such share of the percentage to be handed to Connolly, he, Watson, always put the money into it by even thousands or hundreds. Any sum less than a round hundred dollars he kept to be put into a subsequent parcel.

When not short of time Woodward, after his aforementioned memorandum of division was made and all things were ready, as before explained, always went with me to the bank, and there I deposited the warrant or warrants and drew for all but my own part. These drafts were by my checks for sixty-five per cent. of the principal and all the interest. Woodward's general course was this. He had, as I have stated, the memorandum of division; he would deposit my check for the forty per cent. and the interest, leave his own share in the bank, and draw out the rest in bank notes. That residue always went immediately to Watson. Sometimes Woodward sent it to Watson by me. I have a faint recollection of his having, once at least, sent it by said Garvey. In some instances I went with Woodward and saw him hand it to Watson at Watson's office. It may have happened that Woodward and I parted at the bank after our said operations with the bank were finished. In such a case I would not personally see him go and deliver the money to Watson; but this was not a frequent occurrence. Whenever I thus retained sixty per cent. of the principal of any bills, I, myself, paid over to Tweed himself the five-twelfths of the sum so retained.

HOW THE FRAUDULENT WARRANTS WERE MANIPULATED.

In the said Schedule No. 3 warrants are mentioned as having been issued in favor of the following persons or firms respectively, to wit: A. J. Garvey, Keyser & Co., A. Hall, Jr., John McB. Davidson, A. W. Lockwood, C. H. Jacobus, J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, the New-York Printing Company, the *Transcript* Association, and the Manufacturing Stationers. I remember the general fact, that while I was thus doing the business of these special audits with Woodward, under the fourth section of 1870, warrants like my own, in favor of these persons respectively, were from time to time in the hands of Woodward, at our said meetings in the Supervisors' chamber; but I cannot from memory specify the particulars of any warrant in this class, except what is hereinafter stated of those indorsed by said Garvey to me; nor have I any memorandum which would enable me to do so. Sometimes Woodward had himself received in some way warrants of this class; sometimes I received some of them from Watson, along with my own, and carried them to Woodward. On any of the aforesaid meetings at the Supervisors' chamber, when there were thus present any of the last mentioned class of warrants, they also, except those in favor of the last mentioned three companies, were included in the aforementioned memorandum of division then made as aforesaid, and they were treated in all respects as mine were, except that Woodward retained in his own control the warrants other than those so indorsed by said Garvey to me. None of the payees of this class of warrants were ever present at any such meeting in the Supervisors' chamber, except said Garvey and said George S. Miller. Said Garvey often accompanied us to the bank. I have not absolute personal knowledge that the percentage on this class of warrants was paid over to Tweed, or accounted for to him, but the circumstances are satisfactory evidence to me—and I verily believe that twenty-five per cent. on the principal of the bills for which each of the warrants in this class issued was by Woodward paid directly to Tweed, or at his request deposited to his credit in the Broadway Bank, or applied in some other manner to his use.

In each of these operations with the respective warrants mentioned in said Schedule No. 3, the warrant was either pinned to the bill or claim on which it was issued, or folded with it, and the bill and warrant were not separated until, at said meeting of Woodward and myself in the Supervisors' chamber, the memorandum of division had been made as aforesaid. The bills were always returned to Watson to be deposited in the said Finance Department.

In each of the divisions so figured up by Woodward and Watson, there was in the aforesaid memorandum thereof, an allotment to Peter B. Sweeny of precisely ten per cent. on the whole amount of the warrants mentioned in said Schedule No. 3, which were issued and deposited on the same day. Whenever the money put in any of said parcels so made up by said Watson, for said Peter B. Sweeny, can be found unmixed with any other moneys, it ought to correspond precisely with ten per cent. upon one day's deposits in the said Broadway Bank, of warrants mentioned in said Schedules No. 3 and No. 4. Each parcel so made up for said Peter B. Sweeny by Watson was accompanied by a written memorandum, specifying the several warrants paid that day, with the amount of each, and a computation of ten per cent. on the whole. This memorandum was placed by Watson with the money in a sealed envelope; and whenever that money was delivered by me or in my presence, such parcel was delivered unopened.

TWEED'S TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Before starting for the bank as aforesaid, Woodward invariably drew a check which we understood to be for Tweed's twenty-five per cent. on the principal of all the bills paid that day, except those on which warrants had issued in favor of Ingersoll & Co., C. D. Bollar & Co., and J. A. Smith. I could always see the amount of such check, and generally did see that it was drawn for such twenty-five per cent. From the said warrants issued to George S. Miller, and to the fictitious name of A. G. Miller respectively, I never retained anything for Tweed; nor did I ever pay anything on account thereof to him.

I describe these things thus minutely because, in almost every instance and every particular, the whole operation was performed directly under my eyes and observation. I frequently saw Woodward deposit such last-mentioned check to Tweed's credit in the said Broadway Bank.

On each and every of the warrants mentioned in either of said Schedules No. 3 and No. 4, as made payable to Ingersoll & Co., or to J. A. Smith, or to C. D. Bollar & Co., I paid Tweed twenty-five per cent. on the principal of the respective claims for which such warrants were respectively issued. I paid these moneys myself personally into Tweed's own hand.

On each and every of the warrants mentioned in such Schedule No. 3 as made payable to George S. Miller, or A. G. Miller, I paid to Woodward, for Tweed, a like twenty-five per cent. of the principal. And, though I do not positively know the fact, as to every instance, I am fully informed by the circumstances, and verily believe that Woodward, at Tweed's request, paid such last-mentioned percentage directly to Tweed himself, or applied it to his use by depositing it to his credit in said Broadway Bank, or in some other manner. This was necessary to the performance of the aforesaid arrangement between Tweed, Woodward, and myself, and I never heard any complaint of any failure, in this respect, from Tweed, or from any quarter. Woodward's retention of Tweed's said percentage on the bills, made out in the fictitious name of A. G. Miller, resulted, as I believed, from my introducing that fictitious name into my said business after I had mentioned to Tweed the arrangement as to the other fictitious names. Perhaps he was not aware that said A. G. Miller was a fictitious name. Woodward classed the transactions in that name with those in the name of George S. Miller.

My common mode of making my aforesaid payments to Tweed was by delivering to him the amount in bank notes, drawn by myself from the bank; but in some instances I gave him my check directly, which, I suppose, he deposited. I may have sometimes drawn such check in his favor for the exact twenty-five per cent. of the bill or bills just paid to me as aforesaid; but it was intended to avoid such exactitude, and when I gave him a check it was generally for some round sum, not exactly amounting to any such twenty-five per cent. But in every case I paid him the whole of such twenty-five per cent.

CONNOLLY'S HOUSE PAID FOR BY THEFT.

While the issue of the said warrants, mentioned in the said Schedule No. 3, was progressing, said Andrew J. Garvey was building a house for Connolly, and it was arranged between him, Watson, and myself, that he was to be paid therefor by the same kind of warrants. Watson requested me to take charge of that business, run the warrants through my bank account, pay said Garvey for building such house out of the proceeds and pay over the balance of such proceeds in the usual way for the officers. Accordingly all the warrants mentioned in said Schedule No. 3, as having been issued to said Garvey and indorsed by Ingersoll & Co. were indorsed to me by said Garvey under this arrangement. I did the business concerning such warrants with Woodward at the said Supervisors' chamber and at the said Broadway Bank precisely in the same manner as the business of the warrants mentioned in the same Schedule No. 3, and issued in favor of George S. Miller or A. G. Miller, except that the part of the proceeds left in my hands for said Garvey might not, on a precise computation, appear to be exactly thirty-five per cent. on the principal of the fictitious bills rendered by said Garvey for this purpose. I believe, however, that it would not differ very widely from that proportion. From the proceeds of such warrants, so indorsed to me by said Garvey, I paid to said Garvey, by my checks, sums amounting in the aggregate to $119,972 19. The rest of such proceeds passed from me to Woodward for distribution among the officers, through my check, on the same bank, to the amount of $248,406 05 in the whole.

Two additional explanations may be needed to render the columnar statements in said Schedule No. 3 perfectly intelligible. They slightly modify some of my preceding general statements. When warrant numbered 3,789 in that schedule was issued, both Woodward and said Garvey were absent. Said Garvey's agent paid me by a check, in his principal's name, on the said Broadway Bank, sixty-five per cent. of the principal and all the interest allowed in that warrant. I deposited this check to my own credit in the said Broadway Bank on the same day. Against this credit I drew a check on the same bank for thirty per cent. of such principal and a portion of such interest, which I delivered within a day or two to Woodward. On the same day of such payment by said Garvey's agent to me, (Aug. 5, 1870,) I drew from said Broadway Bank in bank notes, on my own check, all the residue of such payment, and handed those notes to Watson. The warrant numbered 3,804 in said Schedule No. 3, bearing the indorsement Keyser & Co., was handed to me with the others of that date. I deposited it in the said Broadway Bank with the other warrants mentioned in such schedule as dated on that day; and I paid over to Watson in bank notes thirty-five per cent. of the principal and part of the interest allowed in that warrant, and I paid over to Woodward all the rest of the money for which that warrant issued.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY DIRECT THE AMOUNTS TO BE STOLEN.

About April, 1870, and before the issue of warrants mentioned in said Schedule No. 3 commenced, the said Woodward withdrew from his said agency in the said business of obtaining warrants for public moneys except in respect of the said warrants mentioned in such Schedule No. 3, and in respect to the two warrants of 1870 mentioned in said Schedule No. 2 respectively numbered 4,095 and 4,096. After such withdrawal of Woodward I had conversations with Tweed, then head of the Department of Public Works, as to the course to be pursued thenceforth in making such divisions as aforesaid in which Woodward should not act, and he directed me to receive from said Garvey and George S. Miller respectively the percentages on their bills to be "put up," that is, paid to the public officers, and to pay such percentages as well as the percentages on my own bills, to William E. King, a clerk in the said Department of Public Works. This was understood to apply only to such bills as were certified or allowed in said Public Works Department. Accordingly the several warrants mentioned in the preceding schedule, marked No. 6, were issued from the Finance Department; and the percentage in each instance specified in the sixth column of that schedule was paid over by me for said public officers to the said William E. King. The amount of the percentage so paid was, as to each of such warrants, prescribed by Tweed or the said King. And in each instance Tweed, as head of the Department of Public Works, audited the bill on which the warrant was issued.

After Watson's death I had a like conversation with Connolly in reference to such bills as should be allowed in the Finance Department, without any action of the said Department of Public Works. He directed me to pay him twelve and a half per cent. on all such bills presented by said Garvey, said George S. Miller, or myself. Accordingly, the several warrants mentioned in the preceding schedule, marked No. 7, were issued from the said Finance Department, and twelve and a half per cent. of the amount of each was paid by me to Connolly.

The warrant of 1871, numbered 2,019, mentioned in the preceding Schedule No. 2, was issued to Andrew J. Garvey. I received ten per cent. on the amount thereof from said Garvey, and handed that sum to Connolly, with a memorandum made by myself, showing the amount of such warrant, and that the money so paid was ten per cent. on such warrant. He said that was not right, as he was entitled to fifteen per cent., but he received the money and retained the memorandum. When the warrant of 1871, numbered 2,085, and mentioned in the same Schedule No. 2, was issued to George S. Miller, I paid twelve and a half per cent. thereon to Connolly in person.

The preceding schedule, marked No. 4, is a correct statement of six warrants issued to me by the said Finance Department on bills for supplies made up by me against said City Corporation in the name of Ingersoll & Co., and audited and allowed as "adjusted claims," by Connolly as Controller. From the proceeds of each of such six warrants I paid to Tweed in person twenty-five per cent. of the principal; to the aforesaid William E. King five per cent. of the principal, and interest on seventeen and a half per cent. thereof to Watson; twenty per cent. of the principal and interest for Connolly; ten per cent. of the principal and interest for said Peter B. Sweeny, and five per cent of the principal, with the interest on seventeen and a half per cent. of the principal for himself, said Watson.

FICTITIOUS BILLS.

All the bills, accounts, or claims on which such six warrants mentioned in said Schedule No. 4 issued were altogether fictitious. The preceding schedule, marked No. 4 A, is a true copy of the only one among them which I know or believe to be in existence. It is now in the Finance Department, and bears the signature of Tweed to the certificate of its correctness truly copied into said Schedule No. 4 A. The bills on which the other five of such six warrants issued were just like it in containing no particulars whatever, and each of them was in like manner certified by Tweed to be correct. I made up these six bills in this way by direction of William M. Tweed. There was no attempt at accuracy, or even the appearance of it, in these bills. The sole object in each instance was to reach and to obtain the total amount specified in the bill. My aforesaid payments to William E. King out of the proceeds of the last-mentioned six warrants were made by the direction of Tweed.

From the proceeds of each warrant, as issued to me in any of the names used by me as aforesaid, and mentioned in the preceding Schedule No. 2, which is marked ("M. A.") in the last column of such schedule, I paid for the public officers as aforesaid, the percentage or the specific sum or both as set forth after such mark ("M. A.") in that column.

From the proceeds of each warrant, so issued to me in any of the names used by me as aforesaid and mentioned in the said schedule No. 2, which is marked ("A. C.") in such last column of that schedule, I paid over for such public officers as aforesaid, the percentage or the specific sum or both, as set forth in the same column after the said mark ("A. C.") There was interest included in every warrant so marked ("A. C.") in such Schedule No. 2, and all such interest was also in like manner so paid over by me.

THE COURT-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Court-house job under section 11 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870, was transacted as follows:

The four Commissioners were appointed Dec. 1, 1870. A day or two previously, happening to be in Tweed's office, corner of Broadway and Park place, he spoke to me and said that Coman, Walsh, Norton, and I were to be such Commissioners, and that he had appointed me to represent his and Connolly's interests. Although he said this, I received the impression that he was not to receive regular percentages on the bills audited or allowed by such Commissioners as he had in other cases. He remarked that this was an outside affair; and that he supposed the Commissioners would want to make something out of it. When speaking of his interest, I thought at first that he referred to his friends whose bills were to be paid.

After our appointment the said four Commissioners met and talked over, and arranged their course of action. At first some of them argued that the Commissioners ought to control the money and direct the work. But I stated that much of it was already done, and that whether we had anything to do with the rest of it or not was of no consequence to us for that they, meaning the public officers, would have so much whatever way it was fixed, and that we, the Commissioners, would get just the same for work already done as for what might remain to be done.

At this time Woodward had ceased to be as much as usual about the City offices, and it was understood that I should take Woodward's place and do the business of the divisions in the same way that he (Woodward) had before done it. The people who furnished the work and supplies for the public buildings and offices had got into the way of making out their bills at a sufficient rate to admit of these percentages being taken off for the public officers. Watson told me that under this eleventh section proceeding he must receive ten per cent. for Connolly and two and a half per cent. for himself.

Having thus received my instructions, I told the said Commissioners that all we had to do was to certify the bills and receive for ourselves about five per cent. a piece. And this was assented to by them.

The said four Commissioners never had any meeting to consider, or did in any way consider any bills or claims for materials or supplies. I think I signed the certificates of audit for the same in two parcels. I think no other Commissioner was present when I so signed, nor was I present, according to my best recollection, when any other of the said Commissioners so certified any of such bills. I understood that they respectively signed such certificates at their convenience; whether any two of them were ever together or not at any such signing, I do not know.

ONE-HALF THE BILLS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The schedule hereunto annexed, marked No. 8, contains, as I believe, a perfectly correct statement of the warrants issued from the Finance Department under such audits of said Commissioners. The first column thereof contains the date of each warrant; the second contains its number; the third contains the name of the payee; the fourth contains the purpose for which it was issued; the fifth contains the amount thereof, and the sixth specifies the amount, if any, retained for the public officers from such payees. I attended to that business.

Shortly after I was appointed one of these Commissioners, Ira A. Allen, of the firm of Allen & Stevens, called upon me, and stated that his firm had a claim for work done on the said new Court-house. I told him it would cost him half of his bills to get payment. That firm made out their bills and sold them to Phineas C. Kingsland by arrangement with me. I gave my check to said Kingsland for half the amount of such bills. I understand and believe that said Kingsland gave that amount to said Allen & Stevens for their said bills, and received therefor from the said Finance Department the three warrants of 1871 mentioned in the said Schedule No. 8, and respectively numbered 121, 122, and 123. Said Kingsland gave me his check for the whole amount of said warrants.

I was interested in all the warrants mentioned in the said Schedule No. 8, made payable to A. J. Smith, or A. G. Miller, or Halsey & Co, and was a stock-holder in the company therein called Heath & Smith. The bills for which these warrants issued were made up on the principle of allowing in each case half of the amount for the work, materials, and supplies, leaving the rest for the public officers concerned. Warrant numbered 130 in the said Schedule No. 8 was handed to me by Watson, with an indorsement thereon of the payee's name. On account thereof I gave to Watson $3,899 25. From all the other warrants mentioned in said Schedule No. 8 I retained, or received for the public officers concerned the sum or percentage, or both, as stated in the last column of such schedule.

The pay-rolls mentioned in that schedule were founded, as I believe, on work, labor, and services rendered about the said new Court-house. To the extent of one-quarter at least, such pay-rolls and the allowances on them refer to no useful services, but to sinecures for political favorites. Except as to the said pay-rolls and the said warrant, No. 130, and the bills in such schedule mentioned as having been paid in February, 1871, I paid on each warrant therein mentioned as follows: To Watson ten per cent. for Connolly and two and a half per cent. for himself; and to each of my said fellow-Commissioners five per cent. I have several of my checks for such twelve and a half per cent. so paid to Watson, as they were returned to me from the bank with his indorsement. On several occasions I saw Watson take the ten per cent. so paid to him on these warrants and hand it over to Connolly.

TWEED'S SHARE OF THE JOB.

I paid more than $30,000 for furniture, supplied by my orders to Tweed's house at his request, and I advanced him $15,000 in cash. It was understood between Tweed and myself that these payments should stand for his profit on this court-house job. Just prior to the adoption of chapter 583 of the laws of 1871, containing section 7, appropriating $750,000 for said County Court-house Commissioners, Tweed told me that such appropriation would be obtained, and that it would cost fifteen per cent. on that amount. He said this must be paid to him, as a large amount of money had to be used that season in the Legislature to get things through. These Commissioners appointed Norton their Chairman, and appointed me Treasurer. In May, 1871, these Commissioners made a requisition upon the Controller for $200,000, whereupon, as I understood, that sum was placed to their credit in the Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York. At a later period they made another like requisition for $250,000. Some days having elapsed after this last requisition without compliance, I called on Connolly and inquired as to the cause. He replied *that he* had not received his percentage on the said first requisition. I replied that I did not suppose he had any claim of the kind; but he insisted that he had a right to ten per cent., being, as he said, the same that he had received on the audit of the said Commissioners in the previous Winter. I told him that I did not so understand it. He murmured and complained, saying that he had to pay a great deal to keep himself in and to keep things straight, and finally observed that he ought to be allowed five per cent. at least. I spoke to him afterward, but never brought him to any action, and I believe he never did anything further in the way of putting these Commissioners in funds.

The said Commissioners drew on the said Tenth National Bank for bills on account of the Court-house to the extent of the said $200,000, which, as I understood, had been so placed to their credit, and also for about $250,000 more, and so that thing remains.

I used to lend Tweed money from time to time, and on a settlement that we had in the Summer of 1872 he made me allow him $112,500, being the said 15 per cent. on $750,000, the total appropriation named in said seventh section of 1871.

TWEED ORDERS ALL DOCUMENTS TO BE DESTROYED.

In the Summer or early in the Autumn of 1871 Mr. Havemeyer, as a tax-payer, commenced a suit against me about my dealings aforesaid. Thereupon Tweed directed me to destroy all my books and papers concerning my dealings with the public, and to tell said Garvey and said Miller and the rest of them to destroy their books and papers also. He said, "That's Peter B. Sweeny's advice, too." He added that such books and papers must be destroyed before any process was served to enforce their production. I communicated said message to said Garvey, and at once destroyed all my books, papers, and accounts concerning any of the transactions aforesaid, except some blank pass-books, check stumps, and a few checks that, without any particular design on my part, happened to escape.

In 1871, after Watson's death, and after certain publications in the New York papers concerning the excessively large bills of myself and Garvey and others against the public, Connolly spoke to me several times about the bills and accounts which I and Garvey and others had presented and been paid for, and said he was afraid there would be great trouble if the public got hold of the bills and vouchers on which Watson acted. The said direction by Tweed to destroy my books and papers, and the expressions of such fear by Connolly, all occurred before I heard of any destruction or loss of vouchers or papers which had been deposited in said Finance Department.

My payments into Tweed's own hands herein above mentioned amounted in the aggregate to $

My payments herein mentioned made to Watson, to Woodward, and to said King for distribution, amounted in the aggregate to $

My books, accounts, and papers, which might afford a means of stating particulars of the dealings aforesaid, being all destroyed as aforesaid by direction of Tweed, I am unable to give particulars of the work really done, or materials or supplies really furnished for public use in the course of such dealings. For any detailed statement in this respect I would be obliged to depend on a memory necessarily very imperfect as to times, places, quantities, and kinds. So far as any of these particulars might be partially remembered, it would scarcely ever be in the true connection with any other of such particulars, and consequently any bill of particulars which I could render of the value actually given to the public by me in any of the dealings aforesaid would be, as it respects all matter of detail or description, essentially conjectural. This, however, I can say, that according to the very best of my knowledge, recollection, judgment, and belief the whole fair value of any or of all the work, materials, and supplies, whether done or furnished by myself or others, for or on account of the public, and mentioned or alluded to in this statement, or any of the said preceding schedules, would not in the instance of any one warrant exceed four-sevenths of the amount retained for, or allowed to the person or persons to whom such warrant, after deducting the sum or sums "put up" or taken from the proceeds of such warrant for public officers or agents aforesaid. In many instances, as above stated, the bills, accounts, and claims, on which such warrants issued as aforesaid were groundless to a much greater extent than the proportion last specified; but in no respect was any one of them, to the best of my knowledge, judgment, and belief, founded on actual fair claims exceeding that proportion. As before stated, some of them were founded on no value whatever given or accruing to the public.

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ANDREW J. GARVEY'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Andrew J. Garvey, being duly sworn, says: I am forty-six years of age; am a plasterer and decorator of buildings. I reside at No. 7 East Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York.

For some years prior to 1867 I was occasionally employed in my said business for the public offices and buildings in the said City, and in that year began to be, and thence until the Autumn of 1871, was quite regularly and continuously so employed. Such employment was on account of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and of "The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York," through their agents, actual or assumed, as hereinafter stated.

On or about May or June, 1867, the interior plastering work of the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, was awarded to me by a committee of the said Supervisors.

I had long before that time been well acquainted with William M. Tweed, who was a leading member of said Board of Supervisors.

Before I presented any bill for any such plastering work, or the materials thereof, and about June 1, 1867, I had a conversation with said Tweed about the mode of making up my bills against the public therefor. In the course of this conversation, said Tweed stated to me, (among other things,) that I must always include in such bills fifteen per cent. of the whole amount for him. He said that this would prevent any trouble about my work or my bills. I proceeded under these instructions. Thenceforth, in all the transactions hereinafter mentioned, except the first bill, I always added in all my bills a percentage or percentages for some public officer or officers. Except as to the said first bill rendered, and which was paid by the City warrant of 1867, No. 2,272, for $8,440, mentioned in the preceding schedule, marked No. 1, I never made any affidavit as to the truth or correctness of any bill rendered by me for any work, or materials, or supplies herein mentioned or alluded to. Any jurat or official certificate which may appear to the contrary hereof is untrue; no such verification was ever, in fact, made.

I never appeared in person or by any agent before any Board of Supervisors or of Audit, or any public officers or officer, in relation to any bill, account, or claim mentioned or alluded to in this statement, or knew of any meeting or action of any such board or officers to examine, consider, or audit any such bill, account, or claim. I do not know or believe that anything of this nature was ever done in respect to any such bill, account, or claim. They were merely made out pursuant to such instructions as are in this statement mentioned, so as to admit of the percentages to public officers herein mentioned, and handed in to be dealt with and managed to that end, and as might be arranged by the officers conducting the course of peculation in this statement mentioned.

On one occasion, about the latter part of 1869, at the suggestion of said Woodward, I used on six of my said bills (two for each) the fictitious names following, that is to say: T. C. Cashman, J. G. Penchard, and R. J. Hennessy. I had in my employment men named Cornelius Cashman, George J. Penchard, and John R. Hennessy. At the same time, on like suggestion, I used on two of such bills the name of Filippo Donnarumma, which was the real name of a man in my employment. In all other instances I used my own proper name. I obtained and used the warrants in these eight cases.

I continued to work occasionally on the said Court-house or other public buildings from the said month of June, 1867, until the Summer of 1871, on the principle so established by said Tweed, securing amounts for myself and allowing to public officers percentages on the bills which I presented, and which are mentioned in any of the schedules in this affidavit mentioned.

During such interval, and on or about Sept. 26, 1867, I was in the office of said Tweed with an enveloped parcel of bank notes in my hand, amounting to fifteen per cent. on some of my said bills, then recently paid to me by the Finance Department of the City of New-York through warrant payable at the Broadway National Bank of said city, when, in attempting to hand such parcel to said Tweed, I accidentally dropped it on the floor; George W. McLean, the Street Commissioner, was present, and said Tweed was seated. Said Tweed immediately put his foot on the said parcel, and, at the same time, looking with apparent concern or apprehension toward said McLean, he cautiously picked up such parcel and quickly slipped it into a drawer in front of him, which he thereupon closed. Some time afterward, in a private conversation with me in the ante-room of such office, said Tweed directed me never again to give him any money in that manner, and in future to transact all such business with Woodward, meaning Elbert A. Woodward, who was a deputy to the Clerk of the said Supervisors. From June 26, 1867, until the end of the said year 1867, I uniformly paid to said Tweed himself fifteen per cent. on all such bills rendered by me, and after such year 1867, until and including June 30, 1870, I uniformly paid to said Woodward a percentage for and on account of said Tweed on all such bills; and thereafter in like manner paid percentages on all such bills as hereinafter stated.

From an early period in 1868, James H. Ingersoll and said Woodward were much in company and apparently co-operated in the progressing operations to obtain moneys from the said Finance Department on bills for alleged work, materials, and supplies furnished to the said public offices and buildings. From the beginning of 1868, I understood by the acts and occasional speeches of Richard B. Connolly, James Watson, said Tweed, and said Ingersoll, that I had only to do as I was directed by them, or any of them, and that the allowance and payment of bills made up by me against said City Corporation, and against said County, would be so arranged that I would be well paid thereout, and that from the residue and like dealings with others furnishing work and supplies, the necessary expenses of managing the State Legislature and the New-York local Government, and ample rewards for the managers of such local government, would be realized. It was a common talk, and generally understood between the persons above named, that among the heads or controlling managers in these respects were Peter B. Sweeny, the said Tweed, and the said Connolly. All my operations herein alluded to subsequently to June 26, 1867, were conducted on this understanding as a basis.

When chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870, section 4, commonly called the Special Audit act, was passed, I had done and provided work and materials at the request of one or other of said Woodward or Tweed, on their private property or that of their friends, to such an extent that, taking into account the completion of the jobs of this sort commenced and in progress, and in fact afterward completed, and large sums of money paid by me for political expenses, and some work done and materials provided for and upon the said new Court-house, and some other of such public buildings, I considered it necessary to obtain, as a compensation, about $395,000. Of this estimated sum not more than $264,660 had even an imagined relation to any public work, materials, or supplies actually done or furnished, or intended so to be.

Prior to making out any of the bills for which warrants mentioned in the preceding Schedule No. 3 issued to me, I consulted said Watson on this necessity of mine, and, as I think, also stated the said amount thereof, and was advised by him to do just what said Woodward or Ingersoll directed, and that I would get the money I so needed. And thereupon said Woodward instructed me to make up bills under said Special Audit act, so that about one-third of the amount would cover all that I so needed, as aforesaid, leaving the other two-thirds for the public officers concerned. Accordingly, from time to time, between May 6, 1870, and Aug. 12, in the same year, I made up and handed in to said Woodward bills for which the warrants were issued, which are mentioned in said Schedule No. 3 as having been made in my favor and deposited by me. I made out those bills in a manner from time to time prescribed and directed by said Woodward, not only as to the amounts in each bill, but also as to the class or kind of work and materials charged for, and the times when and the places where, and purposes for which they appeared to have been furnished. Although in making up my aforesaid estimate I had in my mind as part of what I wanted, pay for some work done and materials furnished on and for said public offices and buildings, or intended so to be, the bills so made up by me as against the County or the public were formed essentially without any relation to such actual or intended work and materials, and were altogether false and fictitious. The only end in view in framing them was to claim a certain amount and to give the claim a color of being a public one under said fourth section of the act of 1870. If all my said bills were before me I do not believe that I could point out in any one of them a charge for any particular work done or materials furnished for the public, or any item in any of them which actually included any such work or materials so done or furnished. All that any one could do would be to form some conjectural or probable estimate of the whole amount of work done and materials furnished by me on or for public offices and buildings, which might be thought a reasonable deduction from the whole sum of $1,177,413 72, mentioned in such warrants issued in my favor and deposited by me, and thence conclude that the balance of that whole sum was the actual loss of the public in consequence of the issuing of such warrants.

The course of proceedings with such bills and the warrants so issued upon them, mentioned in the prefixed Schedule No. 3, was as follows:

When a bill or bills was or were made out, I handed it or them to said Woodward. After a short time he notified me that the money therefor was ready. I then met with him in or at the chamber of the said Board of Supervisors, and received from him a statement in writing showing the amount to be retained by me and the amount to be paid over to him for the public officers. He also uniformly required me to sign a check on the Broadway National Bank of the City of New-York for such latter amount. We then went to said bank, where I deposited the warrant or warrants issued to me on that day, and said Woodward deposited to his own credit my said check and any other check or checks of his own or others which he might have, and which other check or checks in every such instance, I understood at the time from him, was or were of the same character as mine, being for the officers' percentage from mechanics or supply men to whom warrants had issued on the same day in the same manner as the warrant or warrants of that day had been issued to me. Said Woodward then drew, or I drew for him, some amount from said bank on a check of his own, in bank notes, generally of large denominations, as, for instance, thousand-dollar notes; and he frequently deposited another check of his own on said bank to the credit of said Tweed. This latter check was understood between said Woodward and myself at the time to be for said Tweed's share of the proceeds of warrants so issued on that day under said special Audit act. After thus completing our day's business at said bank said Woodward departed as was understood between us, for said Watson's office in order to give him such bank notes. Most generally, and I think always, when I was with him at the bank I, at his request, presented his check and drew the said bank notes for him. I have gone with him to said Watson's office, carrying such bank notes to the Court-house or to some point near it, when I handed him such bank notes. On such occasions said Woodward went into said Watson's office, with such parcel of bank notes in his hand, and immediately returned apparently without them. He rejoined me, and we went up town or elsewhere together. Said Woodward lived at Norwalk, in the State of Connecticut, and generally went home by an afternoon railroad train. Twice, at least, when the transactions at the bank above narrated occurred later than usual, said Woodward did not go personally to said bank, but at his request I made all the deposits before specified, including that in favor of said Tweed, and took such a parcel of bank notes as last described in an envelope, and once delivered the same to said Watson at his office, and on the other occasion or occasions delivered the same to said Woodward in said Watson's office.

The work actually done and materials actually furnished on or for such public offices, included in my aforesaid estimate of my necessity, were computed by me as amounting to $264,660. To give anything like a detailed statement or bill of particulars of this work and these materials is out of my power. The estimate was rough; it allowed for myself what on common transactions would be an enormous profit, though a poor compensation for the hazards involved. The amount actually retained by me out of the said warrants in my favor deposited by me mentioned in said Schedule No. 3, was $397,798 03. I have in my possession as returned to me from said Broadway Bank all my checks specified in the eighth column of said schedule No. 3, amounting in the aggregate to $779,615 69. They bear said Woodward's initials indorsed on each by, as I believe, the bank teller.

About the time the warrants mentioned in said schedule No. 3 began to issue I was consulted by said Ingersoll, said Watson, and said Connolly and his wife about building a house for said Connolly at the north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Fifth avenue, in the said City.

For this purpose Ingersoll directed me from time to time to make out bills similar to those last mentioned, and hand them in to be certified under such special Audit act, so as to pay for building such house, and to leave about twice as much in addition to be divided among the public officers, as in the case of the other of such warrants issued to me. Said Woodward and said Watson both spoke to me on the subject, to the same effect as said Ingersoll. I built the said house and made up the bills accordingly. And for these bills the several warrants in my favor, mentioned in said schedule No. 3, which therein appear to have been deposited by Ingersoll & Co. were issued to me. These warrants I indorsed and handed to said Ingersoll. He paid me, by his own personal checks, as compensation for such warrants, or for building such house, $119,972 19, retaining in his own hands for such division among the said officers the remaining proceeds of such warrants—that is to say, $248,406 05. Such warrants for the last-named two aggregates did not, nor did any of them, represent any work, materials or supplies, or value of any kind done or furnished for the public. The bills on which such warrants were so issued for those two sums were wholly false and fictitious.

I commenced the construction of said house for Connolly in May, 1870, and was engaged on it until the Autumn of 1871.

I have examined the preceding schedule marked No. 2, and, according to the best of my recollection and belief, the several warrants therein mentioned as having been issued to me were in fact so issued in the course of my dealings with the public in this statement mentioned.

From Jan. 1, 1868, until said June 30, 1870, all my contributions for any public officers on the said warrants issued to me were paid by me to said Woodward. His demands were arbitrary and peremptory. I submitted from necessity. Though not positively certain of it, I believe that I paid to said Woodward for the public officers, percentages on many of my said bills prior to Sept. 11, 1868.

From the proceeds of each warrant so issued to me and mentioned in said schedule No. 2, which is marked ("M. A. G.,") in the last column of such schedule, I paid to said Woodward the percentages, or the specific sums, or both, as set forth after such mark ("M. A. G.") in that column.

From the proceeds of each warrant so issued to me and mentioned in said Schedule No. 2, which is marked ("A. C. G.") in such last column of that schedule, I paid to said Woodward the percentages, or the specific sums, or both, as set forth in the same column, after said mark, ("A. C. G.") The said ("A. C. G.") represents "adjusted claims." There was interest included in every warrant so marked ("A. C. G.") in said Schedule No. 2, and all such interest, as well as the stated percentage, was paid by me to said Woodward.

In and prior to 1870 I had some claims for jobs on public buildings done under orders from the Street Department and the Department of Public Works. I spoke to William E. King, Deputy in the Department of Public Works, about getting pay for it. He called my attention to chapter 230 of the laws of 1870. He said it was without limit; that the department could draw anything it chose under that, and that George S. Miller and others could be made hunk under it. I told him I wanted about $31,000. He told me I must make out a bill so that twenty-five per cent. of the amount would pay me. I made accordingly the bill for which the warrant of 1871 numbered 903, in the said Schedule No. 2, was issued. I handed such bill to said King.

The issuing of this warrant and the two other warrants next after mentioned was very long delayed. I applied to said Connolly about the delay, who said that I should see Peter B. Sweeny about it, but not to say that he [Connolly] had sent me. Before going to said Sweeny, I casually met said Tweed and mentioned this delay and said Connolly's said advice. He replied, "Go and tell Sweeny that you had to put up for getting your bills paid." I then called upon said Peter B. Sweeny at his house in West Thirty-fourth street. I sent in my card, and Mr. James M. Sweeny came out just from the dinner table, as it appeared. I told him that I wished to see his brother, in order to obtain his influence to get my bills paid, as I wanted my money. I understood said Peter B. Sweeny was in; I think I heard his voice, but said James M. Sweeny told me to call next day at the Department of Parks. He added "I will see that you have an interview with him." I went accordingly, and met him, said Peter B. Sweeny. I said to him, "I hope you will be kind enough to see Mr. Connolly, and get him to have my bills paid." He replied, "You should not be short; you have received a great deal of money." I said, "Yes, that's true; but I've had to make very heavy payments out of it." Said Peter B. Sweeny closed the interview by saying, "Well, I'll inquire into it." I subsequently received such three warrants.

On the day such warrant, No. 903, issued, said Connolly said to me, "Will you see Bill King?" I then went to the said Department of Public Works, and received such warrant from said King, and in his presence then and there handed to said Ingersoll my check for seventy-five per cent. of the amount thereof.

The work and materials done and provided for which I received such warrant were fairly worth not more than $31,000. No part of such work or materials actually done and provided was specified in the bill rendered. Such bill was in every respect false and fictitious. The sole object was to reach an amount and make the claim appear admissible under the last-mentioned act. Shortly after the last-mentioned payment by me to said Ingersoll, and on the same day, I met said King in the street; he told me that he had just paid to said Connolly his share of such seventy-five per cent., and added, "the old fellow was tickled to death when he received his money. He laughed all over his face."

A day or two after said Watson's death, said Connolly, addressing me, said: "I did a big day's work yesterday." I inquired in reply: "Indeed, what was that?" Said Connolly answered: "I got hold of Watson's book containing the list of payments to us. I tell you I soon put it out of the way."

In 1870 I had done some other public work, and spoke with said William E. King about sending in bills for it. I prepared two bills for it according to his instructions. Afterward I received from said King, at the Department of Public Works, in payment therefor, on different days, the two warrants of 1871, respectively numbered 866 and 1,982 in the said Schedule No. 2. I paid to said Ingersoll fifty per cent. of the amount of the first and seventy-five per cent. of the amount of the second. I think I saw him hand over the same percentages in said Tweed's office on both occasions to said King. The said two bills last mentioned were for work done and materials supplied by me on the Croton Distributing Reservoir at Murray Hill, facing Fifth avenue. Such work and materials were reasonably worth not more than $20,000 in the whole. I think the items in the bills are correctly stated, but the prices are excessive.

The warrant, numbered 6,030, of 1870, mentioned in the preceding Schedule No. 3, was for work really done and materials provided in the new Court-house. The bill on which it issued is correct as to the items, but in no respect true as to dates. The prices are excessive. The whole value of the work and materials did not exceed $14,500.

In the Summer, or early in the Autumn of 1871, said Ingersoll met me in great excitement, and said that the old man, meaning said Tweed, wished me to put out of the way immediately all books, papers, copies of accounts, memorandums, and everything whatsoever bearing on those City matters; that they must be torn up and destroyed immediately. Said Ingersoll added that he and George S. Miller were going to put all of theirs out of the way, that it was of the greatest importance to have it done at once. Accordingly, I immediately tore up and burned all my books, accounts, and papers of every kind possessed by me relating to my dealings with the public, or the said officers in this statement alluded to, except some checks preserved through inadvertence.

My books, accounts, and papers, which might afford a means of stating particulars of the dealings aforesaid, being all destroyed as aforesaid by direction of Tweed, I am unable to give particulars of the work really done or materials or supplies really furnished for public use in the course of such dealings. For any detailed statement in this respect I would be obliged to depend on a memory necessarily very imperfect as to times, places, quantities, and kinds. So far as any of these particulars might be partially remembered, it would scarcely ever be in the true connection with any other of such particulars, and consequently any bill of particulars which I could render of the value actually given to the public by me in any of the dealings aforesaid would be, as it respects all matter of detail or description, essentially conjectural. This, however, I can say, that according to the very best of my knowledge, recollection, judgment, and belief, the whole fair value of any or of all the work, materials, and supplies, whether done or furnished by myself or others, for or on account of the public and mentioned or alluded to in this statement, or any of the said preceding schedules, would not in the instance of any one warrant exceed four-sevenths of the amount retained for, or allowed to the person or persons to whom such warrant was issued, after deducting the sum or sums "put up" or taken from the proceeds of such warrant for public officers or agents aforesaid. In many instances, as above stated, the bills, accounts, and claims, on which such warrants issued as aforesaid, were groundless to a much greater extent than the proportion last specified; but in no respect was any one of them, to the best of my knowledge, judgment, and belief, founded on actual fair claims exceeding that proportion. As before stated, some of them were founded on no value whatever given or accruing to the public.

Independently of the moneys and percentages allowed to the public officers aforesaid, on my bills as aforesaid, and the work done, and materials supplied, for the personal use of such officers and their friends before mentioned, I did, in compliance with the request of said Tweed, of said Connolly, of said Woodward, of said Ingersoll, and of certain members of the said Board of Supervisors, furnish work and materials and pecuniary contributions, for the private use of these persons respectively, and of their respective friends, amounting in value in the aggregate to at least $200,000. I was given to understand by the persons aforesaid, who instructed me as aforesaid in reference to my bills against the public, that I must add to my said bills in such a way as to compensate myself for such work, materials, and contributions.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEMALE PROPENSITY.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says:

"Whether it is a natural result of champagne atmosphere, and strawberries all the year round, we know not, but it has become evident that there is something in the air, in the soil, or in the social conditions of San Francisco, which inspires the women of that sea-girt peninsula with a perennial yearning to kill lawyers. The number of lawyers who have been shot, or shot at, by females in San Francisco is really appalling. Crittenden, McDermott, Cobb, are among the most prominent cases, but the calendar indeed abounds with them; and now behold an attempt to take off W. H. L. Barnes, in the abrupt and explosive manner which seems to be the chosen method of launching gentlemen of his profession on their dubious voyage of exploration to "the other shore." We submit that, in consideration of the frequency of these peculiar attempts at what may be called 'class homicide,' it would be idle to pay much attention to the details of each case. It is evident that these are phenomena illustrating a law of nature not hitherto recognized or classified. Whether the occurrences are due to the particular iniquity of the San Francisco lawyers, as a body, or to the particularly harrowing and exasperating nature of the domestic litigation which they conduct, remains to be ascertained. It may, however, help the inquiry to note that there is no apparent limitation of age or previous condition in these occurrences, but that old women attack young lawyers, and young women murder old lawyers, and all sorts of women precipitate themselves upon all sorts of lawyers, as if there existed a secret and mysterious propensity in the female breast (as developed under the influence of San Francisco fogs and gales) to hit a lawyer's head whenever seen."

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THE BUFFALO GRAIN TRADE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes statistics of the flour and grain trade of that city from the opening of navigation to May 31, which show that there has been a large decrease in the receipt of breadstuffs by lake, and in the shipments by canal. It says: "The receipts of flour from the opening this year aggregate 68,772 barrels, against 191,736 barrels in 1874. The total imports of all kinds of grain, including flour reduced to wheat, are 4,652,897 bushels against 10,043,515 last year; showing a falling off of 5,390,618 bushels. The decrease in the movement of coarse freight is even more noticeable than that in grain. The receipts of lumber by lake in May this season were 3,056,334 feet; they were 25,700,41 feet in the same month of last year. Only 398,00 staves were reported this May, against 5,631,233 a year ago. These two articles make up the bulk of the coarse freight business, the movement of which thus far in 1875 is unprecedentedly light. But small receipts are not peculiar to Buffalo. At every port along the lakes are a number of vessels that have not yet been fitted out, because they find nothing to do. Moreover, most of the corn received here was out of condition, so that it had to be hurried forward by rail. But the canal has done quite as well as the lake. The exports this season aggregate 2,239,16 bushels, against 5,459,981 bushels in 1874. Light shipments of course result in small toll receipts. The collections at this port from the opening of canal navigation, May 18, to the 31st, aggregated $41,530 97, against $155,214 13 last year. But it must be remembered that the opening in 1874 occurred nearly two weeks earlier than it did this year, and that $62,712 were collected during that period. The number of boats cleared is less than one-third of the fleet cleared during the first month of 1874, being 396 against 956. This exhibit shows anything but a favorable condition of affairs on the water route. But the worst is that there is very little chance for a speedy improvement."

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ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHINESE WIDOW.

Night before last, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* of May 19, a Chinese matron, just made a widow, attempted to burn the clothing and other fragrant relics of her deceased husband at the corner of Pacific and Stockton streets. The cremation was in accordance with an ancient custom of the woman's country, and she doubtless expected to win not only the favor of her special deity but the respect of her neighbors. The result showed her to be unfamiliar with the subtle cruelty of her fairer-skinned but not white-hearted Christian sisters. Several Irish women of the locality, to whom the smell of the burning integuments was offensive and the heathen rite sacrilegious, gathered round, howling like a lot of ancient bacchanals, and, seizing hold of the poor bereaved, seated her on the blazing pyre, with the evident intention of having a regular Hindoo suttee. The widow had no such extreme theories of wifely sacrifice. Her clothes began to burn, and she rent the air with a piercing wail of suffering. Her tormentors persevered in their efforts to make a bonfire of her, and would perhaps have accomplished this purpose, if some humane male Barbary coasters had not rushed in, tore her from their grasp, and permitted her to escape.

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THE POVERTY AND THE WEALTH OF THE PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

Dr. Hoppé, Director of the Statistical Department of the Berlin Municipality, lately delivered a lecture in that city on "the Poverty and the Wealth of Berlin." The income tax, he said, affords a much more accurate standard of the means of the people of Berlin than could be obtained formerly, when the amount of wealth was estimated according to the extent of the manufacture of fancy goods, though many of them were exported elsewhere, and the only recorded evidences of poverty were the poor-houses, which contained but a small proportion of the really poor. It is true that some incomes are understated; but this makes little difference in the calculation of relative incomes. Those whose incomes amount to 1,200 marks (£60) and under are recorded as "poor," those who have upward of 30,000 marks (£1,500) as "rich," and those with incomes between these limits as "well-off," (wohlhabend.) Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants do not pay any income tax at all, their incomes being less than 140 thalers (£21.) About six per cent. of the remainder belong to the "rich" class. Of the districts into which the capital is divided, the Thirteenth (Wedding and Gesundbrunnen) is much poorer than any town in Prussia with 40,000 inhabitants, while the Third (between the Potsdam Gate and the Botanical Garden) is extraordinarily rich.

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THE FAILURE OF A DANISH BANKER.

A Copenhagen correspondent writes May 10: "About a month ago I informed you that the large banking-house of Gedalia & Co. had been obliged to go into liquidation in consequence of heavy losses through railway speculations, which had turned out unfavorably. The house has now been declared bankrupt, and proceedings have been taken in the Bankruptcy Court. I regret to say that some very unpleasant revelations have been made. The head of the house, Baron Gedalia, who, besides his position as a large banker, was Consul General for Portugal and diplomatic representative of the Bey of Tunis, has absconded. He left some weeks ago, under the pretense of trying to obtain assistance from his foreign correspondents, chiefly Rothschilds in Paris, but no news has been received from him since. None of our other banks or financial establishments will suffer any loss by the defalcations, but numerous private families who had intrusted Baron Gedalia with their savings, in consideration of the heavy interest which he paid, will lose their money. Baron Gedalia's deficit is now stated to reach nearly 2,000,000 crowns."

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THE TOMB OF ABELARD AND HELOISE.

M. Viollet-le-Duc, in his capacity of Municipal Councilor of Paris, has just reported against a grant of 13,000 francs being made in order to restore the tomb of Abelard and Heloise. The ground for this report is that the statues which ornament the tomb are fictitious, and M. Viollet-le-Duc even hints that the remains of the lovers do not rest in the mausoleum over which so many tears have been shed. A short while ago a profane author placed Abelard and Heloise on the stage, and turned their story into a farce, and now the Municipal Council insults their ashes. In 1497 the bodies of the hapless pair were buried in the monastery of the Paraclete, and were removed in 1630 to the Chapel of the Trinity. In 1792, when the convents were suppressed, their remains were removed to the vault of a church near Nogent-sur-Seine, and had a narrow escape, but fortunately a M. Lenoir bought the coffin, which a peasant was going to turn into a horse-trough, and placed it in a museum. When the museum was disposed of the remains were conveyed to Père La Chaise, and after a few months laid in the mausoleum, now falling into ruin, and which M. Lenoir constructed out of the remains of the old Paraclete monastery. Few of the illustrious dead have been allowed to slumber in peace in France. The ashes of St. Louis, Henri IV., Louis XIV., Molière, Voltaire, Mirabeau, have all been scattered to the win-

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NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
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CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
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From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

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With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

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FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*BOTHNIA..WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16
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Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

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ATLAS..........June 5.
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Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
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FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
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Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wed., June 30
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
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Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
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Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2 at ... o'clock ... M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S CROWELL, Wednesday, June 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, June 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL..........June 5 | MAIN..........June 19
DONAU..........June 12 | RHEIN..........June 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON..........June 15, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
COLORADO..........June 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........THURSDAY, June 3
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS..........THURSDAY, June 17
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st...3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 1st...6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 2d...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 3d...6:15 A. M.
Friday, 4th...3:30 P. M. | Friday, 4th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th...4:00 P. M. | Saturday, 5th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th...7:00 A. M. | Monday, 7th...7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON. Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6.30 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Guardian, &c., plaintiff, against FRIEDERICKE KOLLE, Christian Kolle, Karoline Strak, John W. Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Plowden Stevens, James McDonnell, George Palmer, William O'Donnell, John H. Edelmeyer, Julius Hilborn, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christian Kolle, John H. Platt, Receiver, John Atkinson, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of April, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap29-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 35 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap29-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.
NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the Village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages. An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.

Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above.
JAMES H. JACKSON.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.
By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.

Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS PLEASANT summer resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located on a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and a half mile from Stroudsburg, elevation 700 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys. Carriages at Stroudsburg depot on arrival of trains. No bar. Terms for June, $10 per week. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery, reasonable prices. References—J. M. Wentz & Co., No. 388 Broadway; Besson & Van Ornda, No. 203 Chambers st.; N. H. Clemons, Ticket Agent, Erie Railway, foot Chambers st. C. H. & C. J. MURRAY, Proprietors.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N.J., ONE HOUR FROM CITY BY MORRIS AND ESSEX AND MIDLAND RAILROAD.—Mr. Howell's large connecting houses, having been entirely refitted, are now open for Summer boarders; location unsurpassed, facing beautiful park, shaded by stately elms; water and gas; accommodation for horses; very convenient for gentlemen, being only five minutes' walk to either depot; prices $10 and $12. Address J. W. HOWELL.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.
THEODORE HAUSER,
Proprietor.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

Open for the season June 8. Terms reduced for June and liberal arrangements for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, or apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—SIX MILES WEST of Newburg; one mile front on lake; boats, fishing, croquet grounds, large shade, fine piazza; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., raised on the place. For terms, &c., send for circular. C. STEVENS, Post Office Box No. 86, Newburg.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; stage, one and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? See HOME JOURNAL, with extra sheet, just out.
A NEW LIST.
Eight columns of the choicest Summer Resorts, giving places, prices, and accommodations.

MILLBROOK.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; terms, $8 per week; location healthy; near station; daily mail; carriage for riding on reasonable terms. Address A., Box No. 120, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.

Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

SUMPWAMS HOUSE, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.—Now open; easy of access by Central or Southern railroads; fishing, gunning, bathing, and sailing.
C. T. DURYEN, President.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875.
W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. "Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED — EITHER SPECIAL OR general, who can furnish $200,000 to $300,000 on the 1st of October next, to join a gentleman in a highly respectable commercial business, where there are no book credits or bad stock carried over from one year to another, and the commissions earned should be a satisfactory return for capital invested. Communications addressed "DISRAELI," Box No. 118 Times Office, will be considered strictly confidential.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet this evening at 7:30, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. After the discussion on the McComber Last, Prof. O. W. MORRIS will read a paper on METEOROLOGY. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.

House opened on a new plan. Elegantly-furnished floors or suites rented, without board; breakfast will be served in rooms to order if desired. Every appointment strictly first class. This plan, affording every comfort of a first-class hotel, being less expensive, is specially convenient for business men and members of clubs.

ONE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, together or separate, and one hall room to let, with board, from June 8, in a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—TO let by the year, a large, cool, well-furnished bedroom in a studio building. Apply to H. T. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY A FAIR price, and desiring handsome accommodations, can find them at No. 62 West 17th st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, transiently or for the season; terms reasonable.

NO. 799 LEXINGTON AV., ONE DOOR FROM 62D ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Pleasant rooms with board for families or single gentlemen; price $8 to $25; location unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A SUPERIOR SUITE OF rooms, private table, (if preferred,) at Summer prices; liberal arrangements to a permanent party; room for gentleman.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—PERMANENT OR transient; second floor, three rooms en suite; also, front hall-room, Southern exposure; large family rooms; superior board; Summer prices.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE ROOM ON third floor; all improvements, large closets; also hall room to let, with board. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH OR without board, a handsome second floor, and several other first-class rooms; references.

MRS. S. A. CURTIS, NO. 123 5TH AV., HAS desirable rooms at Summer prices, with or without board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—pleasant rooms for the Summer, on third floor, with board; single or connecting.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

An entire floor, either as a private apartment, or for business, with baths. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with board. Reference exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—SUMMER BOARDERS wanted; furnished rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, three small children, and nurse; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, E. M. C., Box No. 822 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS.—At a farm-house 1½ miles from North Adams, board for three families can be had for the Summer; the house is pleasantly situated on the main road, is newly furnished, has hot and cold water, and gas in every room, also bath-room and all City conveniences; plenty of fresh milk and a generous country table. Terms for adults, $12 per week; children half-price. Address Post Office Box No. 215, New-York.

FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, DELIGHTfully located house on Lower Terrace (immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Hotel,) New-Brighton, Staten Island, would let two or three rooms to gentlemen, with first-class board at moderate prices; references exchanged. Address N., Post Office Box No. 4,145, New-York City, or apply corner Stuyvesant place and Hamilton av., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE SOUND—38 miles from New-York, on New-Haven Railroad, half mile from depot; magnificent location; elevated, shady, retired; large, elegant private house, with all modern conveniences; beautiful rooms; location, house, and rooms, unsurpassed. Address C. W. S., Darien, Conn.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR miles from depot on a farm; rooms large, high, and airy; piazza; surrounding scenery beautiful; good board, $8 per week. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House beautifully located on high ground overlooking the village and commanding fine view of Sound, about one mile from depot; rooms large with all modern conveniences; references exchanged. Address A. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AT MARLBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON.—Board on a farm; fifteen minutes' drive from landing; fine river and mountain views; pleasant rooms, piazza, shade. Address EDWARD JACKSON,
Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Commanding fine view of river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. CARPENTER, Marlboro', Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE obtained at Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., by making immediate application; house splendidly located, two minutes' walk from depot; References exchanged. Address Box No. 72 Rockaway, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWRY CORNER, five miles from Bethel Depot, Me.; good fishing; moderate terms; refer, by permission, to Charles T. Herbeck, No. 306 Lexington av. Address H. S. HASTINGS, Bethel, Me.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—For a family of seven, (four adults and three children,) at some place easily accessible from the Hudson River. Address Post Office Box No. 623 New-York.

FIRST CLASS SUMMER BOARD ON CLARK'S Hill, Stamford, Conn.; location healthy and pleasant; good stable accommodation. For particulars, address
ORLO BURT.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

BOARD ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.—Boating, bathing, &c., also stable accommodations. Parties desiring board, City or country, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ORANGE JUNCTION, N. J.—BOARD FOR gentleman and wife, or single gentleman in private family; five minutes from depot; references exchanged. Address M. F. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SUMMER BOARD WITH pleasant rooms, near depot. Address Post Office Box No. 719, Plainfield, N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinee, PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION, TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The popular Sound steamer, NEVERSINK, will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach THURSDAY, June 3, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., North River, 8:20 A. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Good refreshments on board.

EXCURSION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FIRST GRAND EXCURSION
of steamer WILLIAM COOK, 24th st., North River,
SUNDAY, June 6, 10 A. M., to Atlantic Ocean......$ 75
MONDAY, June 7, 9 A. M., to Iona Island.......... 75
WEDNESDAY, June 9, 9:30 A. M., to Long Branch.1 00
SATURDAY, June 12, 1 P. M., to Long Island Sound.. 50
CALLING AT BROOKLYN AS USUAL.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 6. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and MYTAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.
J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY,
At the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING JUNE 11.
THE GREAT LONDON SENSATION,

AMOS CLARK;

OR, THE BAR SINISTER.

Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, in his famous character of..........AMOS CLARK
Miss MARIE BRABROOK, (of the principal London Theatres,) her first and only appearance in America, as..........MILDRED VAUGHN

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON TIMES AND OTHER ENGLISH PAPERS.

From the London *Times*: "Queen's Theatre.—All the marked situations told with singular force, and the curtain descended among enthusiastic shouts of applause."

From the *Illustrated London News*: "Of Mr. Rignold's acting as Amos Clark, no praise can be too high."

From the London *Saturday Review*: "The entire press are unanimous in its praise."

From the Birmingham *Daily Mail*: "Amos Clark is one of Mr. Rignold's greatest characters. It is difficult, without appearing to exaggerate, to express all that we think of this extraordinary performance."

Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Boxes, $8; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $25.

The demand for tickets at the Dispensary having caused so much inconvenience, the box office at the Academy of Music, New-York, will be opened TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 8 A. M., and at the Brooklyn Academy TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at the same hour.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.

41ST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, WHICH WILL CLOSE ON FRIDAY, JUNE 4.
TO-NIGHT LAST BUT ONE IN AMERICA OF SOLDENE
AND HER ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 3,
BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MISS SOLDENE in her original role of Mlle. LANGE.
TO MORROW (FRIDAY) SOLDENE'S BENEFIT, AND HER LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
Offenbach's great Parisian success,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
Popular prices: 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
NINE MORE NEW STARS THIS WEEK
ADDED TO
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.
Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND PANTOMIME, SEVEN DWARFS OR HARLEQUIN, OR WORLD OF WONDERS. CHARLES WHITE, LARRY TOOLEY, HANNAH BIRCH, Charles Young, Harry Brown, Dennis Troupe. Matinée Saturday.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible]

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT.

THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 1:30.
BENEFIT OF MR. WM. W. TILLOTSON,
(Treasurer,)
for which special occasion a bill of more than ordinary attractiveness will be offered.
Among
THE ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERING GREAT ARTISTS
are
Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD, Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE,
MRS. J. H. HACKETT, (widow of the late great impersonator of the character of FALSTAFF,) who will make her début in the part of LADY MACBETH.
Mr. C. B. BISHOP.
Miss HELEN TRACY,
and the entire company of Booth's Theatre.
THE SALE OF SEATS
now progressing. BOX-OFFICE open from 8 A. M.
*** ORDINARY PRICES will prevail, notwithstanding the immensity of the programme offered.
RESERVED PLACES..........$1 50
General admission..........1 00
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
FAREWELL IMPERSONATIONS BY CLARA MORRIS.

The present is the last week of the protracted and brilliant season at this establishment, and its close will be marked by the revival of Dumas' thrilling drama,
CAMILLE,
with the distinguished American actress,
MISS CLARA MORRIS
in the title character. To give additional interest to the representation, an especial engagement has been effected with the popular young artist,
MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
who makes his first appearance in Booth's Theatre, and in the part of ARMAND DUVAL.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

Late Hippodrome.
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THOUSANDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE EVERY NIGHT.
The most beautiful garden in the world.
CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT
by
GILMORE'S SPLENDID BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved boxes, $1 extra.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

AFTERNOONS.

The management respectfully announce that on and after TO-DAY, (Thursday) June 3.
THIS DELIGHTFUL GARDEN
will be thrown open to the public
EVERY AFTERNOON,
between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock. No music will be offered upon these occasions, and the admission will be reduced, UPON THESE OCCASIONS ONLY, to 25 cents. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON a regular performance by the band will be given, and the charge for admission will be the same as at the evening performances.

The Garden, with its delightful shade, its fountains of water and its great cascade, is one of the most lovely spots in the world, and ladies and children will find it a CHARMING AFTERNOON RESORT, and one entirely free from the objectionable features of the public parks.

Waiters will be in attendance, and
THE BEST REFRESHMENTS MAY BE HAD AT ALL HOURS.
FIRST AFTERNOON OPENING, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS,
29th st. and Broadway.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THE THREE HANDSOME ACTORS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHmetic, writing, $15 per quarter; writing, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons taught privately, day and evening.
PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WEST-chester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE—Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Maiden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

PROFESSORS AND LADY TEACHERS for all departments ready to make engagements for the Summer and for the next school year; all teachers of languages examined by Mrs. Mitchell, (European,) who will recommend only those of pure accent; references given with pleasure. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR MUTUAL PLAN for supplying vacancies in schools and academies throughout the country. Also pupils directed. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 Broadway.

A LADY HAVING EXCELLENT REFERENCES wishes to make engagements for the Fall as visiting governess. Address Miss L. R., Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHING IN A PRIVATE school in the City (where she can be seen from 9 to 2:30) wishes teaching for the Summer, or some position of trust. Call at No. 102 West 29th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FYSSHE AND FYSSHYNGE.

THE FISHING BOOK OF THE SEASON
By Dame JULIANA BERNERS, A. D. 1496.
American edition sent on receipt of price, $1 50. Call and get one.
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN,
Bibliopole,
No. 133 Nassau st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING SUMMER STYLES

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
Just imported. Patterns, with models, now ready, "SEA SHORE," "BALTIC," "CROQUET," and "DON'T CARE" TOILETS, very desirable in these days.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Samuel Kaufman and Charles H. Kaufman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated at New-York on the 2d day of June, 1875.
je3-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-third day of June, A. D., 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 22d May, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
je3-law3wTh

NO. 4,911.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LLOYD STEVENS and DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lloyd Stevens and David M. Holdredge as co-partners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said Lloyd Stevens' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the first day of June, A. D. 1875. MICHAEL TUOMEY, Assignee,
No. 154 East 53d street, New-York City.
ju3-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES W. BARTON and WILLIAM C. SPENCER, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
my27-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1875.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY C. SPALDING, of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my20-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SIXTEENTH WEEK.
108TH TO 115TH PERFORMANCE OF THE

BIG BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED!!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

BONANZA MATINEE

SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE ACTED.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
165TH TO 172D TIME OF
Mr. HART JACKSON'S
adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this play is UNABATED, the management are compelled to announce the LAST PERFORMANCES, as the present season positively closes JUNE 15.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, June 5, at 1:30, Twenty-sixth Matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, THE CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and the 180TH PERFORMANCE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

The theatre will be MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED with flowers, and an ELEGANT SOUVENIR will be presented to each lady in attendance.

Box Office now open for the sale of seats to all the closing performances.

EXTRA. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA.

MISS KATE FIELD
begs to announce that, having accepted from a number of our leading citizens the tender of
A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
to take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9, AT 1:30 P.M.,
she will have the honor of appearing in the three-act drama by the late J. M. Field, Esq., entitled
GABRIELLE,
and the beautiful comedietta of
THE OPERA BOX,
together with a
CAST OF IMMENSE STRENGTH,
particulars of which will be announced in future advertisements.
☞ Box Office now open for the sale of reserved seats.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Also,
WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE
Will be repeated the new local sensational drama, entitled
THE DONOVANS.

Characters by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, W. R. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, E. M. Holland, G. L. Stout, C. E. Edwin, W. J. Leonard, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Vandeenie, and Little Bessie Vivian.

THE GREAT SENSATION.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. POPULAR PRICES—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Third week and immense success of
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

A most charming entertainment. Fifty pleasing voices. Orchestra complete, a brilliant chorus, and superb, skillfully-arranged scenery by Matt Morgan. EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. For sale of seats, box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY..... 5th June. SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY..... 8th June. TUESDAY......15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June. THURSDAY.....17th June.
SATURDAY......19th June.
Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made**; *The* **touch elastic**, *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure,** *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty**; *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.**

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** *Box No. 3,567.*

M. M. MERRELL,

No. 8 Union square,
Has on hand A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, to RENT or SELL CHEAP. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON. THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE. WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.
We have associated ourselves this day as partners for the transaction of a Banking and Stock Brokerage Commission Business, under the firm name of CHASE & ATKINS.
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between DAVID ALLERTON, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON, and JOHN B. DUTCHER, under the firm name of ALLERTONS & DUTCHER, is dissolved this 10th day of May, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said DAVID ALLERTON, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.
A. M. ALLERTON,
DAVID ALLERTON,
JOHN B. DUTCHER.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE. THIS EVENING.

The entire collection of fine paintings recently imported by Mr. D'Huyvetter are now on
FREE EXHIBITION
DAY AND EVENING,
And to be sold THIS (Thursday) and TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENINGS, June 3 and 4, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of green silver-mounted wallet, with monogram F. S., and flat key within; lost Wednesday on Broadway car. Publication counter New-York *Times*.

LOST—$1,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BOND OF Pacific of Mo. R. R. Co., No. 2,517. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to ROLLINS & CO., No. 37 Wall st., Jauncey court.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAITE, JR., FORMERLY OF WAITE & SON, dentists, has removed to No. 26 West 35th st., where he will be happy to see those requiring his professional service.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

ENGLISH NOTES.

MR. DISRAELI—THE INFLUENCE OF THE VATICAN.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE PREMIER—METROPOLITAN CLUB LIFE—THE NATIONAL CLUB AND COUNT MUNSTER—A DIPLOMATIST'S WARNINGS—THE STATE OF THE ARMY—THE QUESTION OF VIVISECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22, 1875.

There are again rumors, more or less definite, that Mr. Disraeli finds the work of government too much for him, and that he will probably retire before next session, making way for the Duke of Richmond as Premier, and Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of the House of Commons. For my own part I do not believe that any actual decision has been come to, but these rumors indicate plainly enough the existence of present difficulties and the manner in which they will very likely be met. There can be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli, though he has still flashes of his old brightness, and does some things as well, if not equal to the close, steady strain of attention which his place requires from him. Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and Mr. Gladstone had the advantage of an official training which gave them a wide range of general information about the business of all the departments of Government. They filled various offices in succession, and acquired official habits which became a second nature to them. But Mr. Disraeli has never held any office except that of Premier, but one—the departmental office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he was never long enough even in that to acquire a grasp of its details. The consequence is that he has no stock of accumulated knowledge and experience to fall back upon, and has to "get up" his subjects as they turn up, and does not always see them beforehand until they are close upon him. This is a kind of work which involves a good deal of labor and anxiety, and is not at all to Mr. Disraeli's taste. He is willing enough to work for a great display, but the everyday drudgeries of office bore him. A remark concerning him has just got into circulation, which is said to have originated on the Treasury bench, and is to the effect that he would get along very well if he only knew anything, but that he does not know anything, and does not like the trouble of learning. Mr. Gladstone when in office was troublesome in knowing more than was good for him, and wanting to dabble in all sorts of things which he had much better have let alone; and now Mr. Disraeli goes to the other extreme, and dozes on the box while the horses are left to take care of themselves. It is possible, however, that some bird of the air may carry to his ears what people are saying about him, and that he may rouse himself to an effort.

METROPOLITAN CLUB LIFE.

The club life of London has now developed to such perfection that there is a special house, and staff of waiters, with, of course, a distinctive uniform and club-button, not only for every variety of social clique, but for almost every shade of political, religious, or scientific opinion. I am not aware that the Mormons or the Cremationists have yet set up a club; but if they have not, the omission will probably soon be supplied. It would be difficult to say how far the members of a club feel bound to regard the central principle which unites them as an article of implicit faith; and I have observed that wherever there is good cooking and a well-kept cellar, there is usually a cheerful acquiescence in the tenets of the institution, whatever they be, while, on the other hand, there is a disposition to fight shy of doctrines which are associated with an indifferent kitchen. Among other forms of opinion which are represented by clubs, Protestantism has not been overlooked. As a rule, no doubt, the members of most of the clubs in London are Protestants, of one kind or another; but it has been thought to be necessary to set up a club in which this great principle should be distinctively proclaimed as the main object of existence. The National Club—for so it is called—has a very nice, snug house amid the pleasant trees of Spring Gardens, immediately opposite the Treasury, and with an outlook on the other side upon the Thames. It is handy for the House of Commons, has a comfortable card-room, and the arrangements for the material support of Protestantism in the flesh are of a very satisfactory kind. Scandal says that a clergyman attends every afternoon to read prayers; but, however that may be, it is more certain that, for a red-hot mutton-chop or a glass of good old port, there is perhaps no better place in town. The National Club is accordingly a good deal frequented, but it would, perhaps, be rash to assume that all the members rise to the height of Mr. Whalley or Mr. Windegate in their antagonism to the Pope, or that any very serious plots against his Holiness are hatched under their auspices.

THE NATIONAL CLUB AND COUNT MUNSTER.

Indeed the outer world hears little of the doings of this body, and until its name was brought forward prominently the other day in connection with a speech delivered by the German Ambassador at one of its dinners, the majority of people in London were ignorant of its existence. At this dinner the Protestant spirit came out pretty strongly, and Count Munster thought he might take advantage of it in order to get a little more wind for Bismarck's sails. After referring to what was happening in his own country, he said he hoped that Great Britain might for some time yet be spared a similar experience. "But," he went on, "I think you had better look out in time. I think you see in Ireland what is going on; I think you have not to look too far to see what is preparing and what will be the case in this country." It was perhaps improper that Count Munster, as a diplomatist, should refer to the actual or probable domestic troubles of the country to which he was accredited; but there can be no doubt that his remark was perfectly justified by notorious facts. The Vatican has been and is still trying to get the upper hand in Ireland, just the same as in Germany, and it is natural to suppose that, if this policy is persisted in, it will lead, sooner or later, to an unpleasant collision with the Government. As it is England has just the same quarrel with the great Ultramontane conspiracy against the rights of men as Germany has, only the conflict is for the present going on under different conditions. In pointing this out, Count Munster was merely saying what everybody knows; but his remark gave much offense in Ireland, and the subject was brought before the House of Commons the night before last by Mr. Sullivan, who asked whether the Count's speech, delivered at a political club, was not a breach of diplomatic etiquette. In answering this question Mr. Disraeli was placed in a somewhat delicate and difficult position, but he got over it so skillfully as materially to retrieve the the reputation for tact which he had lately rather forfeited. He said that the speech in question seemed to him to be merely private and personal remarks made at a club dinner, and he was not aware that it was a political club; indeed, he would rather describe it as a religious club. He did not think that the delivery of such an address was quite in accordance with diplomatic custom, but he thought it hardly became an English Ministry to discourage free speech on any occasion. And then he had a sly hit at Count Munster, who, he said, might perhaps visit Ireland one day and discover for himself that there was no analogy whatever between the Roman Catholic subjects of the German Government and those of the Queen. And so the storm in the tea-cup is over. All the same, Count Munster's words will have a useful effect if they help to keep before the world the fact that the objects of Ultramontane policy are always the same in every country where it is at work, though its methods are varied according to circumstances.

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

On Thursday night there was some more talk in the House of Commons about the state of the Army, as to which public opinion out of doors is at last beginning to get uneasy, in spite of the optimist assurances of the authorities that everything is sure to be all right when the necessity arises. A great deal has been made of the declaration of the Duke of Cambridge at a public dinner, that he would be quite ready to place himself at the head of the Army at any moment, in order to go anywhere or do anything. This is one of the stock phrases which a Commander in Chief is bound to have always at the tip of his tongue, and which really means very little. The country would indeed be seriously alarmed if there was any likelihood of the Duke taking the direct command of the Army into his own hands in time of war; but there is happily no chance of his being allowed to do so. At the same time, it is felt that the Army is not what it should be, and this was very clearly proved in the course of the discussion on Thursday last. Unfortunately the want of interest in the subject among members was shown by the very scanty attendance, not more than twenty or thirty being present. Lord Elcho moved a resolution to the effect that, while expressing no opinion as to the necessity or expediency of enlisting and training immature lads for the service of the Crown, with a view to their ultimate development into efficient manhood, the House was of opinion that no youth under twenty years of age should be reckoned an effective soldier, and be borne, as such on the Army estimates; and further, that there should be a separate return of the number of youths under twenty in the Army. In support of this resolution Lord Elcho stated that the infantry numbered 10,000 less in 1875, than in 1853, while it cost four and a half millions more; and deducting boys under twenty, and one-fifth for casualties, there were only 30,000 men available for home defense and for reinforcements in India and the Colonies, while the reserve would only about half fill the vacancies. He then tested the Duke's boast about the fitness of the Army for immediate action, by the Aldershot field statement, from which it appeared that, allowing for casualties, there were then only 10,254 men available; that the artillery with thirty-one guns were short of 1,004 men and 967 horses to put the guns on a war establishment; and that the cavalry were short of 543 men. In short, the effective bayonet strength that could be reckoned on for actual use did not exceed 2,954 men. Mr. J. Holms, who though a Radical member, has warmly taken up the cause of the Army, also gave some interesting information. He held that if Germany could make a soldier in twenty months, England, with a much smarter working population, ought to be able to do so in eighteen months, and that there would be no difficulty in getting recruits of good quality if they were paid properly. The average wages in the agricultural districts were sixteen shillings a week, while the wages of an infantry soldier were thirteen shillings and five pence; and it was absurd to suppose that men would enter the Army at such an inferior rate of remuneration. Short service, and the reserve system, with fair pay, would suit the working classes and soon provide a good Army. Col. Lloyd Lindsay also urged that the insufficiency of the pay was the origin of the evil. Gen. Shute declared that if there was to be an Army of men, and not of striplings, there was no alternative but to pay for it in purse or person. Either give the soldiers free rations in addition to their pay, with a bounty at the end of their service, or establish a universal conscription, allowing no substitutes, and making all who did not wish to serve to pay a tax according to their incomes. Mr. M. Bass said there were nearly 300,000 young men in Great Britain and Ireland who come to be of ripe age every year, and a week's salary from each of them would provide for 30,000 stout recruits. Col. More gave an instance of the way in which recruits were deluded. One of the Recruiting Sergeants' circulars stated that a prudent soldier could put by three shillings a week and have £50 at the end of six years, the fact being that he could not possibly receive more than sixpence a week. Mr. Hardy, the Secretary of War, of course opposed the resolution, doing his best to show that things were, after all, not quite so bad as they looked, but admitting, as indeed he could not avoid doing, the substantial truth of the allegations that the *cadres* of the Army were much below the proper strength, and that the men were mostly young. But, then, he added, with an air of portentous wisdom, that "he believed most firmly that the best mode of supply for the ranks of the Army was a subject which required a very great deal of thought." And this is all that a Conservative Government, bound by every kind of pledge to keep up the strength and greatness of the country, has to say in the face of admitted deficiencies of the most serious kind. The resolution was withdrawn, it being, of course, hopeless to press it against the Government majority.

THE QUESTION OF VIVISECTION.

There is going to be a Parliamentary battle on the vivisection question, bills on the subject having been introduced into both Houses. Lord Henniker's bill proposes that vivisection shall be permitted only in duly-registered places, and on condition that the animals operated upon shall be placed completely under the influence of an anæsthetic other than "the substance called urari or curare," which is expressly prohibited. A license, however, may be obtained to dispense with anæsthetics. In the bill which Dr. Lyon Playfair has submitted to the House of Commons an attempt is made to discriminate between the purposes for which vivisection is employed. Experiments on a live animal of a nature to cause pain are to be allowed only for the purpose of new scientific discovery, and experiments for mere demonstration are thus prohibited. Any person without restriction may perform vivisection on an animal which is kept in a state of insensibility by anæsthetics or otherwise, and, if seriously injured, is killed without delay; and there is no condition as to the place where the operation may be performed. It is also proposed that a special license should be granted authorizing operations without the use of anæsthetics, in cases where insensibility cannot be produced without necessarily frustrating the object of the experiment, provided that the animal should not be subjected to any pain which is not necessary for the purpose, and that the experiment should be brought to an end as soon as practicable, and the animal put out of its misery if it is seriously injured. Dr. Playfair's bill is understood to represent the opinions of an important section of the scientific world, and leaves them pretty free to pursue their researches; but it is suggested that there would be great practical difficulty in determining what was and what was not an experiment "for the purpose of new scientific discovery, and for no other purpose." As a rule, professional men are naturally afraid that any restrictions would tend to discourage and prevent research, which would be a loss both to science and those whose sufferings science endeavors to cure or to alleviate. In Lord Henniker's bill vivisection is made to include the artificial production in any living vertebrate animal of painful disease for purposes of physiological research or demonstration; and this would, of course, strike at the efforts which are made from time to time to trace out the origin and development of various obscure disorders. It is awkward that the rival bills have been introduced into different houses, as they cannot be discussed together; but there is some talk of the Government appointing a royal commission to investigate the subject, and that would certainly be the most satisfactory way of dealing with a difficult problem as to which special knowledge is required. Cardinal Manning, in a strongly expressed letter, espouses the cause of the anti-vivisectionists. "I cannot pretend," he says, "to estimate the scientific utilities of vivisection, but I have no need of such requirements to enable me to say that the infliction of physical pain without just cause"—this is, of course, begging the whole question—"is an abuse of the dominion that God has given to man over the lower creatures." The Cardinal admits the right to kill animals for food, if it is done without needless pain, but to inflict exquisite and prolonged torments, "can be brought under no moral law, nor under any right possessed by man over his fellow-creatures."

J. H. F.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the article on Freemasonry in your paper of this morning, I regretted to find that one of the Past Grand Masters, whose name was honored in that office, and in all others which he ever filled, had been forgotten. I allude to Elisha W. King.

I believe it was he who laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Broadway. When he resigned the Grand Mastership he installed, I think, Morgan Lewis. I have often seen a valuable piece of plate given him by his brother Masons when he left New-York City to reside at his country seat. This is not a matter of much moment, but I know you like to be accurate, and I am pained at this omission, for this "Most Worshipful G. M." was my honored and beloved father.

W.

GOOD COFFEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with defects and abuses relating to restaurants and hotels which have been considered in your columns, will you permit me to call attention to the fact that at this time, in this City, veritable coffee has become almost extinct. The beverage which is served as coffee is either a substitute, or it is so largely adulterated as to contain only a trace of the article which it purports to be. Is not this deception, in the first place, an outrage and a criminal fraud, and ought it not to be punishable as such? In the second place, it is a great evil. Good, pure coffee is not only a luxury, but, at least for most persons, a wholesome beverage. It refreshes, relieves fatigue, and increases the ability for mental and physical work, without any injurious after effects. Is not, therefore, this great outrage and fraud practiced by our largest and most noted hotels and restaurants an evil of no small magnitude? Moreover, the popular use of coffee would do much toward diminishing the abuse of alcoholic drinks. Let it be practicable to obtain the healthful as well as grateful effects of coffee, and many would thereby be prevented from resorting to the deleterious excitement of alcohol. I have opened up, as it seems to me, a very important subject in these few lines. Will some one who has more leisure pursue it and enlighten public opinion further upon it? As a quick method of inducing reform I would suggest that analyses be made of the beverages purporting to be coffee which are served at our different hotels and restaurants, with a view to publication, so that it may be generally known where pure coffee can be had, and where it is not furnished. It seems strange that the proprietors of our large hotels and restaurants are blind to their own interests in this matter. Let any public house be known to furnish well-made veritable coffee, and its success would be assured, notwithstanding the present want of appreciation by many if not most people of the fraud which is now practiced upon them.

THE DESOLATION FROM FOREST FIRES.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—MANY ADDITIONAL LIVES LOST—SAD INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, June 2.

The brief accounts of the ravages of the forest fires in the back-woods of the Counties of Pike and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, have conveyed no adequate idea of the extent of the damage done. It is estimated that not less than $1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed, much of the loss falling on people who are ruined thereby. The villages of Goldsboro, Stoddartville, Evergreen, and Locust Ridge, and scores of farm buildings, saw-mills, and scattering settlements have been almost totally consumed, while the lumbering region along Mud River, near the Carbon and Monroe County boundary line, has been literally laid in ashes. The fires at first were not considered at all dangerous, but the high winds of last week fanned insignificant bush fires into tall columns of flame, which were sent sweeping over miles and miles of country. Thursday was the day of terror throughout the section. The fire was driven upon the settlements before the inhabitants dreamed of danger, and they were compelled to fly for their lives. The exodus from Stoddartville was accompanied by fearful scenes. So sudden was the coming of the conflagration that the people were unable to save any of their personal property. An old woman named Casey, who lived alone in the outskirts of the village, endeavored to drive her cow along with her, and was overtaken by the fire and burned to death. John Chamberlain, aged eighty years, was overcome by the heat and smoke, and fell to the ground with the flames close upon him. All efforts of his friends to rescue him failed. The saddest incident of the Stoddartville flight was the necessary abandoning by her son of an old woman named Cox. The Cox family, besides the old lady, who was in her hundredth year, consisted of her son, John Cox, his wife, and seven children. Their house was the first to take fire, and the family made their escape from it as soon as possible. Cox and his wife each were compelled to carry two children. The three other children made their way into the woods alone. Old Mrs. Cox, being blind, was assisted on her way by her son for about a mile, when she became exhausted, and could not make further progress. Her son carried her some distance, but his double burden was so overpowering that he found he was in danger of being overtaken by the flames, as he was already enveloped by smoke, and he was finally compelled, at the earnest appeal of his mother to save the children, to leave the old lady to her fate. The family succeeded in climbing the mountain, to which they were confined, surrounded by smoke and almost unbearable heat, for thirty-six hours without food or water. When the fires had spent their fury and they had reached the nearest settlement all were nearly dead; two of the children were delirious, and one died in a few hours.

Along Mud River six saw-mills, with 20,000,000 feet of lumber, thirteen dwellings, as many barns, four stores, a planing-mill, and large number of cattle and horses, and thousands of acres of timber land, were destroyed. John Getz, of the firm of Getz & Serias, extensive lumber dealers at Mud Run, lost his wife by death the day before the coming of the fire at that place, and when it came sweeping on the settlement the funeral services were being held at Mr. Getz's house. The house was on fire before the people escaped from it. Mr. Getz seized the dead body of his wife and ran with it into the road, where he placed it on the ground, and then re-entered the house to rescue a son, who was lying at the point of death with the typhoid fever. When he came out, with his son in his arms, the fire had surrounded the body of his wife, and he was obliged to abandon it to the flames.

From White Haven to Gouldsboro some fifty-two dwellings, many mills and barns, large quantities of live stock, and 10,000,000 feet of lumber ready for market have been destroyed. The quantity of standing timber burned is incalculable.

The total loss in the burned district cannot fall short of $1,000,000, and the greatest suffering exists among the victims, for whom aid in clothing, food, and money is solicited. William Ellis, Stoddartville, Monroe County, Penn., is Treasurer of an association which has been formed to distribute contributions to the sufferers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island was damaged $20 by fire last evening.

An unknown man, about forty-five years old, was found drowned at Pier No. 9, East River, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, decomposed beyond recognition, was found in the East River at One Hundred and Thirty-first street yesterday.

It is said that the Mayor will send in the name of a candidate for the vacant Police Justiceship to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation today, but the nomination is likely to be laid over.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, of the New-York Free College for Women, will lecture before the Liberal Club next Friday evening. Subject, "The Literature of the Insane."

The venerable artist and ex-President of the National Academy of Design, Asher B. Durand, with his son, John Durand, and Rev. Dr. Clover, visited the Century Club on Monday last.

William H. Morris, aged forty-five, of Portsmouth, Va., who was overcome by the heat yesterday at Eighth avenue and Fifteenth street, was taken to No. 105 Eighth avenue and cared for by friends.

The Society of the Friends of Peace, an association organized to advocate the removal of the causes and the abolishment of war, celebrated the third anniversary of "Mother's Day" last evening at the rooms of the association, No. 149 East Fifty-first street.

The regular meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at No. 642 Fifth street, Mr. A. Watts, President, in the chair. Over fifty new members were enrolled on the books of the association, and a committee of three was appointed to supervise the census-takers in the district.

Mr. Royal C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Bertie Ward, daughter of A. H. Ward, Esq., a prominent railroad official of this City. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Vilas have gone on a tour to San Francisco.

Mary Sullivan, the little girl, ten years of age, who was shot in the forehead during a fight in the yard of her residence, No. 662 Water street, on the evening of May 26, between Daniel Hennessy and John Moran, died at her residence yesterday. Hennessy and Moran are in custody, and will be held to await the result of an inquest.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Miss Lizzie Seidenwand, of No. 40 City Hall place, who was shot in Chatham street by a discarded lover named Jacob Standerman, a shoemaker, residing at No. 148 Third avenue. A verdict was rendered against Standerman, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, the communication of ex-Commissioner Van Cott, requesting the board to appoint his successor to the office of Treasurer of the Fire Relief Fund, was taken from the table and laid over for future consideration in consequence of the continued reluctance of Commissioner King to accept the vacant office.

The examination of the silks, crapes, &c., belonging to Schuloff & Co., and which were seized by the Custom-house officials for undervaluation, was continued yesterday at the Appraiser's stores, in Laight street. The value of the goods does not exceed $50,000, and the amount of undervaluation is less than ten per cent. Appraiser Darling has not yet completed his report.

In an article which appeared in yesterday's TIMES it was stated that Paymaster George W. Long, of the United States steamer Saratoga, was found lying insensibly drunk in Rector street on Monday night, having in his possession a pouch containing $10,000 in gold. It has since been ascertained that the paymaster was not drunk on the occasion in question, but was suffering from an acute attack of heart disease, which rendered him unconscious. The character of Paymaster Long as an estimable gentleman has been vouched for by a number of his brother officers and prominent citizens.

BROOKLYN.

During the month of May the Police made 2,095 arrests.

Register Little reports the sum of $161,186 07 collected for arrears of taxes, &c., during the month of May.

Property Clerk Charles C. Kraushaar reports that the total value of the property recovered by the Police during the month of May was $13,269 97.

A man named Andrews, living in New-York and employed on the steam-barge General Seigel, fell into Newtown Creek on Tuesday night and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

James Spearman was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of stabbing John Gahagan during a drunken quarrel in James Daly's liquor store, corner of Twentieth street and Ninth avenue. Gahagan's wound is not serious.

Joseph Missing died early yesterday morning at the City Hospital, from scalds received by the explosion of a pot of varnish in a Flushing avenue varnish factory some weeks ago. Adolphus Scrammer, who was scalded at the same time, died some days since.

In answer to a request of the Aldermanic Committee on Water and Drainage, the members of the Board of City Works explained that the reason why the sum of $272,430 is required for water maintenance this year is owing to the fact that many needed repairs are required.

On Monday a boatman found the body of a boy floating at the foot of Sixtieth street, in this city. To-day it was recognized at the Morgue as that of John Kessel, of No. 406 West Thirty-ninth street, New-York, who went boating with his brother on Sunday. The body of Patrick has not been found.

Rev. Thomas Crowther is to be installed as Pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Prospect place, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at 8 o'clock this evening. Rev. Dr. Duryea will preach the sermon, and Rev. Drs. Van Dyke and McClelland and Rev. Messrs. Howell Taylor and T. S. Brown will take part in the services.

The Sunday-schools of the Eastern District will celebrate their anniversary to-day by parading through the streets of that section of the city. It is expected that over 2,000 children will be in line. In the evening addresses will be made and refreshments served to the children in the different churches to which their schools are attached.

Charles Craw and Patrick Smith, both of whom are described by the Police as notorious thieves, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Biggart and Leary. Pawn-tickets, representing property valued at $600, were found in the possession of the prisoners. The property has been redeemed by the Police, and is now awaiting the owners at the Sixth Sub-precinct Station-house.

The body of a drowned woman was found in the river, at the foot of Ninth street, yesterday morning. The remains were very much decomposed. At the foot of Clinton street, about the same hour, the body of a man was found in the water. He was about thirty-five years of age, five feet five inches in height, and dressed in dark clothes.

Judge Pratt has issued an order giving Silas P. Dutcher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, ten days in which to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in refusing to pay Joseph H. Havens the sum of $3,125, which the latter had deposited unwittingly in the broken bank after its suspension. Havens, some time ago, obtained a judgment against Dutcher for the amount, which the latter refused to pay.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner Lynch and ex-Coroner Mahan, of Hudson County, have each been indicted for assault and battery.

Rev. George S. Bishop was installed as Pastor of the First Reformed Church in Orange Tuesday evening.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide in the case of Charles M. Davis who poisoned himself at Davis Hotel, Bridgeton on Saturday night.

Henry Huilup, a workman employed at Matthiessen's sugar-house, in Washington street, Jersey City, fell through the hatchway last evening, and sustained fatal injuries. He was removed to the City Hospital, where it was discovered that his skull was fractured.

The body of a man whose name is supposed to be Julius Pohle, was found yesterday floating in the river near the Bremen steam-ship dock, in Hoboken, and removed to the Morgue. The body was very much decomposed, and had evidently been in the water a long time.

George Edwards, aged twenty, a brakeman, in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, was run over and instantly killed about 3:30 o'clock last evening at the Henderson street crossing in Jersey City. The body was removed to the Morgue. Deceased resided at Port Jervis and was unmarried.

A few nights since a panic occurred in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Gloucester, in consequence of a child's white veil having caught fire from a candle. Although the flames were extinguished immediately, a cry of fire was raised, and the utmost excitement ensued. Father Kars caused the doors to be locked, and after much difficulty succeeded in calming the excitement. No damage was done.

Bishop Odenheimer was tendered a reception in Jersey City yesterday and last evening in honor of his return from Europe in improved health. In the morning religious services were held in St. Mathew's church, at which the Bishop delivered an address. In the evening a reception was held at the residence of Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, at which Gov. Bedle, Senator Abbett, and a number of distinguished clergymen and citizens were present.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Henry P. Le Poer French, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, and Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, United States Army, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston, and Congressman H. B. Strait, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, and Congressman N. H. Odell, of Tarrytown, N. Y., are at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. Jules Marcou, of Cambridge, Mass., and Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Assemblymen W. W. Braman, of West Troy, and F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, and Judge Roland Hitchcock, of Winsted, Conn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, E. H. Baker, F. G. Dexter, E. H. Rollins, and Oliver Ames, 2d, Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A splendid fabric is the ALASKA CASSIMERE HAT, just introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those who prefer, for the warm season, a straw hat, will find an abundant variety of the finest quality at either of these establishments.

[Advertisement.]

Headache, pangs, neuralgic torments, rheumatic anguish, all, all. Physical pain instantly relieved with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. For catarrh use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE of the ability of Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor to relieve the most violent Pain, or Heal without scar the worst Scald or Burn, may be seen by one trial.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 29½c. Resin steady at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 for Yellow Dip; $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, for Liverpool.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Mrs. Sanborn and son, Mrs. T. E. Chickering, Miss Lilian Chickering, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Mrs. E. A. Moen, Miss Mellie W. Cram, Mrs. Humphrey and daughter, Dr. C. N. Shepard, Mortimer Porter, Miss Annie Porter, Judge C. P. James, C. L. Condit, Miss Eldridge, Miss A. Eldridge, W. C. Spelman, W. A. Spelman, Col. De Lancey Floyd Jones, U. S. A., Miss Ellicott, Mrs. Everard, Dr. H. B. Holton, wife, and child, R. V. Lynch, Mrs. S. A. Howe and child, Miss Gussie Feck, Rev. Algernon Morton, Alonzo McComba, Charles Dennis, Miss Emily F. Dennis, Miss Fanny Dennis, Joseph Austin, Mrs. M. J. Bissell, Miss Hattie Bissell, Miss Stella Powers, Mrs. Cassidy, Master John Cassidy and maid, W. Cassidy, E. Cassidy, Miss Caggar, Miss Rochefort, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Harry Pierson, Miss Kate Green, Miss Harriet Langman, F. Leyba, J. Guiebra, Rev. Charles J. Hill, William E. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, J. R. Parsons, Col. Benjamin Aycrigg, E. R. Biddle, Jr., D. A. Lindsay, Miss Robb, Mrs. Mittenberger, Master Mittenberger and maid, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Bates, infant, and nurse, Dr. James Wilkinson, Dr. Payton, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Hamilton Webster, Mme. Ganorean and maid-servant, Mrs. M. S. Myers, Miss Myers, Edward Brown, Mrs. Immanuel Pyle, Charles A. Sackett, Henry M. Cushman, Mrs. Allan Melville, Miss Mary Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, two children, nurse, and maid-servant, Mr. Garnett, P. W. Turney, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd H. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Levy, H. E. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Levy and child, Miss Sophia Hart, James Armstrong, B. J. Fisher, Charles Robertson, S. P. Ensign, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Clift, Miss M. G. Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. Haydock, Miss S. H. Baker, Mrs. Alexander Hutton, Mrs. T. Shephard, John Hutton, Miss Maggie S. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Falkenau, Master H. F. Falkenau, Miss Nellie Falkenau, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, M. Kahn, Mrs. R. Mason, Mrs. Letitia D. Moore, Samuel Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. H. Randel, Miss Fanning, C. Julien, T. Melia, E. A. Mason, Rev. W. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hedger, Mrs. M. S. Seabury, Miss Seabury, J. Lowber Welsh, Miss S. Floyd Jones, Lino Silva, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, H. W. Hayden, J. R. Hayden, Miss Hayden, Miss M. L. Hayden, Miss Young, A. H. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Button, Master J. Priestly Button, Mr. and Mrs. H James, Miss Flen, Mrs. Greer, Miss Julia Greer, Mr. Whitewright, G. R. McKenzie, Miss Ord, Israel R. Wainwright, Mrs. Henry Bergh, Miss Elizabeth White, G. L. Arana, J. E. Shepard, J. Cartledge, W. C. B. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. D. Falk, infant, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Holmes, J. T. Tomlinson, Mr. Bannerman, Miss Nellie Walker, Mrs. Schillings, Miss Mary E. Higgins, Adolphus Rohrer, Thomas O. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. John Kernan, James B. Hart, William B. Hart, Edward Benson, W. H. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Leiter, three children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenstraus, two children, and servant, F. B. Tuttle, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, C. Blair, J. D. Thompson, G. E. Ormsby, G. W. Allen, Miss A. L. Allen, C. James, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Brewer, Mr and Mrs. H. J. Blake, two children, and maid, Dr. M. L. Chamberlain and wife, Dr. C. N. Chamberlain and wife, Mr. Kirtland, Arthur G. Chapman, Marcus Kelly, Mr. Easton, R. R. Hazard, Miss Cartee.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—William Shaw, John Murphy, Mrs. A. Anderson, Miss Helen Tillson, R. Spencer, Thomas Whittaker, Mme. M. L. Wehren, John Malloch, Adam Craig, Henry Baldwin, Mrs. Henry Baldwin, infant and nurse, Col. W. W. Robinson, Mrs. Catherine Grattan, Thomas Slavin, John English, S. Nichols, Mrs. S. Nichols, Joseph Becker, Mrs. Joseph Becker, Master Joseph Becker, infant and nurse, Mrs. Robeson, Master Fielding Robeson, John Hillmann, Mrs. John Hillmann, George W. Benjamin, W. L. Carrie, Rev. J. Leterrier, Rev. F. Coppin, Mrs. S. Atkins, Miss M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rice, Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell, Mrs. M. A. Gibson, Miss F. Kelly, Mrs. F. Donaghy and infant, David P. Laird, Mrs. Agnes Wallace, Robert B. Wallace, Mrs. J. Howey, Mr. and Mrs. John McNaughton, Mrs. J. M. Moxey, Miss Morey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chirdey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lorent, Miss Agnes Lorent, Master G. Lorent, Henry Mathers, John H. Duke, Mrs. Patrick, Misses Jane and Mary Patrick, Edward Loreut, Mrs. Pickering and infant.

In steam-ship Switzerland, for Antwerp.—H. Claussenius, George Claussenius, Henry Claussenius, F. C. Franz, Mrs. Franz, Miss Franz, Miss Lillie Bird, Arthur F. Magnus, John Molter, Miss Charles, Miss Mellenry, Mlle. Jemison, Mrs. E. Dameson, Louis Dameson, Miss Dameson, Florence Dameson, Mrs. L. Ruff, John Ruff and nurse, Claude Von Trotha, A. Finkelnburg, S. H. Haine, Mrs. Haine and two children, Charles Morris, Mrs. Spitz, Mrs. Roth, Miss Roth, Mrs. Dressel, Miss Dressel, Louis Schick, William Pabst, C. Humphreys, C. Schuchmann, John Baumgarten, Mrs. Albom, Miss Souter, Miss Helmuth, Miss Kuausse.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Commodore Sartori, United States Navy, and Mrs. Sartori, Edwin H. Brown, Dr. J. C. Evarts, Alfred Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. Webb, Daniel Lee, William Maxfield, P. C. Marshall, Miss F. S. Eckel, Miss H. D. Becker, William Hunt, F. E. Lansing, Rev. Charles Cutting, F. W. Muttlebury, Mr. Hernandez, Mrs. Hernandez, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, Mrs. F. Churchill and two children, F. P. Taylor, Rev. John Hennessy, Rev. P. P. Brady, L. Moore, Mr. Downs, Miss Downs, Henry Plebian and wife, Mr. Favarger.

In steam-ship Ashland for Savannah.—F. A. Morgan, L. Helander and wife, T. S. Patton, T. Cohen, William Berry, Joseph Lanahan, Peter Morgan, R. B. Worth and lady, John Franklin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Gonzales and three children, Isaac Jacobs, F. M. Hatch, J. C. Parker, Paul Ducnene, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Lawton, three children, and maid, D. Lloyd, S. T. Lloyd, Wm. Adie, Wm. Miller, R. Fuentes, F. Greg, H. Murphy, J. D. Murphy, S. C. Aiken, E. Halley, John Gledhill, William Ritchie, William Preun, Mrs. Larrinaga, daughter and maid, F. Larrinaga, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Heydrich, Miss M. Saladriga, J. O. Wilson, C. G. Bartlett, Mrs. Bartlett and three children, and two servants, J. Montaloo and servant, Mrs. M. Montaloo and servant, J. Montaloo, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Valdes, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Castineyra and two servants, Miss B. Alvarez, M. A. Castinsyra, Miss Castinsyra, A. Suances, V. Maestre, E. Auiet, Louis Baynero, Dr. E. Llorach, Eduardo Munoz, A. N. Guerrero, Juan F. Centallas, L. Mojarriata, Pedro Carp y Julia, Jose Carp y Julia, Master Antonio Sorteillan, A. G. De Castro, Jose M. Yriarte, C. Ostrich, Jose Duran, Miss Julian Duran, Master Jose Duran, and seven Chinamen.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Abbott, P. T. Auo, Miss Balfour, G. P. Baugs, D. Beach, Miss Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cain, J. Caffrey, G. Cerkey, Mr. and Mrs. Cerkey, infant and servant, Miss Christien, Miss C. Cowley, Mrs. Dodd and two children, J. R. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Greer, T. G. Greve, Miss Hector, T. Herzog, C. H. Ingelow, H. Jarman, Jr., Miss Jermain and maid, Mrs. A. S. Jones, E. M. Loug, Miss McCarter, A. Mildmay, R. Mitchell, Jr., C. Muller, T. Osborne, Mr. Packard, A. E. Palmer, A. Paterachi, Rev. G. Power, F. C. Ryiands, A. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sidi, Miss T. Simpson, Miss Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tucker, child, and maid, George Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Walker, Miss E. Walker, G. R. Williams, Mrs. Wright, child, and nurse.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Fernandina.—Mr. Burst, Mr. Aibee, Mrs. Twiggs, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Hart, Mr. Schurman, Mrs. Starrs, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. David son and son, Mrs. Hunter, three children, and servant, Miss Davidson, Miss M. Norton, Mr. Windgate, Mrs. Gilender and child, Mr. Oakman, Mr. Norton, C. L. Shepperd, Mr. Locke, Mrs. Locke and child, C. W. Gilm, M. Strickland, J. W. Lynett, Nathan Lee, Miss Emmerson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Watts, Miss Gould, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Schurman and child, Master Starrs, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, Mrs. Brinkley, Mrs. Brinkley, Mr. Bowman, J. F. O'Shaughnessy, G. Hurlbut, W. J. Hale, J. Lindsay, P. Milsaugh.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—A. Moore and servant, Rev. F. Eckert, L. Newman, Miss Lawrence, Miss C. Crawford, H. C. Mehrtens, L. W. Mehrtens, Mr. Stewart and wife, Miss Stuart, Miss Eva Mills, Miss Muir, F. Muir, wife, and child, Miss Ludden and sister, C. Newmans, Mary Jones, L. Herz, S. B. Baldwin, H. Briggs, John W. Dorn, A. L. Parker, L. Law, H. S. A. Stewart, William Hines, James T. Johnson, Miss C. Dunstan, Miss A. Hunter, T. C. Reodes, R. Galbraith, N. Hazlebaum, H. Hirsch, R. M. Grant, A. Friedenberg, J. Jessnuer, Lieut. J. M. Dynde, Mr. Whiting, C. McGuigle, Sos. Hergesheimer, William Smith, S. Symons, I. Gaskins, Mrs. McIntosh, J. Hazard, L. Hazard, Mrs. Lindman and three children, Miss A. Lindman, J. Cain, D. M. McKenny, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Gregory, J. T. Wood, F. H. Maitland, J. P. Overton, G. F. Briggs, Mrs. Petty, Miss G. Briggs, D. McConnell and wife, P. Welch, R. Black, L. Williams, A. Miller, E. McKee, J. Farley, John Arnold, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. M. L. Dustan and child, J. Papnio, John Thomas, James King, Mrs. J. M. Coleman, Miss Mary Coleman, three children of Mrs. Coleman, Capt. A. C. Rhind, Miss M. Rhind, Miss E. Rhind, L. D. Prindle, C. Lagerstan, N. W. Bond, William Stone, John Simon, F. Coulon, C. L. Shivey, R. Cain, S. Murray, N. Ambrose, C. Middleton, H. Cozens, R. S. Waring, J. McIntosh, W. G. Goldsmith, A. G. Phillips.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:31 | Sun sets....7:26 | Moon sets....7:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:15 | Gov. Island..8:04 | Hell Gate.....9:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............WEDNESDAY, June 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst.

Barks Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia; Alsoid, (Norw.,) Levertsen, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hedwig, (Ger.,) Hafke, Drontheim, (Norway,) C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Lochinvar, (Br.,) Nickerson, Pernambuco or Bahia, Hency & Parker; Iza, Walls, Portland, Me., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Abbie H. Brown, Dowling, Provincetown, B. J. Wenberg; Carrie A. Bentley, Falkenburg, Brashear City, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Eldridge, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah May 29, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison. May 30, 4 A. M., Mr. James H. Coffee, a passenger, of Boston, Mass., died of consumption and was buried at sea at 12 M., same day.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., May 30, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. May 31, 30 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with brig Salista, of New-York, bound N.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W D. Morgan. No date, lat. 47 15, lon. 47 40, passed considerable ice.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Quick, from Fernandina May 28, Brunswick 29th, and Port Royal 30th, which arrived 1st, reports May 31, 30 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed brig Chesapeake, bound S.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana May 29, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool May 22, Queenstown 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. May 27, lat. 48 16, lon. 33 42, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Twilight, Mystic, Gates, Liverpool April 15, with salt to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 1, lat. 45 10 N., lon. 30 37 W., signalized ship Joseph Fish; May 12, lat. 39 10 N., lon. 42 55 W., spoke bark Vedor, (Norw.,) from Liverpool for, Richmond, Va., and received from her Capt. Briggs, chief officer, and eleven seamen of the ship Henry Reed, of Shields, from Pensacola, for Hull, water-logged and abandoned on the 11th of May. May 18, transferred five of the seamen to bark Tutona, (Ger.) for Hamburg; brought the others to this port. 29 h. lat. 30 46 N., lon. 67 W., saw steamer Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

Ship Henry S. Sanford, Johnson, Cebu 140 ds., with sugar and hemp to E. D. Morgan—vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Hope, (of Scarboro,) Robinson, Colombo Jan. 23, via Aleppy 106 ds., with mdse. to Archer & Ball—vessel to Arkell & Tufts.

Bark S. Marguenta Legure, (Ital.,) Benvenito, Trapanis 59 ds., with salt to master—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar April 26.

Bark P. A. Munck, (Norw.,) Berentsen, Bergen April 14, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. John Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Leek, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. R. M. Smith, Grace, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Annie E. Moore, Phillips, Virginia.

Schr. Delmont, Blake, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud.

Schr. James Young, (of Boston,) Young, Satilla River, Ga., with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Pratt, New-Haven, in ballast to J. A. Horsey.

Schr. Crusoe, Blakley, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.: clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Bothnia for Liverpool; Canada, for London; Ashland, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; ship Marianna V., for Lisbon; barks Allegro, for Bergen, (Norw.) Alpha and Rogate, for Konigsberg; Jessica, for Dunedin and Wellington; Annie Troop, for Stockholm; Metis, for Melbourne; schrs. Lizzie Titus, for Corpus Christi; Providence, for ——.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A second-class nun buoy has been substituted for the spar buoy on Party's Bar, New-Haven Harbor, Conn.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD.

Commodore U. S. N., L. H. Inspector Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 2, 1875.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, May 29.—Sld. schr. Cook, Borden, Vineyard Haven.

HAVANA, June 2.—Arr. steamers Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans, and Gussie, Morgan, Indianola.

Sld. barks Pelleveu, (Br.,) Bishop, Pensacola; Kate Agnes, (Br.,) Ferguson, St. John; and Emma L Oulton, Pensacola; schrs. Wm. Frederick, do., and Wm. Marshall, North of Hatteras.

PICTOU, N. S., June 1.—Arr. steamer Lady Clare, (Br.,) Gordison, West Hartlepool.

SAGUA, May 29.—Sld. barks Kate, (Br.,) Murphy, Falmouth; Trait de Union, Beblon, N. of Hatteras.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 1.—Arr. schrs. Esther, Mary Ellen, Jane, and Odessa, Boston.

ST. JAGO.—Arr. May 22, brig Island Lass, Newfoundland.

Arr. 24th, brig Peerless, Glace Bay.

ST JOHN, N. B.—Cld. 1st brig Maggie, for Port Rush.

SYDNEY, C. B., June 1.—Cld. bark Velox, for Montreal.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 2.—Sld. for the United States Zinto, Dirigo, H. L. Richardson, Dinsberg, Jupiter, Magdalina, and Johann Wilhelm.

Arr. out June 1.—J. Bergmann, "Oson," Westfield Sacramento, the last three at Queenstown; Adventure, the latter in the Channel.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—The North German Lloyds steamer Hanover, from New-Orleans May 12, via Havana, arr. here this morning.

THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE HOUSE FOR

Rodgers & Son's Table and Pocket Cutlery.

FINE RAZORS, KNIVES, AND SCISSORS OF ALL THE BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.

Leather Traveling Bags

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Flasks,

SOMETHING BEAUTIFUL AND ENTIRELY NEW.

J. M. Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

A. & F. Pear's, No. 91 Great Russell st., London,

TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS.

Francis Tomes & Co.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

CASH BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.

NICKEL SILVER

AND

FINE WHITE METAL

Electro-Plated Table Ware

AND

Ornamental Art Work in Great Variety

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts WHERE NECESSARILY THE HARSHEST WEAR comes, and bearing the Trade-Mark

1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.

N.B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A1 simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

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FOR

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S WEAR,

EQUAL TO BEST CUSTOM WORK,

AT

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AND

ORNAMENTS.

Starr & Marcus.

THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE BEST ART WORKERS IN EUROPE.

NO. 22 JOHN ST., NEW-YORK.

FANS.

WHITE and BLACK, painted, with PEACOCK and MARABOUT FEATHERS; also TORTOISE-SHELL and PEARL.

A new and choice assortment.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN ST.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable Protestant young girls: one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 331 West 26th st.

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SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY THE

FIRE IN OUR REPOSITORY, MAY 25.

Now for sale at a Great Sacrifice,

BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

10 GLASS-FRONT LANDAUS,
3 LEATHER-FRONT LANDAUS,
9 LANDAULETTES,
5 BROUGHAMS,
3 BERLIN COACHES,
6 COUPES,
10 FINE T CARTS,
15 EXTENSION-TOP PHAETONS,
3 SURREY CARTS,
10 LADIES' C SPRING PHAETONS,
20 LADIES' BASKET PHAETONS,
5 PHYSICIANS' PHAETONS,
10 BRETTS,
18 VICTORIAS,
15 CABRIOLETS,
11 COUPE ROCKAWAYS,
15 FINE SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS,
13 PARK PHAETONS,
12 LIGHT ROCKAWAYS,
60 PONY PHAETONS,
20 TOP BUGGIES,
14 HOWELL PHAETONS,
6 GEORGE IV. PHAETONS,
4 DOG-CARTS,
10 JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES,

Lined in Brown, Green, Claret, and Blue Goat Skins and Cloth.

This is an opportunity to parties who are in want of Carriages to buy and save from 25 to 50 per cent. Our stock is only slightly damaged by water on the painting. No damage to linings, and we must sell our

ENTIRE STOCK IN THIRTY DAYS,

TO MAKE ROOM TO REPAIR OUR WAREROOMS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,

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AND SOCIETY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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